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# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XI

WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 1961

JAN 20 1961 Number 1

## Strength Data Of Services Is Reported

The January 1961 Department of Defense requisition for 6,000 men from Selective Service was received too late for inclusion in the December issue of *Selective Service*.

The call for February is for 6,000 men.

A recent report issued by the Department of Defense showed total strength of the Armed Forces increased slightly from September 30 to October 31, 1960. The report was as follows:

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on October 31, 1960, based on preliminary reports, was 2,502,145. This represents an increase of 10,108 from the September combined strength of 2,492,037.

Army strength on October 31 was 881,115. At the end of September it was 877,749. The Navy's strength on October 31 was 628,362, compared with 624,895 on September 30. Marine Corps strength was 176,948. On September 30 it was 175,919. Air Force strength totalled 815,720 on October 31. On September 30 it was 813,474.

These figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both Regulars and Reserves on continuous active duty and officer candidates, including cadets at the Military and Air Academies and midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

Strength figures for October 31, 1960, and for the same date a year earlier are: Army, 881,115 and 872,485; Navy, 628,362 and 616,658; Marine Corps, 176,948 and 173,169; Air Force, 815,720 and 832,581; total, 2,502,145 and 2,492,037.

## Director Approves Incentive Awards For Five in System

The Director recently approved awards for suggestions presented to the following through the Incentive Awards Program:

Mrs. Ella M. Blount, clerk, Local Board No. 25, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Ruth G. Key, local board auditor, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Ilaah I. Lehman, secretary, Missouri State Headquarters, Jefferson City, Mo.; Mrs. Beatrice L. Springmeyer, clerk, Local Boards Nos. 13 and 15, Carson City, Nev.

## Pattern of World Events Charts System Future

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

1961 is here. Any discomforts resulting from its welcome have disappeared. Even the New Year Resolutions are probably, for the most part, on the road which New Year Resolutions take when they disappear. Perhaps we, as members of the Selective Service System, can follow the not infrequent practice of taking inventory.

Our objective should be to peer down the road to the future as far as we can see. But to do this well we should know, if we can, where we are. Unfortunately, it is the historians to come who, looking backward to see where we have been, can at some future time best determine where we are at the present time. Until the tape of history runs beyond the present the place we are now is fastened at but one end.

With these limitations ever in mind, we can look around at patterns of events as yet unfinished. World events determine the outlook of the Selective Service System for in them lies the only sure clue to the present state or the future probabilities of the Selective Service System. We judge current events by trying to compare them with past events. Our present estimate contains much to give us concern. Our concern is undoubtedly based on what may happen rather than because of what is happening. Changes that are always taking place in the present world seem more revolutionary than evolutionary.

Introspection is not wholly reassuring. We have much in liberties and in privileges. Perhaps too much in privileges. We are a strong Nation and a rich one. Do we have the qualities that made us strong and rich?

Evidence is conflicting. There are disquieting facts about the comparative physical condition of our youth. There are equally disturbing facts about the quality of the work done by the students in our grade and high schools. Crime among our youth and our adults gives us pause. We show inclination to seek security and perhaps with it less than complete faith that old-fashioned work is the key to unlock the kind of future we seek.

Anxieties and fears are our daily diet. No one would suggest that our reasons for fear are products of our overheated imagination. There are bombs and missiles with mass killing power as yet unexperienced by most of the inhabitants of this earth. There is no experience of successfully dealing with agencies of destruction. Some say it is impossible.

The world is no larger than it ever was. In fact, using time as a measurement it is much smaller. Yet, because of the increase of the means of communication we hear so much more about the people of the world and the possible capabilities they possess that the individual citizen feels himself confronted by a larger world of danger than we did a generation ago.

It may well be that his attention has been turned outward and that he has lost touch with forces within himself. This may be the reason for a seeming flight from the acceptance of individual responsibility. The dependence on a mass of gadgets in our daily life has left us helpless when the power goes off. Our life has denied many of us the necessity to improvise.

These symptoms are disturbing but we are lulled to doubt

(Continued on page 2)

## College Test Is Scheduled For April 27

The 1961 Selective Service College Qualification Test will be given April 27. The test will be administered by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N.J.

Applications for the test must be postmarked no later than April 6, 1961.

As in past years, provision is made for special consideration where an applicant must travel more than 100 miles to reach the nearest testing center. A request for a more convenient testing center must reach the Educational Testing Center no later than March 24, 1961.

While applications have declined in numbers in recent years, the test score is valuable as one item of information in evaluating student deferments.

Tickets of admission to the tests will be mailed to applicants early in April. But the Testing Service advises that applicants who do not receive their tickets by April 12 should secure a second application from a local board and submit it to the Testing Service with a note of explanation.

## Extended Liability Registrants Now Reaching Age 35

This is belated notice of a Selective Service milestone which has nothing to do with the 20th anniversary observance. With attention directed toward 20-year milestones, a strictly operational signpost was passed last summer without comment in the System newspaper.

The reminder came as an incidental comment in a suggestion from the field.

As of last June 20, it became theoretically possible for the first time for a man who was deferred while under 26 and on or after June 19, 1951, to reach age 35 and become eligible for reclassification.

As of June 20, 1960, and later, those registrants who had acquired extended liability to age 35 began to go over the age of liability. Local boards thus acquired two groups of registrants whose birthdays indicate a classification change—those turning 35 as well as those turning 26 without extended liability.

Registrants turning 35 since last June 20 will provide a continuing source for class V-A.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## Pattern of World Events Charts System Future

(Continued from page 1)

the need for concern by the standards of living we enjoy. Of course, there are many, far too many, exceptions but when compared with life elsewhere on this planet we are objects of envy. Where are we? Which indications are we to believe? Are we a really strong, determined people? We have liberties and we have material wealth. Can we and will we fight to the ultimate to keep them?

The answer lies in the hope of time called the future. We do know that as a Nation in a turbulent, unsatisfied world our lot is too much better than most to share the confidence of those who envy us. Whether we are sufficiently aware of our danger or whether we are being wise in our actions must await the verdict of history. We can see that the world in its most optimistic light is one that will prevent any reduction in our present measure for defense.

This will mean that the Selective Service System must continue to carry on its functions of alerting the youth of our land to their obligations in national survival. It must provide incentive and information to insure volunteer flow of registrants into the National Guard and other Reserve forces as well as into all the Regular forces. It must provide a state of readiness in the categorization of the Standby Reserve to have designated at all times enough members to meet any immediate demand without jeopardizing many essential activities by keeping unnecessary numbers available for service.

All indications point to a necessity to continue to use deferment liberally, to channel registrants into a great variety of endeavors, either for training or for employment after training. An ever present danger in this responsibility is the formation of habits not susceptible of instant change should the situation become entirely different.

The shadow of a possible catastrophe is great enough to require plans to operate the Selective Service System under conditions completely unlike any we have experienced. Conditions under which the smallest possible organizational fragment would fall heir to all of the functions of the system.

## Disabled Veteran Training Program Revived for Seriously Handicapped

A training program for disabled World War II veterans that ended in July has been brought back to life for another 5 years.

Some 1,000 veterans—most with serious disabilities—stand to benefit.

They were undergoing training when the program, Public Law 16, came to an end on July 25. A new law permits virtually all of them (those who were in training on June 1) to resume their courses at Government expense.

Also, the law establishes a new deadline of July 25, 1965.

The Veterans' Administration explained that the vocational training

program for most disabled World War II veterans ended 4 years ago. But a special 4-year extension was granted in certain exceptional cases—mainly veterans so badly disabled they couldn't possibly have come in under the original deadline. It is this 4-year extension that expired on July 25—and to which 5 more years have been added by the new law.

The law does one thing more, the VA said. It keeps open the doors of the vocational training program to disabled World War II veterans classed as exceptional cases. They now have the right to begin training, so long as they can complete it by the new 1965 deadline.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

Bearing the date of January 1, 1941, Volume I, Number 1 of this publication's World War II predecessor was issued 20 years ago this month. The System's first paper also carried the nameplate *Selective Service*. About the same format was followed then as now. Four pages of four columns each were printed. Both follow a modified newspaper makeup. The World War II pages were slightly larger, partly because of bigger margins. The columns were wider, but today's type is more condensed, and the "slug" is smaller. Seven lines of type in today's paper take up about the same space as did six lines in the earlier paper. So publication space is about equal.

The first issue of the paper in

## Korean GI Bill Trainee Total Drops Sharply

Some 250,000 veterans are expected to be in training this fall under the Korean GI bill, a 40-percent drop under last fall's 400,000, the Veterans' Administration has predicted.

At the same time, enrollments of disabled Korea veterans under VA's vocational rehabilitation training program probably will drop to 7,500 this fall from last fall's figure of 10,000.

However, a smaller, newer program administered by VA, War Orphans Education, is expected to increase its enrollments from last fall's 9,000 to around 12,000 this fall. This program is for the sons and daughters of veterans who died of service-connected conditions.

Well over half of the 250,000 Korean GI bill trainees will be in the Nation's colleges and universities, the VA said. The rest will be in schools below the college level, and in on-the-job and on-the-farm training.

The Veterans' Administration expects GI enrollments to continue to decline until 1965, when the GI bill program comes to an end. Vocational training for disabled Korea veterans also is expected to drop. But the War Orphans Education program most likely will continue to go up for several years; this program has no terminal deadline.

## Manual Revision

Revised section IV, Local Board Records and Reports, of the Manual for Local Board Clerks, dated September 30, 1960, was recently distributed from National Headquarters. The looseleaf revision replaces the previous section dated September 1, 1956.

1941 was largely occupied with reporting the first conference of State Selective Service officials held in December. Other articles were devoted to discussion of basic and then new policies for the guidance of members of the System.

The first page carried an introductory statement of the experiences. That statement was:

"The purpose of this publication is to be a medium for the interchange of information, advice, and suggestions between National Headquarters and State Directors—and through them with local boards and other State and local officials.

"With this initial issue, National Headquarters sends you New Year Greetings and expresses gratification because of your splendid work for the procurement of the Nation's great peacetime Army. How well you have functioned is best commended in the words of Secretary of War Stimson quoted on another page. Let it be sufficient for us to say: We are proud of you and proud to work with you."

"It is our hope that this publication will do much to coordinate our cooperation in the future. For that reason we urge you to use its columns and to keep its issues on file."

Items in that first issue dealt with matters which are of continuing concern. Representatives of the Army stressed to the conference the importance that men inducted possess physical and mental qualifications for training and service. The need to maintain an effective economy through deferments was stressed in another article. And in a third item, the need for the States, through local media, to keep the public fully informed about Selective Service, was stressed.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

December 15, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 227, as amended, Subject: "Transfer of Jurisdiction Over Certain Registrants from District of Columbia Local Board No. 100 (Foreign) to Other Local Boards," which was amended to provide in paragraph 4 for the returning of the registration certificate of a registrant who is transferred to the jurisdiction of another local board and for the issuing of a new registration certificate by that board.

January 1961

## SELECTIVE SERVICE

# Emphasis on Inductions Obscures Whole Manpower Problem

Members of the Selective Service System, intent on performing their many day-by-day, month-by-month, and long-range tasks with respect to manpower do not always look at the System's operations in relation to the overall activity of maintaining the strength of the Armed Forces. The System has other functions which occupy its attention. And the monthly requisition from the Department of Defense is the single segment of manpower procurement which is specifically brought to its attention.

It is familiar that the young men facing military service also draw unjustified conclusions as to the need for men from the number of men requisitioned from Selective Service.

Few individuals not directly concerned recognize that induction calls represent only a small portion of the manpower required by the Armed Forces. Not only does the

call in these times represent a small part of the requirements, but data available at National Headquarters indicate the difficulty of relating the size of the induction call to the extent of the need for men in the active forces.

For example, notices of separation from the active forces during the 5 fiscal years ended June 30, 1960, show that an average of about 700,000 men per year have been separated. These men must be replaced to maintain the size of the Armed Forces, making allowance for reductions in active duty strength.

Over the same 5-year period, the active duty strength has been reduced about 450,000. The reduction has not been at a constant rate. When fiscal year strength reductions are computed, variations of from 10,000 to 195,000 per fiscal year during the 5-year period can be shown.

Thus, the problem of establishing any direct relationship between the numbers requisitioned from Selective Service and the numbers assumed to be required to maintain active duty strength is difficult.

For example, in one of the 5 fiscal years, reports of separations minus reduction in strength during the year indicated nearly 800,000 men were taken into the active forces during the year. Yet requisitions from the Selective Service System were 137,000.

In a later year of the five, the same computations indicate that in taking slightly more than 700,000 men into the active forces, the local boards were asked to furnish approximately 179,000 men. However, during this year, the strength of the active forces was reduced only by about 10,000.

But the rate of reduction in the size of the forces does not determine the numbers Selective Service will be asked to furnish. Thus, while the Services were reducing by 129,000, the local boards were called upon for 137,000 men; 2 years later, the Services cut their strength by 195,000, starting from a smaller size, yet local boards induced 126,000.

Far too many factors are involved to permit a simple formula which will allow the size of the induction call to serve as a guide to the needs for manpower.

On the other hand, estimated accessions to active duty from all sources approximate reports of separations adjusted for cuts in strength. To arrive at total accessions to active duty, enlistments,

inductions, commissionings and appointments and call-ups from the Reserve must all be considered.

These may total 35,000 or 40,000 or more per month of which the induction call is a small portion.

But the manpower of the Nation must also maintain the ranks of the National Guard, the Reserve components, the ROTC, the service academies and the military colleges. On a monthly basis, these military activities may require another 25,000 to 30,000.

In evaluating the role the System plays in all this complex procurement program, members of the System know that for every man inducted, they influence several more into military service by another route. But the overall requirements in numbers per year for men for all our military defense activities is not widely recognized. It is better known generally that a relatively large percentage of our manpower is found not qualified for service. There is some appreciation of the fact that substantial numbers are deferred or exempt in the national interest.

Fuller knowledge of all these elements of our manpower position would seem realistic. A result highly desirable would be a wider recognition of the need for service, in the military or in deferrable civilian activity, from each qualified individual. Such recognition will result in a wider and more willing acceptance of service, whether undertaken through enlistment or other routes of entry into the military, or serious pursuit of study and other vital civilian activities.

## Enrollments Set New Mark In Colleges, Universities

The role played by the System in inducing the pursuit of study and other vital civilian activities is a long-standing one. Because of this role, general information concerning the training of the Nation's manpower is believed to be of interest and value to members of the System.

The following data on college and university enrollments, con-

tained in a news release from the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is such background information.

Fall enrollment of full- and part-time students reported by the Nation's colleges and universities at the beginning of the 1960-61 school year reached the all-time high of 3,610,007, the U.S. Office of Education reported today.

The 1960 fall enrollment exceeds the 3,402,297 enrollment of 1959 by 6.1 percent. This was the ninth consecutive year that a rise was reported in fall enrollments.

The number of students enrolled in college for the first time rose to 929,823, a jump of 12.4 percent over the fall of 1959.

The 1960 fall enrollees included 2,270,640 men and 1,339,367 women compared with 2,173,797 men and 1,228,500 women in the fall of 1959. The percentage increase for men was 4.5; for women it was 9.0.

Of the first-time enrollees this fall, 542,774 were men and 387,049, or 41.6 percent, were women. In the fall of 1959, 490,622 of the new enrollees were men and 336,347, or 40.7 percent, were women.

The survey includes only degree-credit students—those whose current program consists principally or wholly of work leading toward a bachelor's degree or higher. Reported enrollments include both resident and extension degree-credit students, full and part time, studying either in the day or in the evening.

Of the nearly 2,000 institutions listed in the U.S. Office of Education Directory, all of those which give degree credit programs were included in the opening fall enrollment survey. Included are universities, liberal arts colleges, teachers colleges, theological and religious institutions, other types of independently organized professional schools, and junior colleges.

## Services Honor Board Clerks

Recently awarded certificates of appreciation for their assistance to various recruiting programs were:

**Florida:** John W. Gerretson, Mabel J. Buckles, Thelma B. McIntyre, Estelena V. Quinter, Army; Harriette G. Douglass, Marine Corps; Jewell Y. Hawkins, Navy; Violet W. Boggs, Marine Corps.

**Nebraska:** Esther T. Gesman, Navy, Air Force; Hazel L. Johnson, Army.

**Maryland:** Mrs. Marie L. Sellers, Mrs. Margaret D. Driscoll, Mrs. Jean F. Kowalczyk, Mrs. Caroline S. Steinert, Mrs. Ina M. Scarborough, Mrs. Edwarine C. Hessler, Mrs. Beulah L. Heinlein, Miss Juanita M. Mitchell, Mrs. Naomi A. Davis, Mrs. Ruth D. Thomas, Mrs. Helen L. Plunkard, Mrs. Betty M. Wilson, Army.

**Texas:** Mrs. Ruth Graham, Mrs. Lottie Lovell, Air Force.

**Virginia:** Mrs. Lizzie O. Allen, Mrs. Cox, Navy.

**Oklahoma:** Mrs. Myrtle Reynolds, Air Force.

## Registers Grandson

Mrs. Nell G. Roberts, clerk of the Jefferson County, Ala., Local Board No. 70, recently registered her 18-year-old grandson, Wallace S. Fulton, Jr.

## Classification Picture November 1, 1960

Class	Number
Total Classified	21,415,927
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	48,945
Not Examined.....	1,521,912
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	125,015
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	2,571
Fathers 19 through 25.....	364,778
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	98,351
Under 19 years of age.....	149,106
I-C Inducted.....	185,681
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,195,635
I-O Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	909
Not Examined.....	5,772
Fathers.....	2,288
I-W:	
At Work.....	1,678
Released.....	5,837
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	769,872
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	15,435
College.....	2,046
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	64,474
II-A Apprentice.....	3,656
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	19,238
III-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	155,085
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,711,951
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,189,271
IV-B Officials.....	36
IV-C Aliens.....	6,748
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	62,337
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	3,299,610
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	9,407,690

# Medical School Enrollments Cause Concern

Recent concern over the shortage of physicians in the Armed Forces gives timeliness to data on medical school enrollments, as these may shed light on the future.

The November 12, 1960, issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, in a section devoted to medical education, contained the following material on enrollments:

"In 1959-60 the number of students enrolled in the 85 medical schools in the United States was again larger than in previous years. Total enrollment of medical students was 30,084, an increase of 470 over the previous year. \*\*\* The total first-year class enrollment was essentially the same as last year; i.e., 8,173 in 1959-60 compared with 8,128 in 1958-59. The second-year enrollment reflected an increase of 131 over the previous year, and the third-year figures were relatively the same for the 2 years. Enrollment in the fourth year showed an increase of 262 in 1959-60 over 1958-59. This latter increase reflects the marked increase in the first-year enrollment in 1956-57. \*\*\*"

In another portion of this special section, the Journal notes:

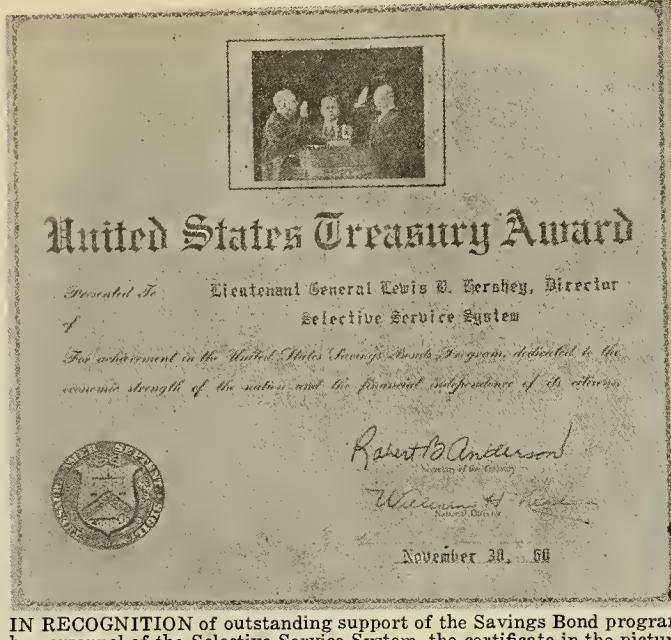
"There has been widespread concern because of the decreasing numbers of qualified students who apply for admission to medical school. That this has occurred during recent years despite increasing numbers of college graduates has been particularly disturbing. \*\*\*"

Other studies have shown that the expansion rate of the last 30 years in medical school graduates would have to be increased substantially if the Nation is to retain by 1975 its present ratio of 141 physicians to every 100,000 persons. Increased graduations from medical schools require not only more enrollments, but additional medical educational facilities.

Another reflection of the problem is found in recent information from the Association of American Medical Colleges. These reports noted a decrease for the third consecutive year in the number of applicants for admission to U.S. medical schools. The number applying in 1959-60 was 6 percent less than the total number applying in 1956-57, and 40 percent below the peak-year applications, 1949-50.

## Scientific Advisory Member Is Appointed

Dr. Paul W. McDaniel, Director, Division of Research, Atomic Energy Commission, has accepted appointment as a member of the National Selective Service Scientific Advisory Group. Dr. McDaniel fills a membership formerly held by Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, formerly Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.



IN RECOGNITION of outstanding support of the Savings Bond program by personnel of the Selective Service System, the certificate in the picture above was presented recently to Lt. Gen. Lewis V. Hershey by Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson. Heads of agencies which are leading participants in the Savings Bond program were present for the ceremonies at the Treasury Department at which the Secretary made the awards. Secretary Anderson pointed out in his remarks that the sale of Savings Bonds is the least inflationary method used by the Government to finance its operations, and that by helping to maintain the value and stability of the dollar, purchasers of Savings Bonds contribute toward maintenance of the dollar's status throughout the world.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of October 31, 1960.

Relative standings of the 33, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Idaho	12.48
Puerto Rico	11.92
Virgin Islands	9.65
Alabama	8.84
Wisconsin	8.80
Nevada	8.44
Guam	7.92
Delaware	7.89
Utah	7.28
Washington	7.02
Maryland	6.96
Nebraska	6.72
Missouri	6.71
Minnesota	6.70
Texas	6.29
North Dakota	6.26
Indiana	6.23
Oklahoma	6.09
North Carolina	6.01
Vermont	6.00
Wyoming	5.91
Ohio	5.87
South Dakota	5.85
New Hampshire	5.19
Maine	5.15
Florida	5.10
Rhode Island	4.97
New Jersey	4.96
District of Columbia	4.82
Michigan	4.68
Connecticut	4.47
Georgia	3.88
Alaska	3.15

## Ohio Deputy, Col. Clouse, Named Director

Col. Raymond E. Clouse has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for Ohio, succeeding the late Col. Harold L. Hays.

Colonel Clouse served as Deputy State Director for Ohio under Colonel Hays. His appointment as Director was effective December 8.

Colonel Clouse is a native of Ohio and a graduate of Ohio State University colleges of Arts and Law.

During World War II, Colonel Clouse served with National Headquarters and with Pennsylvania State Headquarters of the Selective Service System. Among various posts in Pennsylvania, Colonel Clouse was Deputy Director in that State.

He resumed his active duty with Selective Service with the Ohio State Headquarters in 1948, serving over the years as executive officer, legal officer, and chief of the field division as well as Deputy State Director.

In his civilian life, Colonel Clouse was chief examiner of the Ohio State Board of Real Estate Examiners in the early 1930's, and for 10 years was with the Ohio Tax Commission and the Department of Taxation.

He has 28 years of commissioned Reserve and National Guard service, and 18 years of active duty.

## Capt. Kessler State Director For Virginia

Capt. Charles L. Kessler, U.S. Naval Reserve, has been named State Director of Selective Service for Virginia, effective December 1, 1960. Captain Kessler succeeds Capt. Thomas W. White, who retired June 30, 1960.

Captain Kessler has been Department Adjutant, American Legion of Virginia, since 1949.

The new State Director is a native of Washington, D.C., and attended school in Washington and in Richmond, Va. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1922, and served until 1928, in Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, and China.

During his Marine Corps service, he accompanied the Byrd Arctic expedition in 1926 as a representative of the service. He also accompanied Admiral Byrd to the Antarctic when "Little America" was founded.

He was associated with the Byrd expedition for several years, and also with the Ford Motor Company. Prior to World War II, he was zone manager, Ford Motor Company, Houston, Tex.

Captain Kessler was commissioned a lieutenant, senior grade, in the Naval Reserve in 1942, and conducted the Navy recruiting program in Virginia. He returned to inactive duty in 1946, remaining active in the Reserve. He was promoted to the rank of captain as of July 1, 1956.

## Kentucky Issues State Newspaper

Latest addition to the list of news publications issued by States for personnel of the State System is the *Echo*, issued by the Kentucky Selective Service System.

Volume I, Number 1, which recently reached National Headquarters, was for the month of September 1960, and appropriately devoted its attention to the 20th anniversary of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

## Registrant Provides Feature Item For Newspaper

The Pottawattamie County Local Board of the Selective Service System received a form from a young man requesting a medical deferment from the draft.

In the space given to describe his ailment the young man wrote "rheumatic fever."

Clerk Marvel Van Meter says he probably will be deferred if he means rheumatic fever. The Government doesn't recognize lovesickness as a disabling disease.—(Reprinted from the Council Bluffs, Iowa, *Nonpareil*.)

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XI

WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 1961

Number 2

## Training Progress Marked Since Early 1930's

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

1961 is Training Conference Year. The first conference has been held in Jacksonville Naval Air Station. The second conference will be held February 11-24 in San Diego, Calif. There will be 12 conferences in all with an average of 100 conferees.

The purpose of the conferences is to further the training of Reserve Officers from all the services and National Guard from the States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico who have been earmarked for duty with the Selective Service System, should their service be needed.

The conferees have opportunities during this conference

training to become familiar with plans for all types of expansion of the Selective Service System as well as its present operation. The value to an organization of personnel trained and available has been demonstrated in both World War II and the Korean war. Without the trained personnel available in 1940 and 1950 the history of the operation of the Selective Service System would have been far different and far less satisfactory.

The conferences of today are far different from those held before World War II or even before the Korean war. There are more conferees but the striking difference is in the participation of other agencies of Government.

It seems unbelievable today, but in the middle thirties the conferences were held without the knowledge of any considerable number of our citizens. The responsibilities of the Departments of War and Navy to defend the Nation in the minds of many citizens did not give them the right to be engaged in planning for mobilization. There were many who believed it was a provocative and war-promoting practice. Under circumstances such as these no other agencies of Government would have dared to plan what their task would be in an emergency.

This conference year representatives of not only the Department of Defense but Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization; Commerce; Labor; Health, Education, and Welfare; and the Civil Service Commission will be participating in these conferences.

While for the State as a whole, 40.9 percent, or 33,847 of the IV-F files were found to call for no "Z" symbol, the results in a few boards varied widely from the average. Extreme variations were noted in two or three boards where found on review to be qualified in an emergency. At the other end, two or three boards found nearly 80 percent so qualified.

Individual local board results, as might be expected, were quite well spread between the lower and upper extremes.

(Continued on page 2)

## Director's Views Asked On Peace Corps Proposal

The extensive publicity concerning the proposal for a "peace corps" has been read with interest by members of the Selective Service System. The System's special interest arises from discussions of the possible relation of service in such a program to military service.

The Director of Selective Service has been interviewed on several occasions by the press concerning the program. In addition, he has taken part in discussions of the proposed program at the invitation of supporters of the "peace corps" idea.

The Director has pointed out in answer to questions that the num-

bers of persons contemplated as participating in such an activity would not amount to a significant withdrawal from the manpower pool.

In participating in discussions connected with a study of the proposal authorized by the last Congress, the Director has been asked about the System's experience in considering the cases of registrants seeking deferments to participate in similar activities.

The study authorized by the last Congress is being conducted by Colorado State University, under the auspices of the International Cooperation Administration. Recently, officials directing that study met with Members of Congress, representatives of private and semipublic groups engaged in similar overseas activities, as well as public officials, including the Director.

While some proposals concerning a "peace corps" have advanced the idea that such service might be regarded as a substitute for military service, recent public statements attributed to the Colorado study group, and to those conducting an independent study for President Kennedy, have opposed that suggestion. Both groups have pointed out that the deferment authority provided in the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, serves to delay the military service of those engaged in civilian activities vital to the national health, safety, or interest.

The only legislation which has been approved relating to the "peace corps" proposal was the appropriation by Congress in the last session of \$10,000 to conduct the study now in progress by the Colorado State University group.

## Incentive Award Program Results In 1960 Reported

A report on the extent of the Government's incentive awards program during fiscal year 1960, to which Selective Service System employees contributed significantly, was made recently by Roger W. Jones, Chairman, Civil Service Commission, to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

The report noted that 76,537 employees had been recommended for superior performance awards. The value of the service which prompted the recommendations was estimated at \$76,225,271. Employees received awards of \$11,050,375.

During the year, 113,011 employee suggestions were adopted. The value of the suggestions to the Government was estimated at \$68,606,019. Awards to employees totaled \$2,838,843.

## Induction Tests Mesh Perfectly With His Talents

When a young man came to a California local board to volunteer for induction he asked if he would have to take any tests. The clerk informed him that he would have to take a physical examination and also a mental test.

"Is that all?" he asked.

When the registrant was assured that was all, he sighed with relief and replied, "Well, that's good, I can pass those. It's the written tests that I can't pass."

## Former Director In New Mexico Is Reappointed

Maj. Richard B. Laing has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for New Mexico, effective January 6, 1961.

Major Laing served as State Director from August 1958 to June 1959. Since his former tour of duty, he was engaged in New Mexico in the conduct of the 1960 census.

The newly appointed State Director is a veteran of World War II. He was engaged in ranching in New Mexico, and makes his home in Mountainair, N. Mex., where he is active in civic affairs.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## Training Progress Marked Since Early 1930's

(Continued from page 1)

knowledge and skill challenges the very best of our abilities. The planning is not simple, it is not easy, but it is a must.

The plans are a necessity but without people they cannot be implemented. With people there must be leadership ready and able to bring the plans to life in terms of action by men and women.

It was the good fortune of the Selective Service System that in the twenties and the thirties men with vision saw a need in the future and made preparation then to meet it. One of these pioneers who was the first to work on State plans for Selective Service following World War I died on December 30, 1960.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Nelson, Adjutant General of Minnesota, came to the War Department General Staff as a National Guard officer in the early thirties. While on this detail he prepared a State plan for the organization and operation of Se-

lective Service when and if it should be established. The value of this contribution in the light of later need cannot be estimated. General Nelson participated in the Selective Service training prior to World War II. After the passage of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, he organized Selective Service in Minnesota and operated it throughout the war in an outstanding manner.

After World War II, General Nelson relinquished his office in the Selective Service System to give full time to the Adjutant General's office in Minnesota. He never wavered in his interest in and devotion to the Selective Service System.

I salute a devoted husband and father, an outstanding planner and organizer, a loyal soldier and citizen; a man whose friendship has been a high privilege and whose memory will remain a priceless possession.

## Educational Aid Extended by New Act To Orphans of Peacetime Veterans

War Orphans Education, originally for the sons and daughters of deceased war veterans, has been broadened by a new law to include the children of deceased veterans of peacetime service.

However, eligibility requirements for peacetime service under the new law will be stricter than for wartime service, the VA explained.

The wartime veteran must have died in military service or as the result of a service-connected condition after he was discharged.

Death of the peacetime veteran, however, must have been caused by the actual performance of military duties or resulted from extrahazardous service.

Actual definition of wartime and peacetime service is given in the new law as follows:

World War II, for War Orphans Education purposes, begins December 7, 1941, and ends December 31, 1946. The Korean conflict begins June 27, 1950, and ends January 31, 1955.

Peacetime service begins September 16, 1940 (date of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940); excludes the war dates and con-

tinues to run on into the future until such time as young men "are no longer liable for induction for training and service in the Armed Forces under the Universal Military Training and Service Act."

Children of deceased veterans generally must be between 18 and 23 to go to school under the War Orphans Education program. They may receive up to 36 months of education. The Federal Government pays up to \$110 a month for their schooling.

The new law for the first time also gives the Government's stamp of approval to courses given on television for college credit—so long as the war orphan student is working toward a regular college degree and so long as the major portion of his studies requires classroom attendance.

V.A. officials pointed out that for the administration of the War Orphans Education program, an "orphan" is considered to be the child of a deceased veteran whose other parent may still be living. Death of both parents is not necessary for a child to be eligible under the War Orphans Education program.

The February 1941 issue of *Selective Service* reflects the matters which were of concern to the then new System as it proceeded to develop a pattern of operations.

The Director, in an editorial as well as in a longer interview-type article, stressed again the requirement that classification should take into consideration the needs of both the Armed Forces and the civilian economy for effective manpower. The editorial particularly stressed the local nature of the classification problems, pointing out that the civilian need in one community might differ from the civilian need in a neighboring local board area.

Reflecting the newness of the Nation's experience with a peace-time Selective Service, an item in that issue of the paper described the praise and plaudits won in the inaugural parade by an all-draftee company. After these last 20 years of maintaining the Nation's defense and survival with Armed Forces built through the operation of Selective Service, it would occur to few that the high performance of citizens as servicemen should be a matter for comment.

A picture in that issue showed World War I hero Alvin York in his post as chairman of a Tennessee

local board wishing Godspeed to draftees. The accompanying text recalled his exploits and his current service.

A letter from National Headquarters stressed the policy that the Selective Service System would not function as a missing persons bureau. The confidentiality of information furnished by registrants, and the singleness of purpose for which it was given was emphasized.

The System's role in building the reserves was explained in another article concerning the requirement that men with past service in the Navy and Marine Corps were liable under the act. The objective of the act in making these men liable, it was explained, was to induce them to become active members of the Naval and Marine Reserves in lieu of induction.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, then Deputy Director, was quoted in the paper on the problem of how to help local boards determine question of conscientious objection:

"About the only thing we can do is to give the local boards a lantern which together with the law and regulations on the subject may enable them to locate the conscience and then measure the extent of its objection to the military service."

These official acts marked the month:

Feb. 6—The President authorized the Director of Selective Service to establish or designate work of national importance under civilian direction for persons conscientiously opposed to combatant and noncombatant service in the land or naval forces of the United States.

Feb. 6—The President prescribed camp regulations for conscientious objectors.

Feb. 19—The Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941 was approved, to provide for the establishment, administration, and maintenance of a Coast Guard Auxiliary and a Coast Guard Reserve (Public Law 8, 77th Cong.).

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of November 30, 1960.

Relative standings of the 36, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Idaho	12.67
Puerto Rico	11.55
Guam	10.27
Virgin Islands	9.60
Alabama	9.09
Wisconsin	8.84
Nevada	8.37
Delaware	7.89
Utah	7.28
Washington	7.22
Maryland	7.16
Nebraska	6.99
Missouri	6.83
Minnesota	6.63
North Dakota	6.58
Oklahoma	6.32
Vermont	6.29
Texas	6.18
Wyoming	6.17
South Dakota	6.15
Indiana	6.12
South Carolina	6.05
Ohio	5.73
New York	5.56
North Carolina	5.54
New Hampshire	5.13
New Jersey	5.08
Florida	4.98
Maine	4.97
Michigan	4.90
District of Columbia	4.84
Rhode Island	4.80
Connecticut	4.62
California	4.13
Georgia	3.82
Alaska	3.18

## Clerk of Board Verified Identity Of Brothers' Names

An Idaho local board relates the story of two brothers who registered at different times under exactly the same name. They also gave the same birth date.

The name seemed familiar to the clerk when the second brother registered. On discovering identical birth days after a check of the files, the board clerk telephoned the boys' father.

The names were correct, he said, but the younger son had used his brother's birth date. The possibility of confusion was further eased when the younger brother let the board know that he prefers to be known by a variation of his given name.

# National Headquarters Launches Leadership, Management Training Program as Personnel Development Project

Under date of February 5, 1960, the President addressed a memorandum to the heads of all Federal departments and agencies requesting that they give personal leadership within their organizations to sound programs for the selection, development, and training of personnel for the key career managerial, administrative, and professional positions.

The Director of Selective Service has inaugurated such a program at National Headquarters. It began, after a long period of planning and preparation, on December 18, 1960.

At the initial session, the Deputy Director spoke on "The Career Executive in Government." An hour of questions and answers followed.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

December 28, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 230, Subject: "Important Notice of Reemployment Rights (SSS Form No. 224)," concerning the attachment by local boards of a copy of the new SSS Form No. 224 to each Order To Report for Armed Forces Physical Examination (SSS Form No. 223) and to each Order To Report for Induction (SSS Form No. 252).

December 30, 1960—Operations Bulletin No. 103, as amended, Subject: "Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form No. 115-A) and Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form No. 116)," and Operations Bulletin No. 190, as amended, Subject: "Report of Availability and Summary of Classification—Physicians and Dentists (SSS Form No. 129)," which were amended to prescribe the manner in which the years-of-birth lines on SSS Forms Nos. 115-A, 116, and 129 shall be completed for use during the calendar year 1961.

January 13, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 196, as amended, Subject: "Armed Forces Physical Examination of Registrants Who Are Physicians," which was amended to advise that the number of physicians applying for commissions is not sufficient to meet service requirements; to require the examination of additional physicians; and to provide for constantly accurate statistics regarding their availability for service on the basis of which a call for physicians could be allocated at any time.

This was the first of twelve 1-hour lectures to be given by the dozen Selective Service officials who have completed various management training courses during the past few years.

For the second phase of this program, the 40 commissioned officers on duty at National Headquarters and the higher ranking civilian employees have been divided into 15 committees of about 6 members each. These committees have been assigned subjects in the fields of organization, reports, leadership, management, and government relationships.

Beginning in the spring, each committee will present its subject at a weekly session. The presentations will be made by several or all committee members, and each session will consist of 1 hour of presentation followed by group participation in a question and answer period of about an hour.

In providing for its continuing needs for executive personnel, the Selective Service System has a more difficult task than many other agencies of Government. In addition to developing within the Headquarters offices personnel who will be qualified and capable of taking over key positions as vacancies occur, there must also be available trained personnel to move into the many additional key positions that would have to be manned overnight if a national emergency should come upon us without warning. The second task is perhaps the more important, since the survival of the Nation might in large measure depend upon the performance of those who are called for this duty. On a nationwide basis, over 750 earmarked Reserve officers of the Armed Forces and about 525 officers in the Selective Service sections of the National Guard are receiving this kind of training. Such training activities are described in detail in each of the System's annual reports.

With respect to present key career personnel in Grades GS-15 and above, or equivalent, there is behind each key man in the National Headquarters one younger man who is being trained to assume his duties, and who does in fact assume those duties on occasion. In addition, personnel in Grade GS-9 and above who are deemed to have executive potential are being offered opportunity to attend training courses such as those sponsored by the Brookings Institution and the Civil Service Commission. A dozen of the System's higher level personnel have completed such courses.

Several years ago the Director of Selective Service initiated a series of programs aimed at developing the public speaking and leadership abilities of members of his National Headquarters staff. The first program was given the coined name of Georama. For subject matter, areas of the world were assigned to the several divisions of the Headquarters, and at weekly assemblies, divisional teams presented information on the geographic, cultural, economic, and

political features of each country, with an appraisal of its military potential. Later, news events in the various countries were reported and discussed at the weekly meetings. This last series continued through June 1960.

Thus, the National Headquarters staff of Selective Service has had 3 full years of this type of training, and is beginning the fourth year. The benefits of these programs are so obvious that it seems needless to say that they have contributed substantially to the leadership and management capabilities of the participants.

## New York Director Heads Association

Col. Paul V. Akst, State Director for New York City, is the newly elected president of the Federal Business Association of New York City. The association is composed of the head and principal assistant of each separate office of the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government located in the five counties comprising greater New York, and Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Putnam, Sullivan, Dutchess, and Ulster Counties outside the city.

There are about 35,000 living veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Veterans Administration estimates.

## New Bond Leader Drops System To Third Place

A new entry has taken over the lead in the Federal agency savings bond sales derby. The emergence of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board into first place pushed the Tennessee Valley Authority down into second, and the Selective Service System into third for the quarter ending September 30, 1960.

The new leader did not suddenly increase its bond-buying activities, however. The FHLBB has a record of 94 and 95 percent participation. It took over the lead in the division of agencies with more than 1,000 employees by moving into that class for the first time, with 1,005 employees. It has long been in first place among agencies with fewer than 1,000 employees.

Despite its third-place position, the Selective Service System had a greater participation in bond purchases in the third quarter of 1960, than it had during the third quarter of 1959 when the System captured first place from TVA.

## 120,002 Student Loans Approved

During 1959-60, the first full year of the National Defense Student Loan Program, the 1,360 participating colleges and universities approved 120,002 loans. The number of students to whom these loans were made is somewhat less than the number of loans, since some institutions make more than one loan to a student during a college year.

### Classification Picture December 1, 1960

	Class	Number
Total Classified		21,506,963
I-A and I-A-O:		
Nonfathers:		
Examined and Acceptable.....	48,558	
Not Examined.....	1,515,177	
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	119,541	
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	2,724	
Fathers 19 through 25.....	362,292	
Registrants:		
26 or older with liability extended.....	99,633	
Under 19 years of age.....	146,979	
I-C Inducted.....	183,624	
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,203,529	
I-O Nonfathers:		
Examined and Acceptable.....	933	
Not Examined.....	5,906	
Fathers.....	2,320	
I-W:		
At Work.....	1,671	
Released.....	5,853	
I-D Members of Reserve Component.....	782,300	
I-S Statutory Deferment:		
High School.....	16,465	
College.....	2,741	
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	66,685	
II-A Apprentice.....	3,587	
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	19,137	
III-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	163,334	
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	1,724,987	
IV-B Officials.....	2,188,524	
IV-C Aliens.....	36	
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	6,795	
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	62,870	
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	3,309,230	
		9,461,532

# Rejection Rate Hike Seen in New Procedures

The Department of Defense has established new standards of acceptability for use during peacetime and mobilization which will be issued within a few weeks. These standards will aid Armed Forces Examining Stations to indicate the examiners' recommendation of whether a man not qualified for service today may be qualified for service in an emergency.

Along with the adoption of revised standards for current purposes and mobilization, the Department of Defense also established additional procedures and criteria for determining whether prospective servicemen meet current standards of acceptability. The new procedures are expected to result in somewhat higher rejection rates among men seeking to enlist and those delivered for induction.

The new procedures for current use involve methods of determining additional vision requirements. According to published accounts of the new standards, men will be required to be able without glasses to read newspaper print at a distance of 14 inches, for example.

New methods of judging whether a man is qualified by height and weight also were put into effect. These methods are reported to provide leeway for the examining physician's judgment, and permit findings of normal weight where weight tables are exceeded. It was pointed out, for example, that a weight normal for a man's muscle and bone structure may be "overweight" on the basis of tables keying weight to height.

As an example of the standards adopted for use now and in mobilization, the Department of Defense release stated that a man with one eye, not qualified today, would be accepted during mobilization.

## There's Something To Be Said About Everything

An Oklahoma registrant contributes the following in completing his questionnaire:

"I didn't have much to say about my statement so I didn't write anything."

## Visitors to National Headquarters

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were: Col. and Mrs. Harold G. Miller, Utah National Guard SSS Section; and Mrs. Gyla G. Snyder, State Headquarters, California.

## Stone Tablet Draft Notice Is Unearthed

The following addition to the history and background of Selective Service was recently printed in "Service Stripe," publication of Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.:

"Two feet wide and 15 inches high are the dimensions of what is supposed to be the first military draft notice.

"Issued about 2,440 years ago the one-tablet draft ordered the evacuation of Athens, but directed that some 30,000 men of military age remain within the city to defend it against the pending invasion by the Persians.

The tablet was found last year 30 miles north of Athens by Dr. Michael Jameson, professor of classical studies at the University of Pennsylvania. The draft notice contains 400 words, considerably more than is found on the modern day 'greetings.'

## System Prepares For Expected Physician Call

Reflecting the continuing prospect of a call from the Secretary of Defense for physicians, local boards have been asked to bring preinduction processing of physicians up to date, and to take steps to be certain classification of physicians is current. The instructions were sent to the boards in an amended Operations Bulletin No. 196.

Several months ago, the Department of Defense stated that insufficient numbers of physicians were applying for reserve commissions and active duty to meet the needs of the Armed Forces. While some increase in the numbers of applications resulted from publicity, the shortage persists, and the likelihood of a call has increased.

Local boards were requested to accomplish physical examination by March 1, 1961, of all physicians born after December 31, 1931.

Those within the age group to be examined under the Operations Bulletin are:

1. Physicians in I-A and I-A-O not previously examined.

2. Those who are in Class IV-F on the basis of a physical examination performed before they became physicians.

In addition to the above, the boards were asked to order for examination all physicians, regardless of date of birth, who are deferred in Class II-A for internships.

The objective of the bulletin is to insure current information for use in making proper distribution of a call if one is received.

## General Nelson Played Role In System Planning

Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Nelson, Adjutant General of Minnesota, who died recently, was one of the early architects of Selective Service.

During the 1930's, he was assigned to duty with the War Department General Staff and participated in the planning and preparation of mobilization plans which emerged in the form of the 1940 Selective Service legislation.

When the System was established in 1940, he was named State Director of Selective Service for Minnesota and served throughout World War II.

General Nelson began his military career by enlisting in the Minnesota National Guard on March 12, 1915. He entered Federal service on June 30, 1916, for duty on the Mexican Border which lasted until December 1916. Returning to his hometown and unit at Crookston, he was again recalled for service during World War I in July 1917. He was appointed second lieutenant, Field Artillery, in May 1918 and served in France not only in the Field Artillery, but earned his wings as an observer with the then new Air Arm of the United States Army.

Returning to Minnesota, he organized Company M, 205th Infantry in his hometown. He became a captain in April 1920, and in May 1926 he became a battalion commander of his battalion.

General Nelson was appointed the Assistant Adjutant General of Minnesota in 1927 and was promoted to lieutenant colonel. His duty in Washington as a member of the War Department General Staff, in the planning for Selective Service followed.

Returning from active duty in 1947 he resumed his former position as Assistant Adjutant General. He was promoted to brigadier general in September 1947, and to major general in May 1953.

He was appointed the Adjutant General of Minnesota on October 4, 1949.

## First Training Conference Held In Florida

The first training conference of the series of 12 for 1961 was held at the U.S. Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., January 14-28.

The conference was attended by Reserve units from Charlotte, Greensboro, Jacksonville, Montgomery, Nashville, and Raleigh.

National Guard Selective Service Sections participating were those from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

## Services Honor Board Clerks

Certificates of appreciation for their assistance to various recruiting programs have been awarded to:

Oklahoma: Margaret C. (Chris) Jones, Air Force; Mrs. Myrtle Reynolds, Air Force, also recently Army and Navy.

Texas: Mrs. Wanda R. Ward, Marine Corps; Mrs. Rose M. Burnett, Army; and Mr. Henry B. Grigsby, Navy.

Idaho: Mrs. Audrey B. Crabb, Army.

Illinois: Mrs. Goldie L. Wright, Miss Lillian Hunt, Mrs. Theodene Dixon, Mrs. Gladys Pittman, Mrs. Mary Ruth Fleming, Mrs. Ruth D. Alexis, Mrs. Hunley Eberhardt, Mrs. Evelyn Secrest, Mrs. Mae Reid, Mrs. Betty Brown, Mrs. Irene Hughes, Mrs. Rose Meeboer, Mrs. Esther Dennis, Mrs. Virginia Shimkus, Mrs. Chloris Olmstead, Mrs. Helen H. McNew, Mrs. Florence Albritton, Army; and Vernor B. Ackerman, Air Force, Army and Navy.

New Mexico: Mrs. Jane Harris Navy; Mrs. Marie S. Herrell, Mrs. Gretchen C. Spencer, Air Force; Mrs. Winnie P. Conway, Army; and Mrs. Gladys L. Davis, Marine.

Minnesota: Aileen M. Walker, Army.

Vermont: Miss Sallie J. Aldrich, Army.

Oregon: Mrs. Barbara L. MacLean and Mrs. Mary W. Case, Army.

## Selective Service Is Family Affair In Vernon, Texas

Over the past 20 years, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Vernon have become known as "Mr. and Mrs. Selective Service" around the Vernon, Tex., area, according to the Vernon Daily Record.

Mrs. Vernon, now clerk of Local Board No. 131 at Vernon, began working for Selective Service in 1940 as a volunteer in the board office under the supervision of her husband, who was then board clerk.

Mr. Vernon later was appointed a district supervisor during World War II. Now he is a registrar for the board and often works as a volunteer, approved by the board to assist Mrs. Vernon, when other assistants are not available at time of need.

Mr. Vernon is a veteran of World War I and their son is a veteran of World War II.

## Hard To Beat

At the age of 18, a registrant of Local Board No. 90 of Franklin, Ky., is a senior majoring in physics at Indiana University. (From the Kentucky Selective Service Echo.)

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XI

WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 1961

Number 3

## Nation's Changing Needs Guide Deferments

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

The Selective Service Systems, since 1940, have been responsible for the deferment of registrants "in the national health, safety, and interest." This involves two fundamental questions, neither of a nature to lend itself to a mathematically measurable answer.

The first question is "Which activity is in the national health, safety, and interest?" The second question is, "Is the individual registrant's contribution necessary to the furtherance of the activity which has been adjudged 'in the national health, safety, and interest'?"

The answers to these questions have varied widely with the conditions under which the Nation found itself. During World War II gradually the need for military manpower came to have priority over almost every other activity. In the beginning of the mobilization a wide variety of reasons were considered adequate to provide deferment.

The experiences of World War I were followed and in some instances expanded to authorize more deferments. As a broad principle, deferments in World War I were based on what the registrant was doing in the national health, safety, and interest. There was one exception which permitted registrants to be deferred because of what they were preparing to do. Medical and dental students constituted this exception. Divinity students were exempt for what they were preparing to do.

In 1940, all students in college doing full time satisfactory work were deferred until the end of the scholastic year. There were two reasons for this: First, anticipated calls were not great enough to take all available registrants; and, secondly, there was the compassionate feeling on the part of Congress that students who had made all arrangements to attend college should not be interrupted. This philosophy has been continued in the 1948 Act, as amended.

Measures for the protection of the family were taken early. At first, husbands were deferred. Later fatherhood became the test, and finally as the need for manpower grew, hardship and privation succeeded fatherhood as the accepted cause for deferment.

In the area of skills there was less need for emphasis in the beginning because of the large number of skilled men who were deferred because of their dependency status. Later, as the rules on deferment for dependency became tighter more consideration was required for skills. It has been a constant observation that the American people accept a deferment for a family relationship more willingly than for a profession or a skill. Whether the onset of the scientific age will change this fact remains to be seen.

The deferment of farmers during World War II had factors not found in any other class of registrants. The farmers were possessors of a variety of skills, plus elements of supervision and management mixed with a way of life and in many cases the necessity of the registrant who worked on the farm living in the family of the farm operator. In addition, there was very often a father-son relationship involved in the operation. Under these circumstances there were too many interlocking

(Continued on page 3)

## Screening, Critical Skills Data in Report on Reserves

DOCUMENTS DE  
MAR 20 1961

The Annual Report of the Secretary of Defense on Reserve Forces for fiscal year 1960 was recently submitted to the President and the Congress. The following material is reprinted from that section of the report on "Screening and Critical Skills" as information of interest to members of the System. Other material from the report may be presented in the future.

### "Screening."

"During Fiscal Year 1960 the military services and the Coast Guard continued their screening of the Ready Reserve, as required by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, in order to insure its availability for active duty during a national emergency. Screening covered a total of 1,887,484 reservists. The screening process removed a total of 528,453 from the Ready Reserve, either by transfer to the Standby or Retired Reserve, or by discharge. Specifically, 358,298 officers and enlisted men were transferred to the Standby or Retired Reserve, and 170,155 were discharged.

"The screening operation during

### General Hershey Entered Service Fifty Years Ago

February 16, 1961, marked a significant anniversary for Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

It was on February 16, 50 years ago that his military career began with his enlistment in the Indiana National Guard.

A large number of congratulatory messages on the occasion were received by the Director.

Of his 50 years of military service, half have been devoted to the complex problems of manpower mobilization. General Hershey first became involved in manpower mobilization in 1936 with his assignment by the War Department General Staff to duty with the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee.

After his enlistment in the Indiana National Guard, General Hershey served on the Mexican Border and during World War I, attaining the rank of captain. He was commissioned in the Regular Army shortly after World War I, and served in many capacities in the United States and Hawaii before his tours with the General Staff brought him into the manpower field.

Fiscal Year 1960 reduced the Ready Reserve to a strength of 2,668,938 on June 30, 1960, including the Coast Guard, well below the statutory ceiling of 2,900,000 authorized by law. Similarly, screening kept the total of Ready Reservists in the military departments, not on active duty, to 2,417,689, well within the limit of 2,500,000 approved by the Secretary of Defense. An additional 219,765 reservists were on extended active duty on June 30. In the Coast Guard Ready Reserve there were 1,822 on active duty and 29,662 not on active duty. All reservists screened and retained were found qualified and available for immediate service in a national emergency.

### "Critical Skills."

"Under the provisions of Section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, persons possessing critical skills who are engaged in civilian occupations in critical defense supporting industry or research activities affecting national defense may be permitted to enlist in the Ready Reserve for an eight-year period. During Fiscal Year 1960 the Reserve Components enlisted more than 1,900 men into this program. They perform three months active duty for training and are then screened to the Standby Reserve. Since the program's inception in early 1956, more than 9,400 persons have been enlisted under its provisions."

In a brief summary, the report also stressed the state of readiness achieved by the Reserve Forces. As members of the System know, the attainment of advanced training has been made possible by the inducement of young men not only to enter the reserve programs, but to remain as satisfactory members, as an alternative to induction. The report summary is as follows:

"During Fiscal Year 1960 the Ready Reserve continued to be composed of a high percentage of personnel who either had prior active service, or who have completed six months active duty training. This has resulted in marked improvement in the mobilization potential of the Ready Reserve and a reduction in the time required to bring individual Reservists and units to the state of readiness required for deployment in the event of mobilization. It also has enabled the Services to conduct more closely coordinated and more advanced Reserve training programs. Individual basic training in units can now be considered a thing of the past, the normal today is unit training in multiple drills of one or two days on weekends."

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

Rejection rates 20 years ago, as today, were of major concern to the Selective Service System.

In the March 1941 issue of this publication's World War II predecessor, the leading article reported a 32-percent rejection experience by local board medical examiners, and an additional rejection rate of 12 percent by Army examiners of those found qualified at the local board. The major cause of rejection was defective teeth.

The success with which the local boards had won early confidence and gratitude of the general public

and their registrants was reflected in another story in the March 1941 issue. The article included a number of letters of praise for the way in which local boards had undertaken and performed their duties.

Many registrants were writing testimonials to local boards on the values and attractions of military service—and the letters reflected the pleasant surprise the writers had experienced in this discovery.

A major radio network scheduled a nationwide public service discussion broadcast weekly from Washington on Selective Service with officials of the System and members of the Washington, D.C., Junior Chamber of Commerce participating as panel members.

During March, on the 21st, Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra submitted his resignation as Director, effective April 1, 1941.

One significant amendment to Selective Service regulations accomplished in March was that extending the time for reporting from 5 to 10 days, and providing for postponement.

## Flag From Capitol For Local Board

Local Board No. 97 of Corpus Christi, Tex., proudly displays in its office a flag which formerly flew over the Capitol in Washington, D.C. The flag, first such presented to a Texas local board, was presented by Congressman John Young of Corpus Christi.

## Court Refuses to Enjoin Induction of Registrant; Notes Administrative Remedies Were Not Exhausted

An attempt by a registrant to enjoin his induction was denied by the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama, Northern Division, in an order dated January 12, 1961. Marion Powell Ballard had brought an action against C. M. Sellers, Tandy G. Flinn and P. W. Williams, separately and severally as members of Local Board No. 157, Montgomery, Ala., and Walter M. Thompson, individually and as Alabama State Director of Selective Service.

Under the facts as stated by the court the registrant claimed that the injunction should issue and that the induction order was invalid because (1) his name had not been posted on a list in a conspicuous place as required by regulations (2) his classification was erroneous and had changed and (3) there was an administrative appeal pending from a refusal of the local board to reclassify him.

By order dated November 16, 1960, the local board had ordered the registrant to report for induction on November 29, 1960. He did not report. It later developed that the registrant had been hospitalized from November 26, 1960, until December 2, 1960, for the purpose of having a cyst removed from his face. On December 5, 1960, the

registrant petitioned the local board to reopen and change his classification because of his remarriage to his former wife on December 4, 1960. The local board met and considered the petition. It decided that the classification would neither be reopened nor changed. The registrant's attorney was orally informed of that decision and the registrant was later informed in writing. He then attempted to file an "administrative appeal" with the appeal board from the local board's decision not to reopen and reconsider his classification.

The court stated that the contention by the registrant that a list was not posted with his name on it was immaterial to any issue in the case and without merit.

With respect to the other contentions the court stated:

"While it is true that under the regulations an appeal if properly taken will stay induction, it is not true that a classification may be reopened by the selective service board after a notice of induction has been mailed to a registrant unless the local board first specifically finds there has been a change in the registrant's status resulting from circum-

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of December 31, 1960.

Relative standings of the 36, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Idaho	12.58
Puerto Rico	11.64
Guam	10.27
Virgin Islands	9.60
Alabama	9.09
Wisconsin	8.82
Nevada	8.38
Delaware	7.89
Washington	7.35
Utah	7.28
Maryland	7.26
Nebraska	7.08
Missouri	6.75
Vermont	6.60
Minnesota	6.58
North Dakota	6.57
South Dakota	6.38
Oklahoma	6.27
Indiana	6.19
Wyoming	6.17
Texas	6.04
South Carolina	6.03
North Carolina	5.84
Kentucky	5.76
Ohio	5.65
New York	5.52
New Jersey	5.16
New Hampshire	5.16
Maine	4.97
Michigan	4.85
District of Columbia	4.81
Rhode Island	4.78
Connecticut	4.61
California	4.18
Georgia	3.71
Alaska	3.53

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

January 18, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended, Subject: "Status of Quotas for Enrollment in the Critical Skill Program," which was amended to advise that the Navy has filled its quota of enlistments for the fiscal year 1961, and to add a reference in the address of the Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

January 23, 1961—Packet No. 7 of the Selective Service Manual containing:

1. Revised pages of Part 161 of the Selective Service Regulations to reflect the provisions of Amendment No. 87. Since section 161.1 was revoked by this amendment, section 1626.51 now has no application and its revocation will be included in a future Executive Order.

2. Revised pages of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, including related laws, to reflect:

(a) The amendment of sections 9(g)(2) and 9(g)(3) and the addition of sections 9(g)(4) and 9(g)(5) by Public Law 86-632, approved July 12, 1960, and effective on September 11, 1960.

(b) The repeal, by Public Law 86-632, effective September 11, 1960, of section 262(f) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, a related law which formerly appeared under section 9(g). Reemployment provisions formerly in section 262(f) are now covered in section 9(g), as amended by Public Law 86-632.

(c) The amendment of section 16(b) by Public Law 86-624, approved July 12, 1960.

(d) The correction of a typographical error on Page Law-52 in the second line of section 9(e)(1).

## Second Training Conference Held In California

The second training conference of the series of 12 for 1961 was held at the U.S. Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, San Diego, Calif., February 11 through 25, 1961.

The conference was attended by Reserve units from San Francisco, Reno, Phoenix, Sacramento, Salt Lake, Santa Cruz, and Los Angeles.

National Guard Selective Service Sections participating were those from Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona, and Hawaii.

# Nation's Changing Needs Guide Deferments

(Continued from page 1)

actors to permit the easy separation of fact and sentiment. To add to the difficulties the farm bloc in Congress was large enough to furnish difficulties in legislation, at least in a negative manner. This gave the farm bloc a favorable bargaining position in the legislative picture. It was a problem to discover compromises that would prevent complete exemption for registrants engaged in farming.

Student deferments in World War II began with postponement for all satisfactory students, tightening later to favor students of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, engineering, science, and some other fields. As the war progressed the numbers were reduced materially and eventually few students except medical and dental were deferred. Students of theology were exempted.

The combined experiences with deferments during World War II brought the conclusion that manpower, 18-45, should be divided into three age groups: 18-25, 26-34, 35-45. The first group should be the prime military manpower group with relatively few deferments in an all-out mobilization. This conflicts with the education of scientific personnel and the training of others in critical skills. The demands of the Korean war were never great enough at any one time to prevent either relatively high deferment for college or the induction of enough men to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces. It is conceivable that survival might become so essential that college and even high school training would be postponed to permit use of all manpower for survival.

There is a factor which may well require additional consideration. Many of us at least have thought of outstanding scientists as men with considerable training and experience which could only be reached by those of an age beyond 5 years. There are many who believe the daring in scientific endeavors are only the young and that even at 30 the best work has been done. If this is valid it increases the problem of deferment for the young group although it will require identification of relatively small numbers.

The whole question of acceptability enters into the effective use of this younger age group. The more rejected, the greater pressure to induct others who should be deferred for reasons of national health, safety, and interest. Then, of course, the invasion of the next older group would be necessary sooner than if a larger number of 18-25 were found acceptable by the Armed Forces.

The 26-34 age group should be elected for service commencing with the 26-year-old and proceeding toward the older age group as each age group is exhausted. The extent to which this age group is used depends on the size of the mobilization which in turn will depend on the threat to our survival. This age group is the middle group with a less likelihood of being called than the 18-25 age group and far more likelihood than the 35-44 age group.

The 35-44 age group is the last group likely to be made liable for military service. A few professionally or in the reserves will always be used but the use of great

numbers will come only in case of invasion and circumstances where survival hangs in the balance. In that eventuality the youngest in the group would undoubtedly be taken first.

There is a possibility of the use of any or all of these age groups, including the women, to be trained for civil defense. In our past experience this has been done on a limited and volunteer basis. Under these restrictions the effectiveness cannot be very great. It would seem civil defense cannot hope to train many of our citizens unless some great appreciation of danger becomes evident or that civil defense training is required by law. This would require determination as to the ages and sexes to be trained and the priorities to be established for this training.

There has been greater participation by women in many fields of endeavor in recent years. But the entrance of women into professional roles such as doctors, scientists, and engineers is practically negligible when compared with other nations with which we are in competition. There are no indications that the percentages of participation in these professions by women of America will increase substantially.

It has not been established that the participation of women in medicine, scientific activities, and engineering is in the national health, safety, and interest. But in any estimate of capabilities for a final test for survival, consideration must be given to the capabilities of a nation with far more than a



RECENT VISITOR to the office of Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, was Mrs. Frances High, National President, American Gold Star Mothers. Mrs. High lives in Houston, Tex., and the National Office of the Gold Star Mothers is in Washington, D.C.

majority of its doctors who are women and almost half of its engineers and scientists who are of the same sex.

## Community Honors Local Board Head

The chairman of Local Board 20 of Bend, Oreg., was recently named that city's outstanding senior citizen of 1960, by the Bend Junior Chamber of Commerce. Among many civic activities, Mr. McKay is a member of the school board, and headed the city's successful 1960 United Fund campaign. He is a veteran of World War II with service in the Pacific.

## Oklahoma SSS Paper Revived

The Oklahoma Selective Service System has resumed the issuance of its monthly newsletter, "Selective Service Greetings." The first issue of the resumed State publication was distributed in October. It was Volume 8, Number 1.

The initial issue stated that there had been "Many expressions of interest and inquiry regarding the need of some unofficial means of keeping all members of Selective Service informed of changes in policy and procedure \* \* \* and other items, although unofficial, of mutual interest. \* \* \*"

## Florida Director Receives State Military Award

The State of Florida has presented its highest State military department award to Col. Harold C. Wall, State Director of Selective Service. The award is "The Florida Cross."

The award to Colonel Wall was for "exceptionally outstanding meritorious service to the State of Florida and to the Nation for his service since 1948 with the Florida Selective Service System."

Noting that Colonel Wall had been appointed State Director in 1955, the citation accompanying the award praised the operation of the System in Florida, including training programs conducted for Reserve units and National Guard sections. The citation concludes: "By his outstanding leadership and operation, Colonel Wall has brought distinction and credit to the Florida National Guard throughout the State of Florida and the United States."

## Advice in Error

A New York registrant told the local board he relied on the advice of his Sunday School teacher in assuming he had 10 days after his 18th birthday in which to register.

# System Invited To Take Part In Annual Event

This year, as in the past, the Selective Service System has been invited to participate fully in the observance of Armed Forces Day, May 19, which will be noted throughout the third week of May.

The observance manual for project officers and local committees issued by the Office of Public Affairs of the Department of Defense contains the following information about Selective Service for the guidance of those in charge of cooperative planning and conduct of observances:

"Through the Selective Service System, the Nation manages its manpower resources for defense. The System selects men for induction and influences men to enlist in the Active and Reserve Forces in lieu of induction. By deferments from military service, the System influences men to enter into and remain in civilian activities vital to the Nation. The System also has the task of determining whether any member of the Standby Reserve can be called to duty, or should remain in his civilian status because of his job or his family's needs."

"These and other functions are performed by volunteer civilian local boards in every community. Local responsibility and operation of Selective Service has made national defense an everyday concern of each community. These local boards as well as every other element of the System perform duties indispensable to national defense. They have a close interest in the success of Armed Forces Day programs."

"September 16, 1960, was the 20th anniversary of the approval of the Nation's first peacetime selective service law. Since last September 16, many communities have observed this anniversary. The theme of these observances has been commemoration of the successful way in which communities have for 20 years carried on this local civilian activity vital to defense. Tribute has been paid to local citizens who have devoted their time and talents to its success without compensation, out of motives of patriotic citizenship of a high order."

"The National Director of Selective Service writes to all State Directors, and sends a message to all personnel of the System, urging fullest cooperation, and Armed Forces Day is publicized in the System's monthly news bulletin which goes to SS personnel."

"Lists of regional and State Selective Service officials are sent to all Area Project Officers with copies of the Director's letter to State Directors."

## Impossible Request

A Montana registrant wrote to his local board:

"Please \*\*\* change my birthmark from my right leg to the left leg."

# Three New Units Formed To Train Reserve Officers

The activation of two new Selective Service training units in recent months, and of another approximately a year ago, gives the System 78 Reserve Officer training units throughout the Nation.

An Army-sponsored unit was activated September 29 in Tampa, Fla. Of its seven officers, four are Army reservists, and three are Air Force reservists. Commanding officer is Lt. Col. George E. Haynes.

The latest unit activated is an Army-sponsored unit in Lexington, Ky. All seven of its officers are Army reservists. Maj. Gordon H. Sympson is commanding officer.

The unit in Albany, N.Y., was activated November 23, 1959. An Air Force unit, it includes five Air Force Reserve officers and two Army Reserve officers. Commanding officer is Col. William K. Sanford.

## Board Member Top Kiwanian

W. Clyde Glass, member of Local Board No. 42 of Louisville, Ky., was recently elected a trustee of Kiwanis International. He is one of 19 members of the board which holds the two-nation service organization with a membership of more than 250,000 in 4,700 clubs. Mr. Glass became a member of Local Board No. 42 in 1956.

## Classification Picture January 1, 1961

	Class	Number
Total Classified		21,573,902
I-A and I-A-O:		
Nonfathers:		
Examined and Acceptable.....	51,035	
Not Examined.....	1,508,460	
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	123,997	
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	2,627	
Fathers 19 through 25.....	359,311	
Registrants:		
26 or older with liability extended.....	100,611	
Under 19 years of age.....	141,244	
I-C Inducted.....	180,818	
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,206,739	
I-O Nonfathers:		
Examined and Acceptable.....	939	
Not Examined.....	5,750	
Fathers.....	2,333	
I-W:		
At Work.....	1,659	
Released.....	5,831	
I-D Members of Reserve Component.....	790,546	
I-S Statutory Deferment:		
High School.....	18,042	
College.....	3,453	
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	67,407	
II-A Apprentice.....	3,620	
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	18,906	
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	168,549	
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,733,659	
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,185,310	
IV-B Officials.....	37	
IV-C Aliens.....	6,778	
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	63,034	
IV-F Unit for Service.....	3,314,790	
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	9,508,417	

# Annual Report of Director Reviews Past, Looks Ahead

A brief review of 20 years of Selective Service since September 16, 1940, headed "Past, Present, Future," is a feature of the Annual Report of the Director of Selective Service to the Congress for fiscal year 1960. The report was recently issued.

That section of the report reviews the creation of the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee and the training activities carried on prior to the enactment of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

Operations under the World War II Act, operations of the Office of Selective Service Records, and through the Korean conflict also are briefly reviewed.

Under the heading of "Today," the report summarizes the characteristics of the present operation, including the numbers registered, deferment policies, the prospects of service, sequence of selection, and the I-A pool. The report also calls attention to other functions of the System such as those related to the Standby Reserve and the Critical Skills program.

Under the topic "Tomorrow," the Director's report continues:

"There has been international tension during much of this 20th century. Events which took place during fiscal year 1960 have been of such nature as to further increase these tense relationships. The outlook is for continued pressures, economic as well as military."

"Need for Selective Service.—Thus, the need for Selective Service increases. The fact that these tensions may not cause open, all-out

armed conflict creates a false sense of security. New tensions have and will continue to develop which make it a necessity that men of military age in the United States be trained to defend against an atomic war. Even a war of this kind will still require large numbers of men in addition to electronic and nuclear machines."

"The changes occurring in the present-day space age have caused the Selective Service System to evolve into an organization which beyond the early concepts regarding it. The System is and will continue to be the 'keeper' of the Nation's manpower inventory."

"The IV-F Problem.—In view of another all-out conflict, the country's survival will depend on the maximum use of its total population, and the most efficient use of manpower. The old concepts and procedures in processing men for military service must be discarded. New ideas and operations must be put into effect."

"One of these developments is the System's plan to use evaluative symbols to describe and record physical, mental, and moral qualifications of registrants in order that they may be categorized and inventoried by the degree of service the can render . . ."

". . . Every person can do something—much or little—in contributing up to capacity. This he must do if the Armed Forces are to utilize effectively all the persons they receive, and war production and Civil Defense are to make the best use of personnel they are likely to have in an emergency."

"Civil Defense Training.—America must have and support a realistic plan for the use of its total population in time of war. The will-to-survive needs to be in the minds of all citizens. This will be coupled with a real survival plan can provide what will be required for success in combating disaster."

"The manpower is available for training now. The need exists, is up to the country, therefore, to take action."

"Selective Service in the Future.—The System's responsibility tomorrow, as today and yesterday, will be to see that the Armed Forces get the military manpower they need of the kind they need, when the need it. At the same time Selective Service will still maintain the civilian economy in proper balance through deferment and channeling so that the overall effort of the Nation will maintain the home front as well as the battlefield."

## Visitors to National Headquarters

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information were: Mr. Gladys Woolwine, Bristol, Tenn. and Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Blaylock, Sonora, Calif.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XI

WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 1961

Number 4

## Peace Corps Relationship With SSS Explained

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

The Peace Corps has been established by Executive order of the President. Legislation has been requested to continue this organization. The activities of the Peace Corps have been covered rather completely by the press, radio, and television. Its relationship with the Selective Service System has been indicated but a statement of this relationship seems advisable.

The Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is flexible enough to provide deferment for members of the Peace Corps without amendment of any kind. In other words the relationship of the Selective Service System with registrants who become members of the Peace Corps can be handled administratively.

The power to defer registrants who perform functions in the national health, safety, or interest now exists. The establishment and operation of the Peace Corps is in the national interest. So the classification of registrants in the Peace Corps can be handled as any other registrant engaged in activities in the national health, safety, or interest. They will, of course, enjoy the right of appeal shared by all registrants of the Selective Service System.

These statements presuppose the continuance of the present situation of the United States in relations with other nations of the world.

The question has been raised as to the status of registrants who enroll in the Peace Corps, after their return from this assignment. This requires the assumption as to the situation of this Nation in the world, the age of the registrant when he returns, the physical condition of the registrant with reference to his acceptability for military service, his marital status, and the regulations which apply in existence at the time of his release from the Peace Corps, and whether or not the registrant on his return from service with the Peace Corps engages in an activity which permits him to be deferred in the national health, safety, or interest.

The fact that the registrant has been a member of the Peace Corps will not prevent him from qualifying for further deferment, the same as any other registrant who is engaged in activities vital to the national health, safety, or interest.

## State Directors Conference Devoted to State Problems

State Headquarters matters will occupy State Directors at the annual conference to be held at National Headquarters May 15-19.

The announcement to State Directors of the conference program pointed out its two purposes:

(1) To concentrate the attention of State Directors on problems pertaining to the organization and functions of a State Headquarters, and

(2) To provide, for subsequent use by Units and Sections and for the indoctrination of new State Directors, authoritative study material based on the pooled experience of leaders not active with the System.

The total number of State Directors has been divided into 10 working committees. A chairman has been designated for each committee. It will be his responsibility to stimulate the activities of his committee prior to and during the Conference to assure a complete and well-considered report on the problem at the time specified.

Each of the 10 committees has been assigned a problem involving the functions, organization, or administration of the System at a State Headquarters level. The committee will not meet prior to the Conference. Each State Director will have his problem in sufficient time to study and develop its

requirements and to use the specialized knowledge of his staff, if he so desires.

Committee staff aides from National Headquarters have been assigned to each committee. It is the function of these staff aides to make whatever arrangements are required for the committee during the Conference, including consultation, if desired, with other representatives of National Headquarters.

Each committee will be allowed 45 minutes for presentation of its problem report and a maximum of 45 minutes for questions and general discussion. The manner of presentation will be determined by the committee chairman.

The sequence of committee reports will be determined at the opening session of the Conference.

The general subject matter of the 10 problems to be studied prior to the conference and to be discussed at the meeting is indicated by the following problem titles:

1. Functional Organization of a State Headquarters
2. Personnel and Training
3. Fiscal and Procurement
4. Planning and Liaison
5. Public Information
6. Critical Skills
7. Conscientious Objectors. The Peace Corps
8. Reserve Program
9. Students and Teachers
10. General Manpower Problems.

## System Receives Many Inquiries On Peace Corps

Many inquiries concerning the proposed Peace Corps are being received by elements of the Selective Service System. Such inquiries received at National Headquarters are being referred in appropriate cases to the office established by the President to initiate the program. That address is:

Peace Corps,  
Washington 25, D.C.

National Headquarters generally refers to the above office inquiries having to do with eligibility, applications, and other matters of that nature.

Some inquiries have sought information on the relationship of Peace Corps service to the selective service status of registrants.

The Director's editorial in this issue deals with that matter.

## Alaska System Has Distinctions All Its Own

Selective Service in Alaska has the fewest number of local boards of any State (5) yet covers the largest territory.

The local board situated in Nome is located 1,100 miles from Alaska State Headquarters in Juneau and is only accessible by airplane or dogteam during 9 months of each year. Nome is approximately 250 miles from Siberian Russian territory.

One of Alaska's registrars for Selective Service is at Little Diomede, U.S.A., which is only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Big Diomede, U.S.S.R. If there is such a position as a Russian registrar, he may well be a cousin of the registrar at Little Diomede as inhabitants of these areas are interrelated.

DOCUMENTS

APR 20 1961

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

C. A. Dykstra resigned as Director of Selective Service, effective April 1, concluding 6 months of service in that office. This publication's predecessor in its April 1941 issue recorded the event in part with a photograph of Mr. Dykstra bidding goodbye to his chauffeur, Robert E. Pates. Mr. Pates also was leaving National Headquarters to respond to an order to report for induction received from his Maryland local board.

As reflected in the System newspaper 20 years ago, topics of concern were the problem of deferment for merchant seamen to preserve the capabilities of the merchant fleet, and the problem of insuring

that registrants understood all the details about appeal procedures to insure the opportunity to appeal was preserved.

Another subject dealt with was that of temporarily deferring men being processed for officer candidate courses by the various armed services.

Reflecting the newness of this venture in mobilization, the newspaper devoted two columns to material on facilities provided for selectees after induction, and an account of personal reaction.

And, another item, reflecting the dedication and devotion of local board personnel which has persisted through the years, recounted the act of a West Virginia board chairman who gave his overcoat to a thinly clad, shivering inductee who had hiked 15 miles to report for a 400-mile bus ride to the induction station.

On April 11, the President authorized the establishment and designation of work of national importance for conscientious objectors.

## Headquarters Visitor

A visitor to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information was:

Mrs. Florence J. Baugh, clerk of Local Board No. 62, Stillwater, Okla.

## Classification Picture February 1, 1961

	Class	Total
Total Classified		21,679,438
I-A and I-A-O:		
Nonfathers:		
Examined and Acceptable		54,447
Not Examined		1,502,413
Not Available for Induction or Examination		126,372
Induction or Examination Postponed		2,755
Fathers 19 through 25		358,131
Registrants:		
26 and older with liability extended		103,302
Under 19 years of age		140,791
I-C		
Inducted		177,724
Enlisted or Commissioned		1,209,928
I-O		
Nonfathers:		
Examined and Acceptable		904
Not Examined		5,812
Fathers		2,358
I-W:		
At Work		1,683
Released		5,859
I-D Member of Reserve Component		803,002
I-S Statutory Deferment:		
High School		20,351
College		3,643
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)		68,377
II-A Apprentice		3,691
II-C Agricultural Deferment		18,802
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)		174,554
III-A Dependency Deferment		1,742,970
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son		2,180,780
IV-B Officials		34
IV-C Aliens		6,794
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students		63,262
IV-F Unfit for Service		3,319,025
V-A Over Age of Liability		9,581,674

## Scientific, Technical Personnel In Industry Report Subject

A preliminary report on scientific and technical personnel in American industry, based on a survey conducted in 1959, has been issued by the National Science Foundation. The report is based on a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

The following is excerpted from the "Introduction" to the report:

"This report presents the major findings of a survey of the employment of scientific and technical personnel in private industry as of

January 1959. \* \* \* This survey is part of a comprehensive program of studies of scientific and technical personnel in all sectors of the economy. These studies are carried out in recognition of the importance of scientific and technological progress to the security and welfare of the United States and the consequent need for information on the country's resources of scientists, engineers, and technicians. \* \* \*

A summary of the report, entitled "Highlights of the Survey," follows:

"American industry employed approximately 800,000 scientist and engineers in January 1959. An estimated 764,000 were employed by the 47,500 firms within the scope of this survey. Probably 30 or 40 thousand more were self-employed or on the staffs of the small firm not covered by the study.

"Engineers were found to number 615,000 or 80 percent of the 764,000 scientists and engineers. The 149,000 scientists included 72,000 chemists, 18,000 life scientists, 15,000 physicists, 15,000 earth scientists and smaller numbers in other occupational groups.

"The industries employing the most scientists and engineers were aircraft, electrical equipment, chemicals, and machinery. These four branches of manufacturing together accounted for 45 percent of the total within the scope of the survey.

"The corresponding percentages varied widely among industries; however, in aircraft manufacturing, for example, 11 percent of the workers were scientists and engineers, compared with only 0.3 percent in textiles and apparel.

"Large companies were found to employ an even larger proportion of scientists and engineers than do total workers. In manufacturing industries, companies with 5,000 or more employees accounted for nearly two-thirds of the scientists and engineers, but only two-fifths of the total work force.

"Research and development was the primary activity of an estimated 277,000, or 36 percent, of industry's scientists and engineers. Thirty-one percent were conducting research and development work and 5 percent administering it. The number engaged full time in research and development was estimated at 235,000, leaving about 40,000 principally employed in research and development but also engaged to a significant extent in other activities.

"Work connected with production and operations was the only type of activity employing more scientists and engineers than research and development. The proportion of scientific and engineering personnel chiefly engaged in inspection, quality control, or other production and operations work was 39

(Continued on page 4)

# Air Force Asks Induction of 250 Physicians

The Department of Defense today placed a Selective Service call for 250 physicians, all of whom will be assigned to the Department of the Air Force. This call is a special one made necessary by the failure of the military medical services to obtain sufficient volunteers from this year's intern group for active duty beginning in July 1961.

The call was anticipated by the Department of Defense several weeks ago. The System, alerted to the possibility of such a call in January requested local boards to bring their preinduction processing of physicians up to date.

Operations Bulletin 196, as amended January 13, 1961, pointed out the necessity for availability figures firm enough on which to allocate a call.

The last call for physicians was received from the Department of Defense in February 1957, for 250 for the Army and 200 for the Air Force.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of January 31, 1961.

Relative standings of the 37, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Idaho.....	12.58
Puerto Rico.....	11.57
Guam.....	11.00
Virgin Islands.....	9.60
Alabama.....	9.01
Wisconsin.....	8.92
Nevada.....	8.38
Delaware.....	8.13
Maryland.....	7.47
Washington.....	7.35
Nebraska.....	7.15
Missouri.....	7.12
Utah.....	7.11
Wyoming.....	6.99
Minnesota.....	6.61
Vermont.....	6.49
North Dakota.....	6.49
South Dakota.....	6.39
Oklahoma.....	6.15
South Carolina.....	6.03
Texas.....	6.02
Indiana.....	6.01
Ohio.....	5.71
North Carolina.....	5.42
New York.....	5.40
New Hampshire.....	5.19
New Jersey.....	5.16
Maine.....	4.92
Florida.....	4.88
District of Columbia.....	4.78
Rhode Island.....	4.77
Michigan.....	4.74
Connecticut.....	4.58
California.....	4.15
Georgia.....	3.74
Arizona.....	3.46
Alaska.....	3.03



FIRST MILITARY PILOT, Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, is pictured above, center, on a recent visit to the office of Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, second from left. General Foulois, at 82, is still traveling extensively by military aircraft. He took his own flying lessons from Wilbur Wright. He first took to the air August 22, 1908, by dirigible at Fort Myer, Va. On July 30, 1909, he became the first military pilot, also at Fort Myer. Others in the picture are, left to right, Capt. Joseph B. Raspanti, U.S. Air Force pilot who has flown extensively with General Foulois; Col. Walter A. Kostecki, Post Surgeon/C.O. of the U.S. Army Dispensary, Fort Myer, Va.; and Col. Bernard T. Franck III, of General Hershey's staff.

## Members of System Reminded Of Armed Forces Observance

Members of Selective Service are reminded by the Director that May 20, 1961, will mark the 12th annual Armed Forces Day celebration.

The observance has been established for the third Saturday in May of each year, but events marking the exposition will be held in communities during the period May 13-21, inclusive.

As in the past, the Selective Service System has been invited to participate in community programs. These programs are being arranged through the cooperation of Armed Forces representatives throughout the Nation and overseas, and community organizations and leaders.

Opportunities for Selective Service elements to participate in these observances have been utilized widely in the past, and have earned expressions of appreciation from the Secretary of Defense.

With respect to the 1961 observance, the Director has pointed out:

"\* \* \* It is especially significant this year that the System participate to the fullest in this symbolic event, for this is the

20th anniversary year of this Nation's recognition, by adoption of the 1940 peacetime Selective Training and Service Act, that the job of National Defense is every American's individual and personal responsibility."

The Director has also called attention to the fact that the Selective Service local boards, by their invaluable services to National Defense in every community, have made National Defense an active, day-by-day community function, performed in the community by local citizens.

No other public or private agency or organization concerned with National Defense, including the Armed Forces themselves, reaches into so many of the Nation's communities, as does Selective Service. The System's local organization and operation has kept every community alert to its role and responsibilities for National Defense. No other local organization can more appropriately participate in Armed Forces Day observances.

## Third Training Conference Held

The third training conference of the series of 12 for 1961 was held at the U.S. Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., March 11 through 25, 1961.

The conference was attended by Reserve units from Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Lexington, Pittsburgh, and District of Columbia.

National Guard Selective Service Sections participating were those from Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland.

## Services Honor Board Clerks

Certificates of appreciation for their assistance to various recruiting programs have been awarded to:

Pennsylvania: Miss Dorothy L. Lucas and Mrs. Joan C. Busbey, Army.

Texas: Mrs. Hattie E. Nowlin, Mrs. Edna Peebles, Mrs. Lola M. McDougall, and Mrs. Dolores G. Oder; Mrs. Betty E. Holman, Navy.

West Virginia: Local Board No. 11, Air Force.

# State Directors Told of Plans For Opal 1961

State Directors of Selective Service were recently advised by letter from National Headquarters concerning Operation Alert 1961, the first phase of which will be conducted April 26-30.

The operation will test the Nation's readiness plans at the National, State and local levels.

Maximum participation by State and local governments is being encouraged.

The State Directors were advised in the letter that National Headquarters, Selective Service System, will man its relocation site and be represented at the central governmental emergency site.

The activation of State Headquarters relocation sites is left to the discretion of the State Directors of Selective Service.

Information of the simulated situation will be available to those participating through State and local Civil Defense authorities.

Disaster reports called for in the catastrophe plan will be submitted during and immediately following phase I of the exercise.

Evaluations of participation and recommendations concerning emergency planning have been requested from the State Directors by June 30, 1961.

## Director Approves Incentive Awards

The Director recently approved the following awards for suggestions presented through the Incentive Awards Program:

Cash awards—Mrs. Theo V. Hughes, State Headquarters, Bismarck, N. Dak.; Miss Mary S. Vaughn, State Headquarters, Nashville, Tenn.; Walter F. Halleck, Administrative Division, National Headquarters.

Certificate of improvement—Rodney Bozarth, Clerk, Local Board No. 15, Kalispell, Mont.

Certificates of award—Mrs. Martha L. Carpenter, Clerk, Local Board No. 35, Moundsville, W. Va.; Mrs. Esther D. Lockwood, Clerk, Local Board, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Myriam P. Moore, Clerk, Local Board No. 22, Lynchburg, Va.; Mrs. Marguerite M. Talbot, Clerk, Local Board No. 65, Macon, Mo.; Harry R. Young, Local Board Auditor, Lincoln, Nebr.

## Member Honored

Michael Dederer, prominent Seattle, Wash., business and civic leader, and industrial member of the Appeal Board for the Western Federal Judicial District of Washington, was recently honored as "Seattle's First Citizen for 1960" by the Seattle Real Estate Board. Mr. Dederer was guest of honor at a banquet marking his selection.

# Army Encouraged by High Rate of Reenlistment

Reports recently published in *Army Times*, unofficial publication devoted to Armed Forces news, picture the Army as expecting that a new reenlistment record will be established in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961.

The forecast was based on the reenlistment experience of the Army through November 1960. In those 5 months, 31,703 reenlistments were reported. Between 76,000 and 78,000 is foreseen for the fiscal year if the rate is maintained.

The previous high for reenlistments since 1957 was slightly more than 72,000 in 1958. The published report said the Army views the reenlistment rate for the first 5 months of the fiscal year as even more encouraging when expressed in a percentage of all eligible for Regular Army reenlistment. The percentage indicated for fiscal year 1961 is more than 61 percent, com-

pared to the previous high percentage of 52.4 percent in fiscal year 1959.

In November, there was insufficient data available to determine whether economic factors were involved in the high reenlistment rate. The previous record year, 1955, is generally referred to as a recession period.

First enlistments for the fiscal year through November 1960 were also at a rate greater than for the 4 previous fiscal years, the *Army Times* reported.

The Army attributed the increased reenlistments to several factors of internal personnel management.

According to the published article, all branches of the service experienced increased reenlistment rates in November 1960, but Navy and Air Force reenlistments have been declining over the last 2 years.

## Revised Edition of Outline, Background Booklet Issued: Updates 1952 Edition

A revised edition of the booklet "Outline and Historical Background of Selective Service" has been recently issued. The material in the new edition covers events through June 1960. A chronology of significant dates also has been brought up to the end of fiscal year 1960.

The booklet was first issued soon after the present operation began in 1948. A second edition was issued in 1952.

The 1952 edition was about twice the size of the initial 1948 edition, growing from 25 to more than 50 pages. The latest edition has added only 9 pages to the number in the 1952 edition, all in textual

material, as a result of rewriting more than half of the former material. The chronology and tabular material is contained in the same number of pages as in 1952, chiefly by sharply editing the chronology.

The new edition will be distributed to each local board, State headquarters, reserve unit, and National Guard section. The printing was limited in number, but a reserve supply has been retained for selective distribution where the nature of an information request calls for fairly comprehensive material, and the furnishing of the booklet is justified.

## DIRECTOR URGES SSS PERSONNEL RESPOND TO PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR IDEAS, INITIATIVE

(The following message from the Director of Selective Service was prepared for publication in the System newspaper as an effective means of communicating its content to all members of the System.)

To all members of Selective Service:

The President has called for new ideas and initiative from all in the Federal Service to the end that this Nation receive the greatest service from its Government in the most efficient and economical way.

I am proud of the records achieved by members of the System in participation in the Incentive Awards program, and the contributions they have made to the Nation. The need for thoughtful examination of how to do our job better, and for initiative and energy in doing our job better, was never greater. The tasks of America are growing in number and complexity. The best each of us has to offer is needed to perform these tasks.

I am confident that members of the System will continue to give fully of their energies and freely of their ideas to meet the President's call.

# Report Covers Skilled Man In Industry

(Continued from page 2) percent (not counting those engaged in administration of such activities).

"Nearly 550,000 technicians—an average of 72 for every 100 scientists and engineers—were employed in industry in January 1959. About 250,000 of these technician were classified as engineering and physical science technicians, over 195,000 as draftsmen, and 16,000 as medical, agricultural, and biological technicians. The remainder were 'other' technicians."

"The number of technicians primarily engaged in research and development was estimated at 156,000, 28 percent of the total number in all activities. The ratio of technicians to scientists and engineers was only 56 per 100 in research and development work, about two-thirds of the average ratio in all types of activities."

"Comparisons of the findings of this survey with those of surveys conducted previously indicate that employment of scientists and engineers grew much less in the years immediately prior to 1959 than between 1954 and 1957. Their employment rose faster in research and development than in other activities, but even in research and development work the rate of increase slackened—from an average annual gain of 13 percent between 1954 and 1957 to one of 7 percent between 1957 and 1959."

"Between January 1958 and January 1959, employment of scientists and engineers increased by 5 percent. Mathematicians were the occupational group which had the most rapid employment increase during the year (17 percent). Chemists had the smallest increase (3 percent). One occupational group—geologists and geophysicists—experienced a decline in employment (down 4 percent) over the year."

## Bond Program Nears Twentieth Anniversary Date

Members of Selective Service, noting the 20th anniversary of the first year of operation under the 1940 act, may take notice of the 20th anniversary of another program in which members of the System play an important part.

Twenty years ago, on May 1, 1941, the President bought the first U.S. defense bond, launching what was to become one of the major mobilizations of our country's financial power for combat. Money put into bonds helped buy the planes, tanks, ships and guns we needed to win the war.

Later, as the country made the transition to peacetime, so did bonds.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

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## Times Lend Significance To Armed Forces Day

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

On Saturday, May 20, 1950, we observed our first Armed Forces Day. Since that date there has been an annual observance. Different dates are observed in different areas, but none earlier than May 13 or later than May 21, for 1961.

The Department of Defense, in establishing Armed Forces Day, intended to symbolize the interdependence of all components of the Armed Forces, regular and reserve, active and inactive, and to demonstrate at all levels of command the working relationship which exists among these many components.

Since the origin of Armed Forces Day, there have been four slogans: "Teamed for Defense" in 1950, "Defenders of Freedom" in 1951, "Unity—Strength—Freedom" in 1952, and since 1953 "Power for Peace."

The Selective Service System has been interested in the objective of Armed Forces Day as well as the means by which it is implemented. The military personnel assigned to the Selective Service System has always been chosen from all of the Armed Forces. They have daily demonstrated a harmonious working arrangement in performing the duties necessary to the operation of the Selective Service System.

The nature of the duties of the Selective Service System places it in a position where it understands the relationship that should exist between our Armed Forces and the citizens of the Nation they defend. Armed Forces Day is a day that we, the citizens of this Nation, should use to remember, to evaluate, and to resolve.

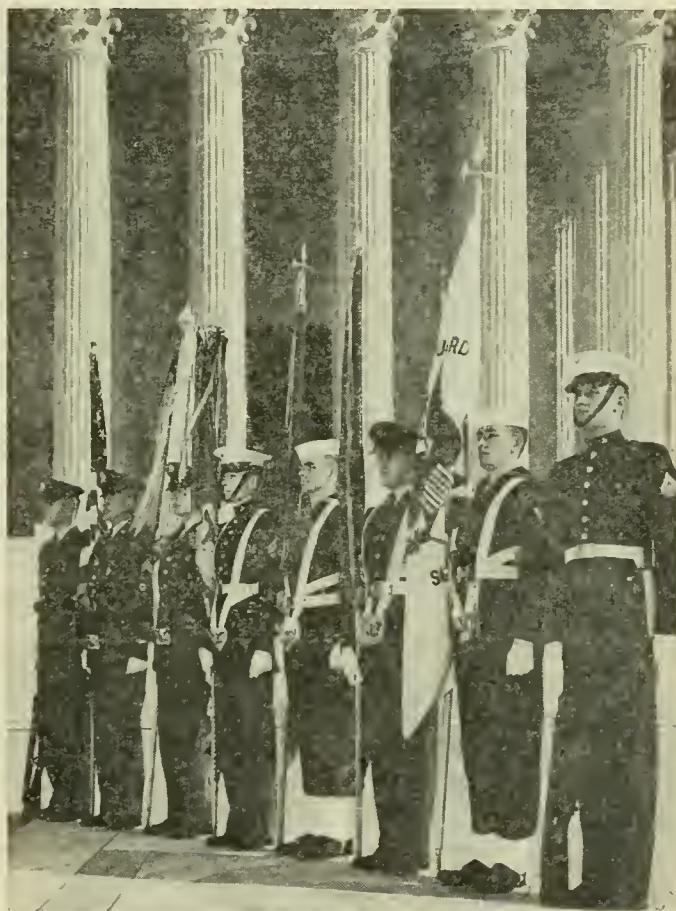
First, we must not take our Nation for granted. It did not just happen. The liberties we have required centuries to win. It was a long, difficult road with work, hardships, and sacrifices. Men fought, suffered, and died to provide us with what we enjoy. We must remember that it is worth keeping and that the cost of keeping for our future and those who follow us may be high.

As we remember our heritage we should also remember those who died to give it.

Secondly, let us all remember that in unity there is strength. History is filled with nations who lost the ball of leadership or even of national existence because their citizens lacked teamwork.

Thirdly, we must remember, all of us, that the citizens of a nation are bound together by beliefs held in common. That love of country and dedication to devoted service to country are not outgrown and be-

(Continued on page 2)



MASSED COLOR GUARD symbolizes Armed Forces Day, the third Saturday of May, which will be observed during the week preceding May 20 in communities throughout the Nation and wherever the Armed Forces are serving overseas. The observance is a report to the people of the Nation's power for peace, with local, State, and Federal agencies and community groups joining in. Selective Service at every level participates in the observance in their areas wherever the opportunity is presented.

## Broad National Defense Base Stressed by Armed Forces Day

Observances of Armed Forces Day will be held in communities throughout the Nation on Saturday, May 20, and during the preceding week.

As in past years, elements of the Selective Service System are cooperating with local authorities and representatives of the Armed Forces in many areas in arranging for and conducting these observances.

President John F. Kennedy, in a proclamation establishing the date

for the observances this year and in the future pointed out that:

"... the strength of our Armed Forces rests not alone upon their active and reserve members, our industrial productivity, and our human resources, but also upon the understanding and support of an informed American people..."

This portion of the proclamation will have particular significance to the members of Selective Service whose dedicated and patriotic un-

(Continued on page 2)

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Mrs. Helen K. Roake, Clerk, Local Board No. 3, Great Neck, N.Y.; Mrs. Bruce Sanders, Chairman, Local Board, Cristobal, Canal Zone; and Charles D. Lillie, member, Local Board No. 11, Rutland, Vt.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## Times Lend Significance To Armed Forces Day

(Continued from page 1)

neath the consideration of intelligent citizens, but rather the warp on which the pattern of our liberties are woven. Words like patriotism and symbols like flags may be national rather than international, but in this stage of human development they represent the highest level of political development that has been successful. History has shown repeatedly that when the citizens of a nation withhold their loyalties from their nation it is weakened regardless of whether the cause of withholding be idealism above nationalism, subversion below nationalism, or apathy often caused by complete engrossment in selfish interest.

Armed Forces Day is a day when our citizens should take stock of the dangers that threaten our survival as a nation. These dangers can come from without or can be weaknesses gnawing from within. In theory the latter should be easier to solve.

Two of our internal weaknesses will be noted. First, threats to our unity whatever the cause, and secondly, the lack of training for survival on the part of the great ma-

jority of our people. The world is too dangerous to afford anything less than complete unity and our survival may well depend on our ability to endure as well as to strike.

Armed Forces Day offers opportunities to learn of our Armed Forces—of what they can do to insure the survival of each of us and what needs to be done to increase this capability. These Armed Forces belong to all of us; our lives may depend upon them; it is to our vital interest to know about them that we may better support and improve them.

Memories and evaluations lead us to resolutions. First, that we shall maintain and enhance our heritage and pass it on to the generations who follow.

Secondly, to do this requires work, vigilance, and sacrifice by each of us, but whatever the cost we must pay it.

Thirdly, our Armed Forces must be maintained as the cutting edge of our defense but supporting them must be a united, dedicated, patriotic citizenry pledged to the ideals symbolized by our Flag.

## Fete Stresses Broad Base For Defense

(Continued from page 1)

compensated service to their community in operating the System exemplifies the personal responsibility every citizen bears in the Nation's defense effort.

The President in his proclamation pointed out that the Secretary of Defense, in initiating, formulating, and supervising the program contemplated by the proclamation, would also solicit the participation and cooperation of civil authorities and private citizens.

The President's proclamation concludes with this paragraph:

"I also ask my fellow Americans, as an expression of support for their Armed Forces and as a symbol of their unity in devotion to the preservation of our country, to display prominently the flag of the United States on Armed Forces Day."

## Selective Service Family Ties Span Generation

The following is an excerpt from a letter received by Russell Hendershot, Sr., Pennsylvania Selective Service field supervisor, from his son, Pfc. Russell Hendershot, Jr., a member of the 20th Division Command Chorus, attached to the 21st Artillery in Hawaii. The excerpt was sent in from Pennsylvania State Headquarters.

"Last night (October 12) was the big performance at Fort Shafter Officers' Club, and General Hershey was the principal speaker. Before we sang, I sent a note to him. After we sang our numbers someone came and told me that the general would like to see me. As I went up to the speaker's table the MC was preparing to introduce General Hershey. They told him I was there and he got up and came over and shook my hand. The MC told the gathering they would have to excuse the general for a moment as 'the young man that you see the general talking with is Russell Hendershot and his dad works with Selective Service Stateside.' \* \* \*

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

The May 1941 issue of *Selective Service* reflected the intense public interest in the then new Government program of raising a peace-time military force by a selective "draft." The paper also reflected the breadth of the new System's concern with the Nation's manpower and the ramifications of its operation.

### Army Announces ROTC Duty Plans

Graduates of the Reserve Officers Training Corps program who will be commissioned between 1 May 1961 and 30 April 1962 will be ordered to active duty under the same plan as that prescribed for the preceding year. Present planning calls for 5,400 commissioned ROTC graduates to be ordered to active duty for 2 years, and more than 6,900 others to be ordered to active duty for training for 6 months. As far as possible, maximum consideration will be given to individual preferences. (Army Information Digest, February 1961.)

### 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of February 28, 1961.

Relative standings of the 37, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Idaho	13.32
Puerto Rico	11.54
Virgin Islands	9.60
Alabama	9.25
Wisconsin	8.98
Nevada	8.51
Delaware	8.12
Washington	7.51
Maryland	7.45
Nebraska	7.42
Wyoming	7.38
Hawaii	7.31
Missouri	7.07
Utah	7.06
Vermont	6.49
North Dakota	6.45
Minnesota	6.39
South Dakota	6.34
Indiana	6.08
Texas	6.05
South Carolina	6.03
Oklahoma	5.97
Ohio	5.70
North Carolina	5.67
New York	5.28
New Hampshire	5.19
New Jersey	5.06
Maine	4.92
Florida	4.86
Rhode Island	4.79
District of Columbia	4.76
Connecticut	4.72
Michigan	4.66
California	4.14
Georgia	3.73
Arizona	3.59
Alaska	3.52

The paper reported on the recent announcement by National Headquarters of a policy of deferring students in certain fields of study having a direct relation to the National Defense Program.

In addition to that article, General Hershey, in an editorial, the first over his signature, discussed the role of the System in maintaining production of needed materiel. The editorial stated:

"The Selective Service System has a distinct and vital responsibility in this problem of production. The administrative agencies of this system must be informed and alert to the end that no act of the System obstructs in the slightest the production which this Nation must have."

Elsewhere, the paper reflected the great national concern with the physical condition of our young men, indicated by rejection rates of 32 percent by local board examinations and an additional 13 percent rejection at Army induction stations.

The paper announced a nationwide "prehabilitation" program to encourage men to voluntarily correct defects prior to examination. The program relied on local medical committees, dissemination to the registrants of physical requirements, and a national advisory committee to guide the effort.

Other items in the May 1941 issue reflected national concern with the health of the young men. A former football player had an old injury surgically repaired at his own expense to meet Army standards. An Ohio local board reported the mothers of a number of young men were urging their sons be inducted to remedy minor physical defects which would respond to a physical conditioning program. These requests, according to the paper, also were prompted by favorable reports of the effect of training on young men previously inducted.

The paper carried a testimonial from an inductee who averred he was a "better man already" after 1 week in training.

Citizens in many communities were engaged in inductee sendoff activities which became widespread.

And the opening of the first camp for conscientious objectors, in Maryland, was announced for May 15.

In addition, an official chronology noted these dates in May:

May 26—A second registration was proclaimed for the continental United States, territories, and Puerto Rico for July 1 (ages 21 to 35, inclusive).

May 27—An unlimited national emergency was proclaimed.

May 29—Public Law 87, 77th Congress, was approved, to relieve 3-year Regular Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard members and certain members of their Reserve component from selective service training and service.

# System Speeds Processing To Allocate Physician Call

Steps in preparation for the issuance of a call for 250 physicians, issued March 24 by the Department of Defense, for allocation to the Air Force, have been prescribed in Operations Bulletin 233, issued March 31, 1961.

The bulletin called for the reclassification of young interns who are now in class II-A with the objective of filling the call as largely as possible from those in the lower sequences of selection. Following reclassification of interns under 26 whose internships will end by June 30, 1961, physical examinations will be accomplished for those not already examined.

The bulletin asked by May 26 a report to State Directors of physicians, including interns, who are classified as available and found acceptable, and who were born on or after January 1, 1934.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

March 31, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 233, Subject: "Processing Registrants Who Are Physicians to Fill the July 1961 Call," concerning the immediate reclassification of certain physicians who are completing internships and the accomplishment of their Armed Forces physical examinations and the reporting to National Headquarters by June 1, 1961, of information identifying those physicians born during or after the year 1934 who will be available to fill the July call for 250 physicians for assignment to the Air Force.

April 3, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 234, Subject: "Registrants Medically Not Qualified for Acceptance For or Retention In the Army or Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps," concerning the forwarding of certain medical records with such registrants when they are delivered for Armed Forces physical examination or induction.

April 5, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 228, as amended, Subject: "Record of Occupational Abilities of Registrants Grouped Under Broad Types of Activities," which was amended to provide that an additional activity numbered 22 and entitled "Foreign Languages and Dialects" shall be added at the end of the list of activities which is attached to this bulletin. Four questionnaires, SSS Forms Nos. 80, 100,

The report will segregate those included into four groups: (1) Nonfathers under 26 on July 1, 1961, oldest listed first. (2) Fathers, oldest listed first, under 26 on July 1. (3) Physicians born in 1935, who will be 26 on July 1, youngest listed first. (4) Physicians born in 1934, youngest listed first.

Consolidated reports are due in National Headquarters by June 1, 1961.

The operations bulletin contemplates that after the reclassifications and examinations, data will be available on nonfathers and fathers under 26, and on the youngest of those over 26, on which the call can be allocated to the States.

## Brother Succeeds To Late Member's Local Board Post

The late Saul Steinsapir served 20 years as a local board member in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was first appointed as a member of the board with which he registered under the World War II operation. He was a member of Local Board No. 19 at the date of his death, December 4, 1960.

Mr. Steinsapir was associated with his brother in the operation of a jewelry firm, founded by his father. His surviving brother, Irving H. Steinsapir, has been appointed to membership on Local Board No. 19.

118, and 127, are being revised to require the submission of this information. Paragraphs 2 and 3 were amended to provide that the record of occupational abilities of registrants shall be maintained in the looseleaf manner specified in paragraph 3(b) or in the manner specified by the State Director, and in accordance with the instructions in paragraphs 3(c) through 3(h).

April 14, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 235, Subject: "Forwarding of Record of Induction (DD Form 47) to Surgeon General Pursuant to Section 1628.4 of Regulations," concerning the forwarding by the local board to the State Director of Selective Service with the Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form No. 116) of a copy of DD Form 47 for each registrant reported as having been found not qualified for military service by the local board without an Armed Forces physical examination, and providing that the local board shall not prepare DD Form No. 47 for registrants found not qualified for initial enlistment or report them on SSS Form No. 116 as having been found not qualified for military service by the local board.

## Services Honor Board Clerks

Certificates of appreciation for their assistance to various recruiting programs have been awarded to:

Florida: Betty W. Lambrechts, Air Force.

Idaho: Mrs. Elsie R. Patch, Army.

Louisiana: Mrs. Ellie F. Huber,

Army.

Virginia: Mrs. Mary O'D. Lipscomb and Mrs. Margaret R. Hulvey, Army.

New Hampshire: Miss Doris Weston, Air Force.

South Carolina: Mrs. Hammie S. Hungerpiller, Army and Navy.

Kentucky: Mrs. Hattie C. Hume, Mrs. Ima Gene McClure, and Mrs. Fannie C. Shearer, Army.

Texas: Mrs. Ruth Rideout, Air Force; Mrs. Mary F. Von Tousaint and Miss Mary F. Mendez, Army.

## Fire Damages Examining Station

Fire in the Fargo, N. Dak., Armed Forces Examining Station on April 4 caused an involuntary postponement of physical examinations for registrants waiting examination at that time, according to a report from North Dakota State Headquarters.

Until the facilities are placed back in use, men destined for the Fargo station for induction processing will be forwarded to Minneapolis, Minn., the State headquarters reported.

## Added Awards For Service Are Approved

Additional honorary awards for service with the Selective Service System and the Federal Government have been authorized. The awards program as extended is outlined in administrative bulletins recently issued.

With the recently authorized additional awards, the program now includes the following awards:

Certificates of Appreciation on the completion of each 5 years of service with the Selective Service System.

For uncompensated employees, a button, pin, or other emblem, in addition to the certificates, for 15 and 20 years of uncompensated service.

A Certificate of Appreciation also is authorized for uncompensated personnel on completion of service with the System. If that service has been for a period of 5 years, an emblem also is authorized.

For compensated employees, suitable emblems, in addition to certificates, are authorized on completion of 15, 20, 25, and 30 years of compensated civilian services with the U.S. Government, and on retirement.

The added awards are those of an emblem for 25 years of compensated service to the Government, and on retirement.

## Classification Picture March 1, 1961

Class	Total
Total Classified	21,765,828
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	62,518
Not Examined.....	1,502,065
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	115,966
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	2,623
Fathers 19 through 25	356,166
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	104,332
Under 19 years of age.....	142,477
I-C	
Inducted.....	173,150
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,217,312
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	1,030
Not Examined.....	5,695
Fathers.....	2,281
I-W	
At Work.....	1,677
Released.....	5,842
I-D Member of Reserve Component.....	814,516
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	22,810
College.....	3,499
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	69,027
II-A Apprentice.....	3,651
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	18,648
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	178,549
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,751,662
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,177,162
IV-B Officials.....	36
IV-C Aliens.....	6,834
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	63,267
IV-F Unfit for Service.....	3,323,702
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	9,639,331

## Gen. Wakefield, Former Texas Director, Dies

The death recently of Brig. Gen. Paul L. Wakefield, former State Director of Selective Service for Texas, ended a lengthy and varied career, much of it in Selective Service.

General Wakefield served in Texas State Headquarters during World War II, and was State Director from February 1949 until his retirement for physical disability September 30, 1955.

General Wakefield served as an enlisted man in World War I from May 15, 1917, to July 12, 1919. He was commissioned in the Texas National Guard in 1927. His total military service was nearly 29 years.

A native of Texas, General Wakefield majored in journalism at the University of Texas. His career embraced journalism, public relations, Government service, and military service.

## Two Training Conferences Held

The fourth and fifth training conferences of the series of 12 for 1961 were held as follows:

**Fourth**—At Corpus Christi, Tex., April 8 through 22, 1961, attended by Reserve units from Albuquerque, Austin, El Paso, Houston, Little Rock, New Orleans, Oklahoma City, Plainview, and San Antonio.

National Guard Selective Service Sections participating were Oklahoma and New Mexico.

**Fifth**—Held at Great Lakes, Ill., April 15 through 29, 1961, with Reserve units from Cedar Rapids, Chicago, Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Lansing, Madison, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and St. Louis attending.

National Guard Selective Service Sections were from Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

## Some Information Reported Promptly

Indiana reports promptness by registrants in notifying local boards of the birth of children.

One eager new father recently couldn't tell the clerk the baby's name—the mother was still under anesthesia.

Even earlier was the father who could report neither the name nor the sex of the child—he said his wife had just entered the hospital and the baby had not yet arrived.

Promptness and eagerness to cooperate was noted in a third registrant. He reported the birth of twins, offering, "If this is not sufficient write and I will try and give you more."

## Two New Reserve Units Activated In Recent Months

A total of 80 Selective Service Reserve Training units are now activated. The latest additions are units activated in Concord, N.H., and Denton, Tex.

The Concord unit, activated in December 1960, is a six-man Army Reserve unit, commanded by Lt. Col. Alfred D. Mihachik.

The Denton unit, activated early in January 1961, also an Army unit, has five officers. It is commanded by Lt. Col. Hawkins H. Menefee.

## Teacher Lag Will Increase, NEA Estimates

The National Education Association of the United States estimates that 10 years from now the Nation will be looking for 35,700 new teachers to meet needs of universities, colleges, and junior colleges. That "shortage" is considerably greater than an estimated need for 26,900 new teachers which existed during the 1959-60 school year.

The estimates were published in an NEA research report on teachers supply and demand.

A fairly constant increase in student enrollments during the period is foreseen in the report. It is expected that about 3,000,000 more students will enroll in 1969-70 than in 1958-59.

In contrast, the numbers of teachers in service are expected to increase at a somewhat slower rate. It is estimated that about 140,000 more teachers will be in service in 1969-70 than in 1958-59, but the ratio of students to teachers will increase from 13 to 1 to almost 16 to 1 during that period.

## System is First In Bond Buying

Selective Service Savings Bond buyers outstripped all Government agencies in their percentage of participation in the program for the quarter ending December 31, 1960.

The System's first-place spot was won through participation of 94.7 percent of its employees. The margin by which the System took first place was a narrow one—one-tenth of 1 percent ahead of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board with 94.6 percent participation.

The performance of Selective Service employees in Savings Bond purchases recaptured first place for the System. The same honor was won in the third quarter of 1959, and then lost.

The report of the Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee showed the Tennessee Valley Authority in third place for the final 1960 quarter.

## Skill Inventory Plan Amended In New Bulletin

An amendment to Operations Bulletin No. 228, issued April 5, 1961, modifies slightly the original bulletin which advised the States on the maintenance of a simplified record of registrant skills.

The amended bulletin added another skill category under which registrant capacities will be tabulated—that of knowledge of foreign languages and dialects. Forms from which skill information is extracted are being revised to include reports on possession of this knowledge by registrants.

The amended bulletin also gave State Directors the option to maintain the record of skills either in looseleaf form as originally specified, or in a manner specified by the State Director.

An article in the December 1960 issue of *Selective Service* discussed the original Operations Bulletin.

## Baseball Greats Serve as Members Of Local Boards

News accounts on the recent death in Florida of Charles Arthur Vance, member of Local Board No. 26, Brooksville, Fla., since 1955, recalled his career as one of baseball's greats. But less known was the fact that until his death, Mr. Vance was only one of two former major league stars serving on the Brooksville board.

Mr. Vance and George W. Pipgras, for many years a Yankee pitcher and also an umpire-in-chief of the American league, were fellow local board members. Mr. Pipgras was appointed to the board in 1956.

The Florida local board with its two former baseball stars as members is a reminder that a Vermont local board member who recently completed 15 years of uncompensated service also is a former major league baseball player. He is Ray W. Collins, Local Board No. 4, Burlington, who was a pitcher for the Boston Red Sox in 1909-15.

## Vermont Local Board Knows Americans Are Mobile People

A Vermont local board thinks it may have one of America's most restless citizens as well as one of the most conscientious in observing obligations under the UMTS Act, as amended.

Local Board 14 of Windsor County, in Woodstock, reports this registrant has reported 27 changes of address to his local board since registration September 2, 1948.

## Two Registrants Each Record Eight Enlistments

Kansas and West Virginia have been reporting on multiple Armed Forces enlistments by registrants of those two States.

West Virginia first reported that its registrant had enlisted five times in the Army and three times in the Air Force for a total of eight. A few months later, this publication erroneously handed the championship to the Kansas registrant who had enlisted seven times in 5 years.

The error was pointed out by letter.

Now Kansas reports an eighth enlistment by its registrant. That puts both registrants into a tie, at eight enlistments each.

## Board Chairman Presides as Son Enters Service

County Auditor-Recorder A. L. Lyons, a member of the Nez Perce County Selective Service Board for more than 20 years and its chairman for the last 8 years, has never had a chance to draft one of his own sons into the service.

But he came close to it recently when he swore in his younger son, James, as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Infantry.

Lyons didn't perform the ceremony as chairman of the Selective Service Board, however. The other title of his county office is clerk of the District Court, which gave him the necessary powers.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyons have an older son, Alonzo. He enlisted in the Air Force when the Korean war began, doing his father out of the "honors" then. The only other chance Lyons has so far of drafting a member of his family is a grandson, Chris Weisgerber, 8, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Weisgerber. The elder Lyons served in the Navy during World War I.

(From the Lewiston, Idaho, Tribune.)

## Wife in Service Poses Problem

When Gladys Gerbich, Chief Clerk of the Toledo, Ohio, local boards took charge of the receptionist's desk recently for a brief interval, the following telephone conversation took place:

"I would like to report my marriage."

"It will be necessary for you to bring in your marriage certificate. We cannot take information of that nature over the phone."

"I can't bring it in. My wife has it."

"Isn't your wife living with you?"

"Oh no! She's in service."

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

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## Flag Symbolizes Values Vital to America

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

The month of June is associated with roses and with brides. It is unfortunate that it is not as well known as the month in which the birthday of the flag occurs. We show far more interest in roses and brides than we do in our flag. So it is not surprising that June is not too well known as the month of the flag's birth.

It is undoubtedly true that symbols are increasingly difficult to describe as ages become more scientific in their character. Probably a scientific description of a flag could be indicated by a formula of the elements and proportions it contains.

## Astronaut Shepard Son of Former System Officer

Members of Selective Service had reasons for special interest in the successful rocket ride by Comdr. Alan B. Shepard, Jr., America's first man-in-space.

The astronaut's father, Lt. Col. Alan B. Shepard, is a former Selective Service officer, having served in two States during World War II, and as an earmarked Reservist thereafter until his retirement. Col. Shepard was on duty in the New Hampshire State Headquarters and in Massachusetts State Headquarters. He began his active duty in November 1940, in New Hampshire, and left active duty at the end of World War II.

Col. Shepard began his military career in World War I with service overseas as an officer. He maintained his reserve status afterward, and was first called to a year of active duty with the New Hampshire State Headquarters. He was recalled to active duty in April 1942 with the Massachusetts State Headquarters. He left active duty in April 1946.

Col. Shepard was earmarked for training with Selective Service in 1947, and was retired in 1951.

## Restless Registrant Finds Time To Give Board New Address

An Oklahoma local board clerk reports in the State paper, *Selective Service Greetings*, that a registrant of the board is very dutiful in reporting address changes.

Since he registered in 1957, he has sent in 14 changes of address: 3 in 1958, 3 in 1959, 4 in 1960, and 1 so far in 1961.

I am afraid this has caused the difficulties we now encounter. This approach gives us information which prevents knowledge. It places the flag—a symbol—in an area where it is compared with other fabrics. Perhaps it represents some of the effects of the advances we have made in scientific endeavors in their worst light.

We want to measure everything and with exactness. We try to reduce all measurements to some figure. Only thus do we believe we can be accurate.

Our efforts fail when we try to reduce a symbol like a flag to finite mathematical terms. There is something within us that feels rather than thinks about how we came to have all of the things our lives enjoy. There is something within, impossible to describe, that believes that to keep these things for the future requires a giving in the present. Somehow this symbol we call a flag represents a combination of memories of the past, awareness of the present, and hopes for the future. All of these are blending in feelings rather than in thoughts.

Because this is true, sometimes some of our citizens gain a degree of sophistication that places them above, below, or at least outside of these emotions. This is one of the dangers that can come from knowledge without understanding. Learning is a wonderful thing provided the learner has power to absorb what he or she learns. Without this power to absorb it can become a very dangerous activity.

Somewhat more of our citizens must come to believe and to feel the things for which the flag is a symbol. The Nation needs badly the support that comes from a citizenry which believes that the good of all of us can be gained only by the cooperative efforts of all of us.



LIFE MEMBERSHIP in the Veterans of Foreign Wars is presented by Congressman Richard L. Roudebush of Indiana (right) to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service. The photograph above was taken at the Director's office where Congressman Roudebush made the presentation on a visit April 24, 1961.

## Director Approves Incentive Awards For Six in System

The Director recently approved the following awards for suggestions presented through the Incentive Awards Program:

Certificates of Improvement—Mrs. Frances B. Higgins, Clerk, Local Board No. 87, Platte City, Mo.; Mrs. Maxene P. Lee, Clerk, Local Board No. 26, Rigby, Idaho; Oscar R. Rodriguez, Administrative Assistant, Puerto Rico State Hdqrs., San Juan, Puerto Rico; Conley D. Payne, Personnel Officer, National Headquarters.

Certificates of Award—Mrs. Frances B. Higgins, Clerk, Local Board No. 87, Platte City, Mo.; Mrs. Margaret H. Meier, Clerk-coordinator, Local Board No. 31, Kenosha, Wis.

## Manpower Role In Defense To Be Emphasized

The area of Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve Forces in both the Army and Navy will be the personal responsibility of the Under Secretaries of the respective services, it has been announced by the Department of Defense. Commenting on this, Secretary of Army Elvis Stahr, Jr., stated: "The assignment of this responsibility to the Under Secretary of the Army will allow for more efficient and closer top-level supervision of the Manpower, Personnel, and Reserve Forces Program, thereby giving its needs and mission renewed emphasis in the Army's overall planning."

(Army Information Digest)

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

Twenty years ago this month, *Selective Service* announced the issuance of the proclamation by President Roosevelt calling for the second registration on July 1, 1941. Men who had attained 21 years of age since the October 16, 1940, registration were to register at local board offices or other sites designated by the local boards.

It was estimated that 750,000 men would register.

The same issue of the paper carried an article concerning the physical condition of the Nation's

youth as disclosed by examination for induction. The article reported that Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, then still Deputy Director, in a recent speech, had called for a rehabilitation program to correct defects. He pointed out that the Nation would expect service of these men, and urged that every registrant undertake to correct his own defects before examination for service. Nearly 400,000 of 1,000,000 registrants had been found disqualified for general duty.

The paper also called on members of Selective Service to lend aid and assistance to the newly formed United Service Organizations in the interests of service morale—a role the System still pursues.

The results of a survey by the well-known "Gallup Poll" showing that after 7 months of operation, 93 percent of the public approved the manner in which the System was operating. The question was whether the public thought the draft was "fair" or "unfair." In an editorial prompted by the poll, General Hershey called attention to the principles of uncompensated local board service which had earned the confidence disclosed in the poll. The closing paragraph of the editorial follows:

"Congratulations to the Local Boards for their achievements. We look to them to hold fast, to keep the Selective Service System honest, flexible, and decentralized. We look to them to maintain the integrity which has brought us the confidence of the vast majority of our people."

One of the first of the now familiar "record" claims was reported in the June 1941, issue of the paper. The Newcastle, Ky., local board reported that four of its team, Chairman Clarence Harrison, Member J. L. Williams, Examining Physician Dr. Owen Carroll, and Clerk Myrtle Sullivan all served in the same capacities on the Newcastle Board in World War I (The article said simply "the World War." The numbers "I" and "II" were later developments).

The official chronology for the month, reported in the Director's first report to the President, listed two significant dates:

June 9, 1941—Registration regulations revised.

July 28, 1941—President fixed number of men to be inducted into the Land Forces of the United States between July 1, 1941, and June 30, 1942, at not to exceed 900,000, and directed their selection and induction.

## Aim, Effect of New Standards Are Described by Army Officer

An article in the May 1961 issue of Army Information Digest, written by Maj. Paul E. Cevey, Medical Service Corps, until recently on duty with the Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, discusses at some length the modernized Army medical fitness standards. These standards were mentioned briefly in an article in *Selective Service* in February.

Excerpts from the Army Information Digest article which may be of greater information are reproduced below:

"Rapid advances in the technology of war and the fluid, ever-changing international situation require that medical fitness standards be up to date in every respect. . . .

" . . . Under . . . (former) . . . retention standards approximately 11 to 14 per thousand enlistees and inductees were discharged from the Army within their first 12 months of service as medically unfit for military service because of medical conditions and physical defects which existed prior to service.

"For many years, the standards had been expressed in terms of acceptable and unacceptable medical conditions and physical defects. This created a gray area which resulted in varying interpretations by medical examiners. . . .

"The revised standards were developed after a detailed analysis and evaluation of the causes of separations for medical unfitness of recruits as well as a comparison of the Army's procurement medical fitness standards . . . with the

### Registrant Record Shows Volume of Local Board Work

Few of those outside the System are aware of the time spent and work expended by local boards after a young man registers. Oklahoma, in its State newspaper, provides a clue.

One Oklahoma local board reports that it has one registrant who has been classified 24 times, and, in addition, his case has been twice reviewed without classification change.

Another registrant of the same board has been classified 26 times.

### Conferences Resumed in June

Training conferences for earmarked Reserve and National Guard officers resumed in June with the sixth of the series of 12 for 1961 being held at L. G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass., June 10 through June 24. Reserve units from Augusta, Boston, Hartford, and Montpelier will attend.

National Guard Selective Service Sections participating are those from Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, New York City, New York, and Rhode Island.

Army's retention medical fitness standards. . . .

"In general, the overall level of medical fitness remains the same. In some instances the expanded provisions of the revised standards will result in finding medically unacceptable some individuals who would have been acceptable under the old standards. In others, individuals considered unacceptable under the old standards will now be acceptable. The language of the standards is such that it will limit interpretations of medical findings as to the acceptability or nonacceptability of an examinee for service. . . .

"Particular emphasis was placed on incorporating recent advances in medical knowledge about military adaptability of individuals with certain medical conditions and physical defects. Gaps and other inadequacies in standards were resolved. . . .

"Modern warfare requires that the Nation's manpower potential be considered in terms of the Nation's needs in all its civil and military aspects. In this connection . . . (the new regulations) . . . set forth medical conditions and physical defects which are causes for rejection under partial and total mobilization. These standards would be used only under specific instructions from the Secretary of the Army.

"Partial mobilization standards are based on the Army's experience with published retention standards in effect since 1953, implementing a policy of maximum utilization of personnel. These standards are much lower than the procurement standards which were used in World War II and Korea.

"They assure compliance with the intent of Congress with respect to manpower procurement in times of national emergency.

"Total mobilization medical fitness standards are based on the assumption that certain so-called major impairments, such as loss of an eye, arm, or leg, do not preclude individual ability to perform a military duty incident to a total mobilization effort. These standards are based on the Army's 8-year experience with the special lower standards applicable to draft physicians and dentists and approximately 20 years' experience with the utilization of partially disabled personnel. . . . Such total mobilization standards will probably be most useful in the consideration of critically short specialists. . . .

"Overall, Army Regulations 40-501, Standards of Medical Fitness, represents the Surgeon General's efforts to codify and modernize all of the existing instructions on a broad and exceedingly complex subject into one single, compact regulation. It represents a significant step forward in medical fitness standards that are simple and realistic for use in the evaluation and utilization of our Nation's manpower—our most perishable and valuable commodity."

# Fall College Enrollments Continue Expected Increase

The following material on college enrollments in the fall of 1960 is taken from an article in a recent issue of *Higher Education*, publication of the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Over 3½ million students are now enrolled in the Nation's colleges and universities in programs normally creditable toward bachelors' or higher degrees.

Enrollments of degree-credit students are continuing to rise at expected rates. If predicted increases continue in the coming decade, the total number of degree-credit students will reach 6 million by the all of 1970—double the number reported in 1956. It should be noted that these data are for degree-credit students only, and do not include the large numbers enrolled in college programs for high school graduates that are primarily occupational in emphasis or in adult education programs.

Almost a million are "first-time students"—that is, students who were not previously enrolled for degree-credit programs.

There has been a 6.1 percent increase since the fall of 1959 in the total number of degree-credit students. The relative increase in the number of students enrolled for the first time in degree-credit programs is notably larger—a gain of 12.4 percent over the number of first-time students reported in the fall of 1959.

The relative gain in number of continuing students (all students other than those enrolled for the first time) was 4.1 percent. Future gains in total enrollment depend not only on the increasing number of first-time students but also on the persistence of students in pursuing their college programs to completion.

Since a majority of students enrolled for degree-credit work are between the ages of 18 and 21, that age group is used here as a basis for comparing enrollment with population. For the 48 contiguous States (and the District of Columbia) alone, there were 37.2 degree-credit students in the fall of 1960 per 100 persons in the population aged 18–21. This is one more per hundred than in 1959, when the proportion was 36.2.

The number of persons 18–21 has been increasing each year since 1953 (before which time there had been a decline), and as of July 1,

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were: Miss Adele Densmore, Region IV Field Office, Dallas, Tex.; Charles F. Fallon, Local Board No. 9, Lynn, Mass.; and Bruce Sanders, Chairman, Local Board, Cristobal, Canal Zone.

1960, was estimated by the Bureau of the Census at 9,605,000. In comparison, the number 18–21 as of July 1, 1959, was estimated at 9,524,000—almost as many as in 1960. Yet in 1959 there were only 14.3 degree-credit students per 100 persons 18–21 as compared with the current 37.2. These and other population data indicate that recent and expected rises in enrollment reflect not only increases in the college-age population but also increases in the proportion of the population that can and do attend college.

Since the fall of 1959, enrollment of women has increased by 9 percent and enrollment of men by 4.5 percent. However, women constituted only 37.1 percent of the degree-credit total in the fall of 1960. While women's enrollments have now been increasing more rapidly than men's for 4 successive years, their proportion in the total is still lower than the 40.2 percent reported in 1959.

The following data on engineering enrollments for the fall of 1960 is taken from *Higher Education*, publication of the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The freshman engineering class this fall was approximately the same size as the freshman engineering class of 1959. Complete reports from all institutions of higher education in the United States that enroll students for engineering degrees show that in the fall of 1960 freshman engineering enrollment was 67,600 as compared with 67,700 in the fall of 1959. The slight decrease, less than two-tenths of 1 percent, marks a significant change from the large decreases that were reported in the 2 preceding years, although any decrease in this critical field of study is a matter of concern.

For the third consecutive year, total undergraduate engineering enrollment declined. The fall of 1960 total of 234,200 is 3.7 percent lower than the total reported in the fall of 1959. This is, however, the smallest decrease reported since the beginning of the decline 3 years ago.

These data from the fall of 1960 "Survey of Engineering Enrollment," of the U.S. Office of Education, suggest that freshman undergraduate engineering enrollments may soon resume the upward trend which was in effect before 1957. If so, this will be reflected in a corresponding upswing in total undergraduate engineering enrollments a year or two later.

The reports show that enrollments for the master's and doctor's degrees in engineering are continuing to increase each year. Enrollment for the master's degree in engineering increased from 29,700 in the fall of 1959 to 31,200 in the fall of 1960, while enrollments for the doctor's degree in engineering increased from 5,600 to 6,400 during the same period.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

May 1, 1961—Transmittal Memorandum No. 102, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 1, as amended, Subject: "Verification of the Military Status of Registrants," which was extensively revised:

1. To advise that the Record of Military Status of Registrant (DD Form 44) will be furnished to the local board for a registrant (a) initially upon his enlistment or appointment in a reserve component, his enrollment in an officer procurement or training program, or his acceptance as an aviation cadet applicant and (b) immediately upon a change in his reserve membership status, his ceasing to continue in the officer program in good standing, or his ceasing to be an aviation cadet applicant.

2. To provide that a member of a reserve component should be presumed to be serving satisfactorily unless the local board has received evidence that he is

## Clerk Solves Knotty Issue Posed by Twins

Alabama speculates that probably no clerk has tangled with a more perplexing problem than that faced by James H. Elliott, Jr., of Escambia County Local Board No. 27.

Twin brothers who came in to register informed him that their names were William Joseph McMurphy. Sure enough, their birth certificates listed them as William Joseph McMurphy No. 1, and William Joseph McMurphy No. 2.

Questioning also disclosed that the father of the Atmore pair also was a William Joseph McMurphy, and their grandfather was William Joseph McMurphy. Elliott solved the problem by registering them as William Joseph McMurphy III, and William Joseph McMurphy IV.

Friends of the Georgia Military College students have solved it more simply. They call them "Bill" and "Joe."

not serving satisfactorily in his current reserve membership status.

3. To explain the manner in which DD Form 44 is submitted to local boards for registrants who are enrolled in the Reserve Officers Training Corps at military colleges the curriculum of which is approved by the Secretary of Defense.

## Classification Picture April 1, 1961

	Class	Total
Total Classified		21,858,528
I-A and I-A-O:		
Nonfathers:		
Examined and Acceptable		70,147
Not Examined		1,521,335
Not Available for Induction or Examination		93,444
Induction or Examination Postponed		2,300
Fathers 19 through 25:		352,832
Registrants:		
26 and older with liability extended		105,236
Under 19 years of age		142,066
I-C		
Inducted		165,761
Enlisted or Commissioned		1,224,454
I-O		
Nonfathers:		
Examined and Acceptable		977
Not Examined		5,762
Fathers		2,248
I-W		
At Work		1,672
Released		5,817
I-D Member of Reserve Component		827,036
I-S Statutory Deferment:		
High School		25,790
College		3,225
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)		69,791
II-A Apprentice		3,721
II-C Agricultural Deferment		18,461
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)		183,022
III-A Dependency Deferment		1,757,643
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son		2,176,037
IV-B Officials		35
IV-C Aliens		6,839
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students		63,370
IV-F Unfit for Service		3,326,152
V-A Over Age of Liability		9,703,355

# Vital Selective Service Role Stressed by Army Secretary

Stephen S. Ailes, Under Secretary of the Army, reemphasized the continuing need for Selective Service to maintain strength of the Armed Forces, in a talk to State Directors of Selective Service during their May conference in Washington, D.C.

The Under Secretary explained the complex and difficult job of forecasting the needs for manpower in advance. And he pointed out how the requirement of remaining within the strength ceiling affects calls

## Radio Station Reminds Youths Of Obligations

According to the Mississippi State newsletter, Mrs. Rosalie Green, Lucedale, Miss., local board clerk, has arranged with the local radio station to help with the task of reminding young men of their duties under the law. The station will carry announcements about once a week on the duty to register and to keep the board advised of address and status changes.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bonds purchased as of March 31, 1961.

Relative standings of the 38, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Idaho.....	13.14
Guam.....	11.74
Puerto Rico.....	11.66
Virgin Islands.....	9.60
Wisconsin.....	9.38
Montana.....	9.27
Alabama.....	8.83
Nevada.....	8.51
Delaware.....	8.12
Hawaii.....	7.93
Nebraska.....	7.55
Washington.....	7.52
Wyoming.....	7.39
Maryland.....	7.28
Missouri.....	6.97
Minnesota.....	6.67
Vermont.....	6.47
South Dakota.....	6.31
North Dakota.....	6.31
Texas.....	6.13
Oklahoma.....	6.03
South Carolina.....	6.02
Utah.....	5.94
Ohio.....	5.71
North Carolina.....	5.69
New York.....	5.36
New Hampshire.....	5.16
New Jersey.....	5.13
Maine.....	5.11
Michigan.....	4.77
District of Columbia.....	4.74
Florida.....	4.73
Connecticut.....	4.70
Rhode Island.....	4.22
California.....	4.14
Georgia.....	3.69
Arizona.....	3.58
Alaska.....	2.79

for induction toward the close of the fiscal year.

These factors contribute to the fluctuations in calls late in the fiscal year, he said, which may be reduced to compensate for high strength levels earlier in the year, or increased to compensate for low strength levels.

Mr. Ailes noted that the System also serves to make national defense a local concern of every community in the Nation through the operation of community local boards. He described the System as a unique example of national, State, and local cooperation to carry out a vital national function.

Mr. Ailes was the featured speaker at the State Directors' banquet held on the second night of the 5-day conference.

The State Directors gathered in conference in Washington to report on studies of a variety of aspects of State Selective Service operations.

The conference, five working days of supplemental study and reports, was opened on the afternoon of May 15 by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service. General Hershey discussed the current national and international environment in which the conference was meeting, and our capacity, individual and national, to meet the tests which may be posed.

The System's job, the Director said, is complicated by the attitudes of individuals toward undertaking hard but essential tasks in the national interest while personal goals are more in the direction of comfort and ease.

The opening session also heard an account of a recent trip through parts of Russia by Brig. Gen. Carlton S. Dargusch, former Deputy Director of Selective Service. General Dargusch made the trip as a manpower consultant with a delegation of American educators and engineers.

His talk was one of personal impressions and observations made by General Dargusch from the vantage point of a manpower expert.

## Services Honor Board Clerks

Certificates of appreciation for their assistance to various recruiting programs have been awarded to:

Arizona: Mrs. Mary Lee, Army.  
Kansas: Miss Henrietta Brull, Navy.

Kentucky: Mrs. Betty F. Barriger, Marine and Navy.

Louisiana: Mrs. Dorris R. Hicks, Navy.

Mississippi: Mrs. Rosalie M. Greene, Air Force, and Miss Monzelle L. Wooten, Army.

Nebraska: Esther T. Gesman, Navy and Air Force, and Hazel L. Johnson, Army.

Ohio: Mrs. Lucy R. Jennings, Army.

Oklahoma: Julia Croom and Dorothy Moore, Air Force.



SPEAKS TO STATE DIRECTORS—Under Secretary of the Army Stephen S. Ailes is pictured above during his address May 23 to the State Directors of Selective Service during their annual conference in Washington, D.C. At the right is Mrs. Ailes. The Under Secretary's address was delivered at the conference banquet.

## Student's Letter Poses Challenge To South Dakota System Personnel

Selective Service personnel in South Dakota faced a challenging task recently when a student, by letter, requested information for use in a school debate.

He asked information "on why people should not have to go to the Armed Forces against their will."

The State Director, and the clerk of Local Board 16 of Pierre, both answered the student's letter. But members of the System understandably are not a productive source for conjuring up reasons why the Government should not require military service of its citizens in time of need.

But the replies written to the student must have given him a far deeper insight into the question for debate than he had before.

The State Director's letter touched on the fundamentals of the need for the System to maintain national defense, and referred the student to his hometown local board in Phillip, S. Dak., for fuller data.

The local board clerk, in a 2½-page letter, discussed the issue broadly in terms of the responsibilities of a member of a democratic society, pointing out that

this responsibility influences conduct in many aspects of life. One paragraph from the letter, after discussing the motives from which people act, in part is as follows:

"Some serve (in the Armed Forces) just the way the voter uses his voting privilege. They do so because they understand their responsibility and keep faith with those who worked so hard to give them that liberty and privilege. . . . (They) learn their jobs well and direct the operations that in the end serve as your protection against a constant threat. It is he . . . who not only understands what it is all about, but treasures what he has, and wishes to do his all to see that his children also have it."

The student may have lost his debate, but South Dakota's Selective Service personnel offered him something of far greater value in exchange.

The Veterans Administration reports that 39 persons are still receiving benefits as Indian War veterans. Their average age was 90 in 1961.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XI

WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 1961

Number 7

EDUCATIONAL

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## 'Home of the Free' Demands Dedicated Citizens

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

July is the month in which we declared our independence. Our independence is a possession with which nothing else can compare. It was achieved nearly two centuries ago, and has been maintained during that time. Has it been a fact so long that we take it for granted?

There are those who believe that bands, parades, flags, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and the making of patriotic speeches mark the behavior of simple people. They will say that their understanding of the significance of our independence as a nation is not measured by ceremonies of this kind. Are they right?

## Indiana Awards Highest Honor To Gen. Hershey

The Distinguished Service Medal, the State of Indiana's highest award, was presented to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, and native of Indiana, at ceremonies in Indianapolis in May.

General Hershey, who was honored during his 25th anniversary year as planner and operator of the Nation's mobilization program, held several speaking engagements during his stay in Indianapolis. The award followed by a few weeks the 50th anniversary of the start of his military career which began February 16, 1911, with the Indiana National Guard.

During his speaking appearances, General Hershey sketched the broad picture of the Nation's military manpower situation.

He pointed out that although the Nation has a large veteran population, 14,000,000 of these experienced and trained men are over 35, and 7,000,000 of the remaining 1,000,000 are over 30.

There are approximately 3,600,000 men under 26 who are either in military service or have performed it, he pointed out, but most of the country's prime military manpower potential, 5,000,000 under 26, are untrained.

General Hershey advocated an expanded Ready Reserve program as a means of providing training for untrained young men, and to give the Nation greater defense capability.

The State's highest award was presented to General Hershey by Gov. Matthew E. Welsh at a dinner in General Hershey's honor.

The answer of each of us will depend on our philosophy of life and how we consider our relationship to what we call our Government. This thing we call the Government is believed to be, by most, a necessary thing. Our form of government has been the means which has brought more to the individual than he has been able to get under any other arrangement.

Governments can become dangerous to the individual citizen. To prevent it requires eternal vigilance from each citizen. The government must give many things to its citizens but it must take from its citizens or there is no government. It is this balance that we have hoped to maintain through the years we have been a nation. It is this balance we must maintain if we are to hope to remain the kind of a nation we have been.

Granting most of us believe our Nation is worth maintaining and improving, then what should be the type of our observance of Independence Day?

The sound of music, the sight of flags, and hearing words that extol our past, all are more concerned with our emotions than with our thinking or reasoning processes. They cannot be scientifically measured. Belief in our Nation does not lend itself to accurate measurements; it cannot be transformed into holes in a card capable of being read by a machine. Somehow, one feels that something has been lost in our reactions to Independence Day; lost and not replaced, nor a substitute provided. In fact, evaluating our Nation in terms of the material advantages it furnishes to us will never be a substitute for love of country and loyalty to country. If this Nation is to remain the land of the free it must become to a far greater degree the home of devoted and dedicated citizens.

## Critical Skills Reservists' Views Disclosed in Survey

A critical skills enlistment quota of 1,000 men in the Armed Forces and 25 in the Coast Guard is scheduled for fiscal year 1962. As the new quota is about to be opened, parts of a report on the critical skills program presented at the May State Directors' Conference is of interest.

In preparation for the report at the conference, the committee of State Directors assigned to the subject undertook to gather various information. One of these activities was the distribution to more than 1,000 individuals who had served in the program a questionnaire seeking their views. Some of the results of that survey, without evaluation, are considered to be of interest to members of the System.

Of those who were sent questionnaires, all but 103 returned them completed.

All services were represented in those responding. Service in the Army was represented by 69 percent of those responding; in the Air Force, by 15 percent; Navy, by 12 percent; Coast Guard, by 3 percent; and Marine Corps, by 1 percent.

Eighty-nine percent felt that their service would not have been more beneficial in another service, representing basic satisfaction with the service in which they enlisted. Only 11 percent, or 108 men, felt that service in another branch would have been more beneficial.

## New Director Is Named for West Virginia

Brig. Gen. Gene Hal Williams, Adjutant General of West Virginia, was appointed State Director of Selective Service for West Virginia effective April 13, 1961. The newly appointed State Director assumed his duties as head of the West Virginia National Guard in January 1961.

General Williams formerly was Assistant Attorney General of West Virginia and had served in other legal capacities in West Virginia since his graduation from law school in 1956.

General Williams entered the Army in 1950, and was separated in September 1953. Thereafter he attended law school. After graduation he joined the staff of the Attorney General.

Yet more than 400 of those returning questionnaires were not able to enlist in the service of their first choice.

The same percentage—89 percent—felt the service had not interfered with their civilian work. An objective of the program is, of course, to permit fulfillment of the military obligation with the least loss of time from vital civilian work.

An even greater percentage—99 percent—felt that basic objectives of the program are achieved, that is, advancement of the national health, safety, or interest, by a shortened period of active military service for men with critical skills.

On the use of their civilian skill by the military services, 69 percent said their skill was not used, 25 percent said that it was used, and 6 percent that it was used in some degree. Of those reporting that their civilian skill was used, about 90 percent served in the program when the training period required was 6 months.

Ninety-seven percent of those responding said that, considering the value of their civilian skills to the Nation, they felt they had satisfied their military liability as fully as had the men who served 2 years.

The response varied as to the greatest advantage of the program to the participant:

Minimum service was listed by 39 percent; ability to continue in their occupations by 34 percent; and knowledge gained of military activities by 15 percent.

More than half saw no personal disadvantages in the program. Fifteen percent cited failure of the military services to use their skills as disadvantage, and the same number cited loss of advancement, income, seniority, and the like in civilian jobs.

Eighty-four percent felt that participation in the program had helped them to be more dedicated citizens than if they had been deferred in the national interest.

Among suggestions to improve the program, 43 percent urged more use of their skills in the military services; 22 percent saw no need for changes; 12 percent advocated changes in the basic training of various kinds; 5 percent urged a 6-month period of training duty; and 4 percent suggested the program be publicized more.

Only seven men expressed a belief that the program should be dropped and occupational deferments used.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 23, D.C.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

On July 1, 1941, the System conducted the second registration under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. As the 6,406 local boards prepared to conduct the registration, the first by local boards, the President issued a message of praise for the work the boards had performed. The message, published in the July 1941 issue of *Selective Service*, reads in part:

"In recent months you have served this Nation well. Without remuneration other than patriotic pride in the knowledge that your self-sacrifice has inestimable worth to your fellow citizens, you have labored long hours at the difficult task of selecting men for the Armed Forces, leaving at home those needed in industry, agriculture, and other civilian enterprise.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of April 30, 1961.

Relative standings of the 37, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Idaho	13.24
Guam	11.74
Puerto Rico	11.66
Virgin Islands	9.60
Wisconsin	9.28
Alabama	8.92
Nevada	8.64
Hawaii	7.67
Washington	7.56
Montana	7.53
Nebraska	7.39
Wyoming	7.27
Maryland	7.19
Missouri	6.96
Minnesota	6.63
Vermont	6.45
Oklahoma	6.34
North Dakota	6.33
South Dakota	6.28
Utah	6.12
Texas	6.08
South Carolina	5.89
North Carolina	5.70
Ohio	5.65
New York	5.45
New Hampshire	5.15
New Jersey	5.15
Maine	4.98
District of Columbia	4.80
Connecticut	4.74
Florida	4.62
Michigan	4.50
Rhode Island	4.32
California	4.22
Georgia	3.71
Arizona	3.61
Alaska	3.25

"... I commend you for past performance and congratulate you upon the success I know you will attain."

The editorial in that issue, written by General Hershey, dealt with the President's commendation, and pointed out that the System had passed from the phase of theory and experiment to that of experience and practice.

The July 1941 issue also reflected emphasis being placed on the deferment of necessary men for National Defense production. An explanation of Circular No. 3, listing approximately 350 occupations important to defense, and discussing deferment policies was the subject of a main article in that issue. Another article reported the adoption by the War Department of policies and procedures for the discharge of men needed in industry.

The first large group of students to finish an academic year since the act became effective was the subject of another article in the paper. Noting that local boards would be considering for reclassification the June 1941 graduates who had been deferred to finish school, the article called attention to the needs of the Nation for practitioners in a number of specialized fields for which the graduates might qualify.

In addition to the second registration date of July 1, other significant dates in July, 20 years ago, were:

July 17—The second national lottery was held.

July 29—Legislation was approved eliminating the prohibition against the enlistment in the military service of any person convicted of a felony.

July 31—Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey named by President Roosevelt to be Director of Selective Service.

## Served System In World War I

Local Board No. 120, Norwood, Mass., is particularly proud of the long years of service of its Medical Adviser, Dr. Walter A. Griffin, who recently celebrated his 86th birthday.

The patriotic services of Dr. Griffin include that of Medical Examiner during World War I, Examining Physician in World War II, and Medical Adviser from 1948 to the present time.

A graduate of Harvard Medical School, Dr. Griffin has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine in Norfolk County for 60 years.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

June 1, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 47, as amended, Subject: "Full-Time Students of Law and Students in Similar Courses," which was amended to delete instructions which ceased to have any application after the forms for reporting the status of students were revised.

## Seventh Training Conference Held

The seventh training conference of the series of 12 for 1961 was to be held at Columbia River Group, Pacific Reserve Fleet, Tongue Point, Astoria, Oreg., July 15 through 29, 1961.

The conference was to be attended by Reserve units from Portland, Salem, Seattle, Honolulu, and Boise.

National Guard Selective Service Sections participating were those from Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

## Ban Is Lifted On Volunteer Examinations

The Director of Selective Service has rescinded the prohibition of the preinduction examination of volunteers for induction until further notice.

A telegram containing the rescission was sent to all State Directors in May. The new instruction ends a practice of not examining volunteers before induction that had been in effect for more than years.

Under the new procedures, volunteers will be ordered for a preinduction examination:

- When the local board has preinduction call, but does not have an outstanding call for induction.
- When the local board has both a preinduction and an induction call, and the inclusion of volunteer on the preinduction call will not alter the preferential sequence of selection prescribed for volunteer in the regulations.

The practice of sending volunteers for a preinduction examination when it is possible to do so in the normal course of operations and consistent with the sequence of selection, will benefit both volunteers and the System.

Volunteers will, in these cases be able to arrange their civilian affairs with more assurance of acceptance. The System will simplify to some extent the problem of estimating the gross call necessary to meet the induction call.

## Classification Picture May 1, 1961

Class	Total
Total Classified	21,941,487
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	71,188
Not Examined	1,543,998
Not Available for Induction or Examination	82,950
Induction or Examination Postponed	2,021
Fathers 19 through 25	350,533
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	107,347
Under 19 years of age	143,915
I-C	
Inducted	158,063
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,226,699
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	906
Not Examined	5,894
Fathers	2,256
I-W	
At Work	1,651
Released	5,847
I-D Members of Reserve Component	834,054
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	28,364
College	3,021
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	68,184
II-A Apprentice	3,643
II-C Agricultural Deferment	18,413
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	186,401
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,762,809
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,175,815
IV-B Officials	35
IV-C Aliens	6,812
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	63,275
IV-F Unfit for Service	3,328,549
V-A Over Age of Liability	9,758,844



**SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM STATE DIRECTORS' CONFERENCE.**—First row, left to right: Lt. Col. Luis Torres-Massa, Puerto Rico; Capt. Chester J. Chastek, Washington; Sprague H. Carter, Sr., Oregon; Maj. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, Louisiana; Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director; Col. Daniel O. Omer, Deputy Director; Col. Russell G. Broaddus, North Carolina; Lt. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, Nebraska. Second row, left to right: Lt. Col. Daniel W. Mahoney, Alaska; Col. Donald A. MacGrath, New Jersey; Col. William H. Boughton, New York State; Col. Bentley Courtenay, Wisconsin; Lt. Col. Henry M. Gross, Pennsylvania; Brig. Gen. Harry B. Van Sciver, Delaware; Col. Howard E. Reed, Colorado; Col. Raymond T. Finks, Missouri. Third row, left to right: Maj. Richard B. Laing, New Mexico; Col. Elbert T. Kimball, Vermont; Lt. Col. Joseph A. Christmas, Virgin Islands; Brig. Gen. Ernest E. Novey, Connecticut; Col. John W. Patton, Jr., Mississippi; Col. Claude S. Sanders, Mississippi; Col. Paul V. Akst, New York City; Maj. Gen. Homer E. Jensen, South Dakota. Fourth row, left to right: Lt. Gen. Frank E. Fraser, Arizona; Maj. Gen. S. H. Mitchell, Montana; Col. Charles R.

Tully, Florida; Col. Glen R. Bowles, Iowa; Lt. Col. Murley A. Reep, Minnesota; Lt. Col. James F. Ulmer, North Dakota; Brig. Gen. Henry C. Stanwood, Maryland; Col. Lloyd Charles Wilson, Rhode Island; Capt. Charles L. Kessler, Virginia. Fifth row, left to right: Lt. Col. Paul B. Merrick, Maine; Col. William A. Boyen, Hawaii; Col. Fred M. Croom, Arkansas; Col. Herbert T. Hope, Oklahoma; Col. Walter H. Henderson, California; Col. Mike Y. Hendrix, Georgia; Brig. Gen. Gene H. Williams, West Virginia; Maj. Gen. Rhodolph L. Esmay, Wyoming. Sixth row, left to right: Charles L. Sullivan, Massachusetts; John F. Hillyard, District of Columbia; Arnold L. Malone, Tennessee; Col. Donald H. Collins, South Carolina; Willard A. Manning, Illinois; Col. Arthur A. Holmes, Michigan; Lt. Col. Wayne E. Rhodes, Indiana. Seventh row, left to right: Maj. Gen. John E. Walsh, Idaho; Col. Evan P. Clay, Utah; Col. Morris S. Schwartz, Texas; Walter M. Thompson, Jr., Alabama; Maj. Gen. James A. May, Nevada; Col. Raymond E. Clouse, Ohio; Lt. Col. Philip R. Hall, New Hampshire; Lt. Col. Leo W. Davis, Louisiana.

## Army Recruiters Honor Kentucky System for Aid

The entire Kentucky Selective Service System has been honored by the Second U.S. Army Recruiting District for assistance in building and maintaining the Regular Army.

A certificate expressing appreciation and in recognition of the service given to the recruiting service was presented recently to Lt. Col. Everett S. Stephenson, Kentucky State Director, by the Commanding Officer of the Recruiting Main Station at Ashland, Ky.

## Local Board Member Establishes Office As Center for Many "Retired" Activities

Members of Selective Service know that citizens across the Nation who undertake local board duties are busy men engaged in many vital activities in their communities. They are not the type to retire to inactivity.

These characteristics are exemplified by the activities of K. B. Tanner, Chairman of the Eastland, Tex., Local Board No. 36, recently reported to National Headquarters.

Mr. Tanner and his brother, H. J. Tanner, who recently retired after 25 years as the chamber of commerce manager, are maintain-

ing an "office" as a gathering place for the city's elder citizens. The office has been furnished by a prominent citizen of Eastland, and is supplied with lounge chairs and coffee urn.

Mr. Tanner and his brother held open house recently and envision the office as a place for men with many interests and much to contribute after private retirement to gather and exchange views. If others follow Mr. Tanner's example, it will be a center of activity. The local board chairman has many activities, including four free Spanish classes per week.

## Clerk Registers Twin Sons on 18th Birthday

Published reports of clerks registering sons—and grandsons—brought a number of accounts of similar incidents.

But a recent report from Mrs. Joe De Haan, clerk of the Sioux County, Iowa, Local Board, may not be duplicated in many boards.

Mrs. De Haan registered her twin sons, Kent Robert and Keith Frank, on their 18th birthday. Their father served in the Navy in World War II.

# Public Service Marked Career Of Gen. Brown

A lifetime of service to his State and Nation was ended with the death of Maj. Gen. Ames T. Brown, former State Director of Selective Service for New York.

Governor Rockefeller issued the following statement:

"In the passing of Major General Ames T. Brown, New York State has lost a valuable and distinguished public servant. General Brown served as Adjutant General of the Empire State for 10 years from 1940 to 1950—the longest service for an Adjutant General in the State's history. At the same time, he served throughout World War II as State Director of Selective Service. Altogether he gave more than 30 years of his life as a citizen soldier in the service of his State and Country. On behalf of the people of the State for which he did so much, I wish to express deepest sympathy to his widow and sons."

General Brown was named Adjutant General of New York in February 1940 and was selected for the post of State Director of Selective Service by then Governor Herbert Lehman in October 1940.

He served as State Director until July 1, 1947, and again from August 1948 to August 14, 1953, when he retired. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the Army Commendation Ribbon for his service as State Director. He also received the New York State Conspicuous Service Cross and the New York State Decoration for Long and Faithful Service.

General Brown began his lifetime of service with the New York National Guard in 1915, and remained active in the Guard after service on the Mexican Border and during World War I.

## Gen. Grant Recognized Talents of Gen. Fry

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was extremely critical in regard to certain of Gen. James B. Fry's activities during the early years of war in the 1861-64 period. Nevertheless, he told President Abraham Lincoln that General Fry was "the officer best fitted" to serve as Provost Marshal General in charge of the Federal draft. In consequence General Fry was so detailed March 17, 1863.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Orin Nowlin, Local Board member of Jackson County, Ind., and Mrs. Nowlin and their sons, Tom, Joe, Eric, and Tim; Gilman H. Stordock, National Commander, Mexican Border Veterans; Mr. and Mrs. Don E. Brown, Longview, Tex., where Mrs. Brown is the Local Board clerk; and Col. William M. Wilder, Albany, Ga., formerly with National Headquarters.



**HOSTS AND GUEST OF HONOR.**—A reception honoring Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey for his 25 years with Selective Service and marking the 50th anniversary of the beginning of his military service, was held by the American Legion at its Memorial Building in Washington, D.C., on June 8, 1961. Pictured above on either side of the Director of Selective Service are the hosts for the affair, attended by many of the Nation's military, congressional, and other Government leaders. The hosts, on behalf of the American Legion, were, on the left, George N. Craig, former Governor of Indiana and Past National Commander of the American Legion; and, on the right, William R. Burke, present National Commander of the Legion.

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Awards for assistance to the recruiting programs of the various armed services were recently presented to the following local board clerks:

Pennsylvania: Miss Kathleen R. Bonifini and Mrs. Marcelle A. Cauris, Army.

Texas: Miss Helen L. Bush, Mrs. Curtis J. Carter, Mrs. Jonnie M. Edmondson, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hanson, Miss Ouida N. Harris, Mrs. Harriet E. Loughborough, Mrs. Nell M. Merritt, Miss Camille Rankin, Mrs. Elva W. Slagle and Mrs. Juanita B. Whitlock, Marine Corps; Mrs. Betty E. Holman, Army, Mrs. Virginia Dare, Air Force; Mrs. Virginia F. Poe, Air Force and Marine Corps.

Virginia: Mrs. Josephine P. Clement, Mrs. Dorothy S. Hall, Mrs. Virginia S. Nessonthalier, Mrs. Ruth E. Rouse, Mrs. Florence Thomson, and Mrs. Virginia B. White, Army; Mrs. Gladys H. Boone, Army and Navy; Mrs. Lizzie O. Allen, Mrs. Hazel Cox, Florence L. Edwards, Linda Turnbull, and Anna B. Turner, Navy.

West Virginia: Miss Floy N. Hager, Mrs. Gladys C. Mann and Mrs. Bernice K. Rhudy, Army; Robert V. Henry and Aubrey O. Smith, Air Force.

# Civil Defense Head Stresses Local Planning

A main function of the Selective Service System is to be prepared to carry out its responsibilities in an emergency. The planning and training in which the System engages is designed to prepare every local board to operate by itself in an emergency if necessary.

Planning and training has stressed cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies.

In view of this mission, excerpts from a recent speech by Frank B. Ellis, Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, before the U.S. Conference of Mayors are reproduced below.

Members of the System also are aware of the deep interest of the Director of Selective Service in civil defense evidenced by his statements and his editorials in *Selective Service* on that general subject as it relates to manpower.

Mr. Ellis, in stressing the need for State and city control centers, referred to civil defense in other countries:

"This need is made even more compelling by the emphasis given nationwide preparedness in the Soviet Union. The U.S.S.R. maintains an elaborate civil defense system and a massive civilian program of compulsory training. Many millions of Soviet civilians have been induced to take civil defense instructions and more than 30 million Soviet citizens are members of DOSAAF, the principal vehicle for civil defense instruction.

"In addition to training, the Soviets also have a program of shelter construction. We have the impression that the inclusion of protective construction features in apartment houses and other new buildings has become standard practice, and that basement shelter has been provided a substantial segment of the urban population. In dollars and cents, we are certain that the Soviets are spending considerably more than the United States on all phases of civil defense. To be sure, the annual per capita expenditure on civil defense reportedly has been higher in five West European countries than in the United States. They are Sweden, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom."

## More Customers Offered Board

At Covington, La., two future salesmen, age about 10, from St. Paul's College, came to the St. Tammany Parish Local Board office soliciting for an ad in their school yearbook. The clerk inquired as to who was desired to take the ad, she or the United States Government. One youngster went outside and after looking at the sign to see which branch of the Government was housed therein promptly returned and said, "The Selective Service, Ma'am. I feel sure that if they ran an ad in our yearbook, you'd get more and better customers."

## Armed Forces Strength Decline Noted During April, Primarily in the Army

Army strength as of the end of April 1961 was 864,557, a drop of more than 6,000 in a month, according to Department of Defense information. The strength of the Army on March 31 was 871,023.

Navy strength also declined during the month from 622,847 to 620,366. The Marine Corps reported an increase from 175,688 to

176,208, and the Air Force, an increase from 820,307 to 821,200.

For the entire Defense Department, a decrease from 2,489,865 to 2,482,331 was reported in April.

The strength figures for April 30, 1960, were: Department of Defense total, 2,472,119; Army, 870,244; Navy, 613,058; Marine Corps, 171,593; and Air Force, 817,224.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XI

WASHINGTON, D.C., AUGUST 1961

Number 8

## Specialist Requisition Future Possibility

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHLEY  
Director, Selective Service System

The Selective Service System could be, in the future, confronted with calls for specialists in far greater numbers than it has been in the past. This is an expected development in a world that has used an ever-increasing number of specialists. It is a further refinement of selectivity which has many times been of a negative nature, selection by elimination of the unacceptable.

In World War I there was very limited effort made to call special kinds of men. The Spruce Division was one of these attempts. Studies were made in occupational classifications but little practical application resulted.

In World War II an occupational questionnaire of considerable detail was submitted by all registrants, not in service. Its purpose was to aid industry in finding workers, not to aid local boards in furnishing servicemen of needed specialties.

During the Korean war physicians, dentists, and veterinarians were procured by special call, although the method was by indirection. The power to induct was used as a lever to induce applications for commission. The authority to induct other types of medical specialists was not used. In fact, a determination of what a medical specialist may be has never been made.

The Reserve Act of 1955, as it refers to the categorizing of the Standby Reserve by the Selective Service System, provided a possibility that calls for Standby Reservists could be by their occupational specialty. Planning for support by the Selective Service System of all manpower activities in an emergency has involved the identification of registrants or others by their occupational specialties.

It is not easy to know what the experience of the Selective Service System in the procurement of registrants by their occupational specialties adds up to. It is certainly a difficult and time-consuming process. There has never been an opportunity to demonstrate success or failure.

It is a difficult process because no one knows clearly what they want done and there are no terms that describe the specialties that are sought. The identification of the needs oscillates between classes so general as to be of little help and so specific as to be impossible to operate. It is a case of agencies being uncertain of need and a

(Continued on page 2)

## Armed Forces Day Participation Wins Appreciation

The appreciation of the Secretary of Defense for the support and cooperation of the Director and the System in Armed Forces Day was expressed in a recent letter to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey from Arthur Sylvester, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs.

Mr. Sylvester's letter, in part, follows:

'Dear General Hershey:

"Secretary McNamara has asked that I thank you for your personal support and for the cooperation the Selective Service System gave to the 1961 Armed Forces Day observance. Although reports from the Area Commanders will not be received until late in June, we know now that the program was highly successful. It was especially gratifying to note the cooperation of Federal Departments and agencies, public officials, and community leaders in all areas."

"You may be sure that the Selective Service System support of this twelfth annual program was most helpful and is appreciated accordingly."

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Miss Carol Coleman, Clerk and Secretary of Local Boards 1 and 2, State Headquarters, Canal Zone, and George F. Metcalf, Chairman, Local Board No. 58, Midland, Mich.

## Summary of Major Findings Of 1961 SSCQT Tabulated

A summary of major findings of the April 27, 1961, Selective Service College Qualification Test has been provided to National Headquarters by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N.J.

A total of 3,519 candidates were

tested, about 200 more than were tested in 1960.

The percentage of registrants scoring below selected scores were as follows:

Score	Percent Scoring Below
95	99.6
90	94
85	83
80	68
75	41
70	22
65	9
60	2
55	1.4
50	1.1

The 1961 registrants showed about the same average ability on the test as did the 1960 group. But the 1961 scores reflected a somewhat greater spread in ability. Smaller percentages of candidates in 1961 than in 1960 scored below scores at the upper ranges, while larger percentages fell below scores in the lower end.

Freshmen in college accounted for 1,115 of the total number tested. Of these, 494 scored 80 or above; 271 scored 75 to 79; 134 scored 70 to 74; and 256 scored 69 or below.

Of the 702 sophomores, 203 scored 80 or higher; 163 scored 75-79; 141 scored 70-74; and 195 scored 69 and below.

Among the registrants tested, juniors number 674, with 137 scoring 80 or above; 199 scoring 75-79; 167 scoring 70-74; and 171 scoring 69 and below.

Of 785 seniors tested, 209 scored 80 and above, while 276 fell in the 75-79 range; 165 in the 70-74 range; and 135, 69 and below.

The balance of the group tested, 208, were graduate or special students. Of these, 69 topped 80; the same number scored between 75 and 79; 47 scored 70-74; and 18 scored 69 and below.

Of all men tested, 2,744, or nearly 78 percent, had scores of 70 or higher, and 775 or 22 percent scored below that point.

## Induction of 8,000 Requested in August

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to deliver 8,000 men for induction during August.

The August call is the largest since last December, and is 2,000 larger than the formal call issued for July.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communication should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## Specialist Requisition Future Possibility

(Continued from page 1)

public without special means of description.

The device of registration has its limitations. It is one thing to require all males to register at eighteen, or all physicians to register. Both of these classes can be described in terms generally understood. But to require all technicians in one electronic field to register or to contact their local boards would place upon the would-be registrant the responsibility of self-classification occupationally. There are many obvious shortcomings in self-classification. There is, of course, technical advice available to the local board from several sources. This advice can be inadequate or conflicting. A recounting of the difficulties neither eliminates nor solves the problem which the Selective Service System may face. There is a question as to the advantages likely to be gained by the special call. The assumption that

a general call will not include a proportion of the type of personnel desired is erroneous but, of course, the deferment of similar personnel to solve industrial manpower needs represents the exercise of a priority in the allocation of manpower in short supply.

In addition, the rejection for physical, mental, or moral reasons of registrants who are specialists in needed occupations provides an additional complication. It may be that registrants will have to be accepted in spite of physical disabilities in order to provide needed technicians.

There is a fund of information in local boards. Extracting may be a time-consuming process but until better means are found, if there is a need by the Armed Forces for specialists, the Selective Service System must search its records to find and then exhaust its means to procure the kind and the numbers required by the Armed Forces.

## Local Board Clerk's Prize-Winning Essay Portrays Role of Citizen in Democracy

A prize-winning essay by Frieda B. Tupper, Clerk of the Clark County, S. Dak., local board, dealt with a theme of deep concern to members of the Selective Service System. Mrs. Tupper's essay won second prize in a contest sponsored by the South Dakota Farm Bureau.

The essay developed a simple and fundamental concept, demonstrating the value of its application.

Beginning with the principle that in a democratic government, the supreme power rests with the individual, the essay then drew the

logical conclusion: "I am the government" which was the title of the essay.

The effect of the essay was accomplished by an examination of the implications of the title. In a tone of self-examination, Mrs. Tupper's essay asks each citizen, in effect, if he, in his personal life, exemplifies and lives the principles which every American believes to be inherent in our form of government.

The lesson is well taught by the essay that these traditions and principles of a democracy live in government only if they live and guide each individual.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

June 30, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 81, as amended, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days," which was amended to set forth the dates of the Jewish Holy Days for the coming year.

## Eighth Training Conference Held

The eighth training conference of the series of 12 for 1961 was to be held at Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colo., July 22 through August 7, 1961.

The conference was attended by Reserve units from Bismarck, Casper, Decatur, Fargo, Kansas City, and Wichita.

National Guard Selective Service Sections participating were those from Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Missouri.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

Dependency deferments were being given serious attention in August 1941. An Article in *Selective Service* for that month stressed a recent official memorandum which advised local boards that registrants who made "any substantial contribution" to the support of one or more dependents should be considered for deferment.

The memorandum stressed that the fact a wife was working or that a registrant had married following registration did not exclude him from consideration for dependency deferment.

Local boards were also busy 20 years ago this month integrating July 1, 1941, registrants among their initial registrants. The integration was accomplished by placing in the order chosen a new registrant after each group of 10 registrants.

The lottery for the second registrant was held July 17, in Washington, and was marked by the participation in it of some 60 selectees who had attained noncommissioned officer rank.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, as Deputy Director, appointed Lt. Col.

Carlton S. Dargusch, Army, and Lt. Col. Chauncey G. Parker, Jr., Marine Corps, as Assistant Deputy Directors; and Maj. Edward Shattuck, as General Counsel. These three officers, Col. John L. Langston, chairman of the Planning Council; Col. Victory O'Kelliher, associate chairman of the Planning Council; and Maj. Ernest M. Culligan, Public Relations Officer, served with Gen. Hershey on the executive council of National Headquarters.

Another item in the August, 1941 issue of the paper exemplified the complexity of the problems to be faced in the coming years, by local boards. In northern California, a local board was wrestling with the proper classification of a mountain lion hunter who was employed by the county to protect the county livestock industry from the lion. His pack of 16 dogs would work only for this hunter, and training a replacement would be difficult. The local board called for consultation with the State's occupation adviser.

Key August 1941 dates to the Selective Service System were:

August 16.—Legislation approved providing for statutory deferral of all registrants over age 27, and for the release of such registrants already inducted.

August 18.—Service Extension Act of 1941, authorizing the President to extend periods of service by as much as 18 months. The bill passed by one vote in the House of Representatives. The act also declared that the national interest was imperiled.

August 21.—President extended periods of service pursuant to the Service Extension Act.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of May 31, 1961.

Relative standings of the 39 showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Idaho	13.04
Puerto Rico	11.70
Guam	11.53
Virgin Islands	9.60
Wisconsin	9.35
Alabama	8.86
Nevada	8.56
Hawaii	7.65
Washington	7.61
Nebraska	7.54
Montana	7.52
Maryland	7.24
Wyoming	7.21
Missouri	7.03
Vermont	6.45
North Dakota	6.37
Minnesota	6.27
South Dakota	6.26
Oklahoma	6.25
Utah	6.22
Kentucky	6.12
South Carolina	6.08
North Carolina	5.87
Texas	5.83
Mississippi	5.63
Ohio	5.55
New York	5.46
New Jersey	5.37
New Hampshire	5.12
Maine	4.95
Michigan	4.92
District of Columbia	4.91
Connecticut	4.85
Florida	4.46
Rhode Island	4.37
California	4.23
Arizona	4.20
Georgia	3.74
Alaska	3.53

## Director Lists Ten to Receive Incentive Awards

The Director recently approved the following awards for suggestions presented through the Incentive Awards Program:

Cash Awards.—Mrs. Ethel A. Davis, Local Board Clerk Coordinator, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Catherine Tallon, Local Board Auditor, New York City, N.Y.

Certificates of Award.—Miss Marjory I. Stoner, Local Board Clerk, L.B. No. 11, Portage, Wis.; Miss Dorothy A. Holland, Secretary, State Headquarters, Lincoln, Nebr.; Mrs. Rita P. Gaudette, Clerk, L.B. No. 1, Lewiston, Maine; Mrs. Wilma V. Evert, Records Clerk, State Headquarters, Madison, Wis.; Mr. Julius S. Borcsik, Supervisor, State Headquarters, New Jersey; Miss Lillian De Gree, Clerk, L.B. No. 14, Roseburg, Ore.; Mrs. Rebecca J. Baird, Clerk, L.B. No. 1, Boise, Idaho; Mrs. Elsie R. Patch, Clerk, L.B. No. 38, Payette, Idaho.

# Services Honor Every LB Clerk In Washington

Over recent years, hundreds of local board clerks of the System have been awarded individual certificates of appreciation by every branch of the Armed Forces, Regular and Reserve, for aid in recruiting.

But Washington is the first State to report to National Headquarters the award of certificates to every local board clerk. Both the Army and the Navy have issued certificates to every clerk in the State for support of the recruiting programs.

Clerks who have received the awards from both services are:

Local Board Group A, Seattle.—Mrs. Dorothy E. Conner, Mrs. Melva E. Edgerton, Miss Violet L. Brown, Mrs. Neva I. Callahan, Mrs. da Mae Dunnum, Mrs. Dawn D. Hecht, Mrs. Marilyn H. Husby, Mrs. Aileen F. Groeneveld, Mrs. Elizabeth V. Knight, Mrs. Evelyn I. Smith, Mrs. May M. Smith, Mrs. Corinne E. Storm, Mrs. Elmrya I. Wood, Mrs. Grace M. Spencer, Mrs. Sumie L. Yasukawa, Mrs. Rebecca C. Hall, Mrs. JoAnn A. Thomas, and Mrs. Joyce O. White.

Local Board Group B, Spokane.—Mrs. Maryellen P. Goodman, Mr. Paul R. Erickson, Miss Blanche A. Garrison, Mrs. Irene M. Hartse, Mrs. Ruby A. Ulijohn, and Miss Ila C. Johnson.

Local Board Group C, Tacoma.—Mrs. Elinor C. Rogers, Mrs. Laura I. Wicks, Mrs. Sandra H. Germanon, Mrs. Victoria Carlstrom, Mrs. Phyllis A. Jackson, and Mrs. Shirley M. Bachmeier.

Local Board Group D, Yakima.—Mrs. Virginia L. Langmack, Miss Ielen F. Arkoosh, Mrs. Beulah C. White, Mrs. Lois M. Zaremba, and Mrs. Josephine E. Kjolseth.

Local Board Group E, Mount Vernon.—Mrs. Annabel N. Fellstrom and Mrs. Candace M. Nosworthy.

Local Board No. 16, Everett.—Mrs. Ailia A. Hashberger, Mrs. Edna A. Wold, and Miss Sharron A. Joe.

Local Board No. 17, Aberdeen.—Mrs. Mary E. Goodwin and Mrs. Katherine M. Salmi.

Local Board No. 18, Olympia.—Robert C. Newlen and Mrs. Thelma Raynes.

Local Board No. 19, Bremerton.—Mrs. Myrtle P. Smith and Mrs. Marie Clark.

Local Board No. 20, Vancouver.—Mrs. Dorothy E. Schultz, Mrs. Marion E. Countryman, and Mrs. Jeanette C. Block.

Local Board No. 21, Bellingham.—Mrs. Eva M. Dunnigan and Mrs. Emma C. Howem.

Local Board No. 22, Wenatchee.—Mrs. Florence W. Allen and Mrs. A. Florence Cumbo.

Local Board No. 23, Longview.—Mrs. Elinor V. McCutchan and Mrs. Dorothy K. Stewart.

Local Board No. 25, Pasco.—Mrs. Margarete E. Kinsey, Mrs.



**PRESENTATION CEREMONY.**—A mass presentation of Certificates of Award to clerks of seven Seattle, Wash., local boards, pictured above, is symbolic of the attainment of 100 percent recognition by the Army and Navy of aid given to recruiters by Washington local board clerks. The picture above is of the Army presentation. The same occasion was marked by presentation of certificates by the Navy, represented by Lt. G. G. Williams, USN, Public Information Officer of the U.S. Navy Recruiting Station, Seattle.

The presentation pictured above was made by Lt. Col. William B. Travis, Commanding Officer, U.S. Army Recruiting Station, Seattle. Pictured above, left to right, are: Capt. Chester J. Chastek, USNR, Washington State Director of Selective Service; Mrs. Melva E. Edgerton, Assistant Coordinator; Mrs. Marilyn H. Husby, Miss Violet L. Brown, Mrs. Elmrya I. Wood, Mrs. JoAnn A. Thomas (partially obscured), Mrs. Joyce O. White, Mrs. Elizabeth V. Knight, Mrs. Ida Mae Dunnum, Mrs. Evelyn E. Smith, Mrs. Corinne E. Storm, Mrs. May M. Smith, Mrs. Dorothy E. Conner, Coordinator; Mrs. Rebecca C. Hall, Mrs. Dawn D. Hecht, Mrs. Sumie L. Yasukawa, Mrs. Grace M. Spencer, Mrs. Aileen F. Groeneveld, and Lt. Col. Travis.

Mary T. Nelson, and Mrs. Mary Lou Fields.

Local Board No. 26, Pullman.—Mrs. Edith M. Waldher.

Local Board No. 27, Walla Walla.—Mrs. Mabelle H. Craber.

Local Board No. 28, Okanogan.—Mrs. Mildred M. Tupling.

Local Board No. 29, Port Angeles.—Mrs. Ruby O. Linton.

## Many Servicemen Add to Schooling While in Uniform

During calendar year 1960, of the individuals entering the Armed Forces for the first time:

97.7% had completed grammar school.

91.2% had finished 2 or more years of high school.

62.3% held high school diplomas.

Among those who were in the Armed Forces and did not hold high school diplomas, 105,736 had studied high school subjects while in military service and during 1960 took and passed the Armed Forces General Educational Development Test. Passing this test does not result in the awarding of a high school diploma but in the issuance of a certificate of accomplishment. In civilian life, however, the certificate is often accepted as equivalent to a diploma.

## Classification Picture June 1, 1961

	Class	Total
Total Classified		22,033,516
I-A and I-A-O:		
Nonfathers:		
Examined and Acceptable	70,305	
Not Examined	1,566,229	
Not Available for Induction or Examination	85,225	
Induction or Examination Postponed	1,777	
Fathers 19 through 25		347,377
Registrants:		
26 and older with liability extended	108,244	
Under 19 years of age	148,244	
I-C		
Inducted	152,135	
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,228,722	
I-O		
Nonfathers:		
Examined and Acceptable	880	
Not Examined	6,047	
Fathers	2,275	
I-W		
At Work	1,652	
Released	5,812	
I-D Members of Reserve Component	841,727	
I-S Statutory Deferment:		
High School	28,222	
College	2,821	
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	68,025	
II-A Apprentice	3,586	
II-C Agricultural Deferment	18,391	
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	188,065	
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,767,937	
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,170,731	
IV-B Officials	36	
IV-C Aliens	6,832	
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	63,295	
IV-F Unit for Service	3,325,068	
V-A Over Age of Liability	9,823,861	

# Academic Calendar Variety Provides Flexible School Year

Colleges and universities, seeking more effective ways of carrying out their functions, use a variety of types of "academic years." This search for a more effective use of the school year results in various kinds of university calendars, and in changes from time to time.

Increased emphasis recently on improving education is reflected in increased study of calendars, and of other factors which enter into an effective educational program.

Because Selective Service local boards are concerned with the end of the "academic year" of registrants who are students, this article presents some materials from a recent study of university calendars. The study was prepared by the Committee on the University Calendar of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers.

One chapter of the report describes the various kinds of calendars in use and sets forth their characteristics. Portions of that chapter follow:

"The semester calendar is generally composed of two regular terms of about 15 weeks of classes each, running from late September to early June, plus a summer session which is outside the regular academic pattern. This system is followed by the majority of colleges at the present time. \* \* \* The University of Michigan Calendar Study in a survey of 76 colleges found the length of a term under this system to be 15 weeks in 40 percent of the

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Awards for assistance to the recruiting programs of the various armed services were recently presented to the following local board clerks:

Akansas: Miss Patricia A. Conkin and Miss Martha A. Hines, Navy and Marine Corps.

California: Mrs. Vira Hill, Mrs. Mary Levin, Mrs. Dolores Blaylock, Miss Frances Kleinmaier, Mrs. Blanche Herbert, Mrs. Grace Skeen, Mrs. Virginia Weigund, Miss Patsy Honda, and Mrs. Marie Pease, Army.

Oklahoma: Ruth Smith, Navy, and Mrs. Marjorie Walker, Air Force.

Texas: Mrs. Virginia A. Dare, Mrs. Mary F. Tindall, and Mrs. Mollie R. Smith, Army; Mrs. Mary E. Sewell, Air Force and Navy; Mrs. Abigail A. Frazier, Mrs. Lorna M. McGraw, Mrs. Hazel F. Petty, Mrs. Melba L. Pittman, Miss Ruth B. Webb, Miss Elizabeth F. Fisher, Mrs. Catherine Campos, Consuelo F. Bishop, Mrs. Rosie M. Burnett, Mrs. Verneda Huggins, Mrs. Nellie G. Royall, Mrs. Bertha M. Clapp, and Mrs. Annie M. Hill, Air Force.

West Virginia: Mrs. Maxine A. Roberts, Air Force.

cases and 70 percent of the semesters were in the range of 14½ to 15½ weeks in length. These lengths of terms refer to the number of weeks in actual classes excluding registration, vacation, examinations, etc. \* \* \* In broad outline the semester system involves a college year starting in late September with 3 days off at Thanksgiving, about 2 weeks off as a Christmas vacation, often week or so between the first and second terms, a spring vacation of 1 week, often connected with Easter, and ending early in June. \* \* \*

The summer session is generally outside of the regular academic program and is composed of sessions of varying length, catering to a somewhat different clientele, with a different and usually limited array of course offerings, and taught by only a fraction of the regular staff. \* \* \*

The quarter calendar is composed of three regular terms per year with about 10 weeks per term in instructional time and a school year of about the same overall length as under a semester system (typically 37 or 38 weeks), running from late September through early June. The fourth quarter is generally a summer session period outside of the regular program and with a different emphasis. \* \* \*

"Under both the quarter and semester calendars, the most common time for matriculation is September. In those cases where students are admitted at other times of the year, the number is much smaller than in September.

"A type of year-round academic calendar composed of three 15-week terms, including an examination period, if given, is now commonly referred to as the trimester calendar. The trimester calendar is now used by only a few colleges, but has received a great deal of attention lately as more and more colleges have been considering the possibility of year-round operation. One large university, the University of Pittsburgh, has recently changed to this type of calendar. \* \* \*

"The trimester system can be considered as an extension of the regular semester system, and similarly the quarter system may be extended by making the fourth quarter a part of the regular academic program. The four-quarter program, of course, would not offer the same increase in length of the college year as that under the trimester system.

"There is almost no limit to the possible variety of academic calendars, since the academic calendar is quite elastic and may be twisted in a number of ways to satisfy educational objectives and local preferences. Hybrid systems of terms of different lengths have been used and it should be emphasized that there are a host of variations possible under the general outlines of calendar systems given above. However, large deviations from the common calendar patterns are few in number."

## Texas Registrants Move Frequently, Board Clerk Says

Texas Local Board No. 122 reports it has a registrant who has submitted an average of 4.66 changes of address per year since registration. The report did not state the total number of changes.

The Texas local board was prompted to make the report after reading of the Vermont registrant with 27 address changes since 1948, which, the Texas correspondent computes, is an average of only 2.09 per year.

## VA Hospitals Receive Help Of Volunteers

The VA now lists a monthly average of more than 100,000 men and women who contribute their services without pay, all hospital volunteers. Together, they are contributing more than 6½ million hours of service per year.

These hometown people ranging from high school youngsters to 85-year-old grandmothers come from nearly all sections of the Nation and all walks of life.

Their services to sick and disabled veterans are so valuable that the VA considers them a major arm of its medical department.

Mobilized against disease and disability as the VA Voluntary Service (VAVS), they represent 43 of the Nation's major national voluntary organizations and a host of local community groups.

The Army has a long history of contributions to the general welfare. It conquered yellow fever and the boll weevil, developed the chlorination of water, and built the Panama Canal and the Alaskan Highway.

## Veteran Uncompensated Member of System Is Subject of National Magazine Article

The subject of article in the April 1961 issue of The Reader's Digest, "The Most Unforgettable Character I've Met," is Dr. Roy Lynde of Dickey County, N. Dak. The article, written by Helen Graham Rezatto, reflected Dr. Lynde's devotion to service to his community and neighbors and the people through his profession and in other ways.

Among those most appreciative of Dr. Lynde's devotion to service is the Selective Service System of his State and county.

Dr. Lynde began his uncompensated service with the System in Dickey County in 1917. A copy of

## New Director Is Appointed For Indiana

Col. Robert K. Custer, Indiana National Guard officer, and member of the Indiana National Guard Selective Service Section, has been appointed Director of Selective Service for Indiana effective July 21, 1961.

Colonel Custer served as an officer in World War II. He is a former City Clerk of Marion, Ind., and in recent years has operated a restaurant in that city.

A native of Elkhart, Ind., Colonel Custer attended schools in Indiana and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1932.

Colonel Custer left the office of City Clerk to enter service, and served in that office again following World War II.

## Total Sample Inventory Cases Shows Increase

The registrant cases included in the 1959 updating of the 1-percent sample inventory of April 30, 1955, have recently been increased. With practically all of the 4,005 Selective Service local boards participating, the total cases in the sample has now risen to 245,578 of the System's registrants. This number combines three groups, as will be recalled: (1) the militarily liable regular registrants of April 30, 1953, (2) those men who have registered since then, and (3) those registrants who were in Class V-A overage, and not liable at the time.

The inventory case materials for all of these men in the sample have now been coded and are presently being processed.

The total number of living regular registrants on January 31, 1959, the date the inventory was updated, was 20,939,228. The updating therefore represents a sample coverage of 1.2 percent of the total.

a letter dated May 25, 1917, from the sheriff of Dickey County to the Governor of North Dakota, reporting on the registration in 1917 listed Dr. Lynde as a member of the registration board. The copy of the letter was sent to National Headquarters by the State Director.

Dr. Lynde was examining physician for the Dickey County board from November 1940 to March 31, 1947, and was reappointed to the position of medical advisor, which he still holds, in October 1948.

His service to the community and the Nation through Selective Service is symbolic of the character which is disclosed in the Reader's Digest article.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

Volume XI

SEP 19 1961

WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 1961

Number 9

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## Increase in Call for July Tested System Readiness

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

The Director of Selective Service has been made proud by the accomplishments of the Selective Service System during the month of July.

For the second time in 13 months it was asked to increase the delivery of men in a month already two-thirds gone.

In both cases the Selective Service System responded in a most effective manner.

It is true that the numbers procured additionally were not large but proportionally they were. In both cases the notice was extremely short, too short to permit the normal call, so volunteers only could be sent.

The significance of the effective reaction to an unusual request lies in the evidence of flexibility which it indicates. It is a quality which any organization should possess but it is not easy to retain when conditions of operation become highly stabilized.

The Selective Service System has been operating for several years with low calls. In fact during the last few months of the last fiscal year they reached the vanishing point. The habits of operation developed during periods of this character are not the kind needed if the situation becomes suddenly active.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Average Age Of Inductees Varies Slightly

During April 1961, the average age of regular inductees was 22.7 years.

This is the lowest average since April 1959 when the figure was 22.6.

Considering the 5-year period since March 1956, the age of most regular inductees has been 22-23.

Only four times has the average risen above 23 years, this was in April and May 1960 and January and February 1961. However, at those times the average rose to but 23.1.

The lowest monthly average for regular inductees during the 5-year period, has been 22.2 years.

By contrast, the average age for April 1961, of those registrants who were volunteers for induction, was 30.2 years. The age for most of these registrants for the same 5-year period has been 19½ to 20½, with a high of 20.4 in March 1957, and a low of 19.6 for the months of November and December 1959.

## Many Unqualified Men Are Screened By Local Boards

The Selective Service System normally does little examining and rejecting of its registrants for military service. This is because the Department of Defense establishes and applies the standards of acceptance for active duty in the Armed Forces.

The Department of Defense, however, has authorized the Selective Service local boards, for reasons of general economy, to reject men with "disqualifying obvious defects and manifest conditions." Through March 31, 1961, the boards had rejected a total of 845,705 registrants on these grounds from the time the present law became effective June 24, 1948.

This 845,705 is about 25 percent of all 3,431,578 rejections made in direct connection with the System's program. The total figure also includes 2,318,794 rejections by the Armed Forces at preinduction examinations, and 255,079 at induction examinations. The total does not include rejections at examinations for enlistment, commissioning, reserve call-up, or reenlistment.

## Director Says Heavier Calls Won't Change System Policies

September's call of 25,000 men was widely anticipated following the President's speech on Tuesday, July 25.

The call is the largest since late in the Korean war period.

It is the first large requisition on Selective Service since the Armed Forces were recently authorized to increase their strength levels by more than 200,000 men. The August call, originally 8,000, was amended to 13,000, but that call did

## Colonel Keelin Served System 1917 to 1953

Col. James N. Keelin, who died recently, traced his association with Selective Service back to World War I. He also was active in the pre-World War II training and planning under the Joint Army-Navy Selective Service Committee between the Wars. Later, he was on duty in National Headquarters and served as State Director of Georgia in World War II.

His service with the System began as chief clerk of the District Board in Goldsboro, N.C., in 1917. He later became chief inspector of the district boards and executive officer, North Carolina State Headquarters in World War I.

He was one of the group of Reserve officers who planned and trained for Selective Service duty in the 1930's under the Joint Committee. He attended annual training sessions, and prepared and delivered papers at those meetings, including a special study of a Selective Service printing program.

During the establishment of the plans for the Georgia operation, he acted as adviser and was commended for his work by the Adjutant General of Georgia.

Colonel Keelin was called to active duty with National Headquarters in 1941. He served with the Presidential Appeals Board as executive officer, as a member of the Planning Council, and as a field officer.

He was appointed State Director for Georgia in 1943 and served in that office until 1946. Following his release from active duty, Colonel Keelin became Commanding Officer in 1949 of a Reserve training unit where he served until his retirement in 1953.

not meet the President's request for calls double or triple the average 1960 call.

The buildup of the military forces has occasioned a sharp surge of public interest in Selective Service, as reflected in the flood of inquiries into local board offices throughout the Nation.

That interest has been reflected at National Headquarters in a large number of inquiries from the press, radio, and television. Much of the time of the Director recently has been devoted to interviews with representatives of all information media.

The Director has pointed out that the projected buildup of the military forces is not extensive enough to affect present deferment policies. The supply of I-A men available to meet anticipated calls is more than adequate, he has pointed out, even allowing for high rejection rates.

A lowering of the average age of induction by a few months is possible. That is the principal possible effect of increased total intake of manpower into the military forces. The Director has told interviewers he does not foresee the need to call men younger than 22.

The increased interest in Selective Service has provided an occasion to point out that registrants who wonder about their status are in many cases those who have failed to keep local boards advised. As anticipated, many have been prompted to supply up-to-date information.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors to National Headquarters who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were: Mrs. Winona Fredie, State Headquarters, Mass.; Mrs. Ann Rain, Local Board No. 13, East Orange, N.J.; Mrs. Marie S. Herrell, Local Board No. 7, Las Cruces, N. Mex.; Mrs. Mary N. Foy, State Headquarters, Raleigh, N.C.; Mrs. Helen M. Easton, Local Board No. 8, Beadle County, Huron, S. Dak.; Carl Arling, Chairman, Local Board 206, Warren County, Ill.; Mrs. Lawrence Bensonhaver, Local Board No. 37, Fairfield County, Lancaster, Ohio; Miss Helen E. Opielowski, Local Board No. 84, Palmer, Mass.; Mrs. Clara B. Bunn, Local Board No. 133, Mineola, Tex.; and Mrs. Maureene Townsend, State Headquarters, Austin, Tex.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.  
 This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.  
 Communication should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## Increase in Call for July Tested System Readiness

(Continued from page 1)

It is an example of the great difficulty of finding a satisfactory area between hysteria and complacency.

It takes many tests to determine an organization's effectiveness and the passing of one test makes it more ready to reach the next. Perhaps, unfortunately it does not indicate the solution of any problem. The kind of a world we live in gives no one more than the opportunity to compete in struggles with the outcome always in doubt and the odds favoring the one most fit for the test.

Selective Service has earned the right to be proud, the only way that pride should be attained. If this pride remains a means to increase self-confidence and alertness, it will be an asset. If pride ever becomes an end, harm alone will follow.

Events of late have emphasized what we have learned long since. Our citizens have shown awareness and determination most encouraging for the future of this Nation. The danger lies in our tendencies to weary quickly in doing well. When we weather a blow we like to feel that is the last one we shall encounter.

The events of the past weeks have been symptoms of a condition. If the clouds seem to dissipate we shall feel easier but we shall err greatly if we cease the actions that have aided momentarily in reducing the tension. It is not the time to stop medicine when it begins to help us.

### Classification Picture July 1, 1961

Class	Total
Total Classified	22,118,111
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	68,560
Not Examined	1,595,877
Not Available for Induction or Examination	93,026
Induction or Examination Postponed	1,538
Fathers 19 through 25	342,436
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	110,202
Under 19 years of age	162,151
I-C	
Inducted	146,051
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,231,544
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	853
Not Examined	6,163
Fathers	2,262
I-W	
At Work	1,638
Released	5,818
I-D Members of Reserve Component	848,967
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	14,965
College	2,139
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	68,108
II-A Apprentice	3,508
II-C Agricultural Deferment	18,334
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	180,210
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,772,809
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,163,960
IV-B Officials	48
IV-C Aliens	6,836
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	63,306
IV-F Unfit for Service	3,321,852
V-A Over Age of Liability	9,884,950

## Teacher Supply and Demand In Public Schools Studied

A recent study, *Teacher Supply and Demand in Public Schools, 1961*, published by the Research Division of the National Education Association, in the words of the report, "emphasizes the chronic nature of the most difficult problem facing the public schools for the past two decades." This problem is, of course, the teacher shortage.

The Foreword of the report contains a paragraph pointing out that the shortage is not confined only to certain subjects. Recognition of this fact has guided local boards in classification of teachers. The Foreword opens with this paragraph:

"Throughout the Nation there is a growing demand for a competent teacher in every classroom. Recent international events have directed particular attention to the critical shortage of teachers of mathematics, the physical sciences, and the foreign languages. But the superintendent—the person responsible in each district for location, employing, and retaining superior teachers—knows that all subjects and grades must receive equal attention if the needs of the children in his district are to be met. The annual search for qualified candidates becomes a major task in many of the 37,000 school districts in operation."

The report contains a page of "Highlights," reprinted below in light of the continuing concern of the Selective Service System with the classification of registrants engaged in teaching.

"The class of 1961 will produce 139,061 bachelor's degree graduates who are eligible for standard teaching certificates. This will be an increase of 6.8 percent over the 130,203 produced a year earlier.

"The new prospective high-school teachers will total 85,427, an increase of 10.1 percent, while the new prospective elementary-school teachers will total only 53,634, an increase of just 1.9 percent.

"Recent experience indicates that only about 68 percent of the newly qualified high-school and about 83 percent of the newly qualified elementary-school eligibles will enter classroom service next September. This means that the realistic 'new supply' is approximately 58,000 high-school and 44,000 elementary-school candidate who can be expected to come from the 1961 class of college graduates.

"Since elementary-school teaching positions outnumber high-school teaching positions in the ratio of about 8 to 5, since the percent of loss each year is about the same, and since the percent of increase in enrollments will differ a little, the division of the total new supply between the two grade levels continues to be out of balance, and the current trend is toward the further extension of this imbalance.

"The distribution of newly eligible candidates among the high-school teaching fields is out of balance with the need, but the trend for the past 3 years has been favorable—an increasing proportion of the new supply is in the fields of greatest shortage.

"Among the high-school fields, the promised gain in new foreign language teachers is greatest, up 26.5 percent from last year.

"The promised increase in new mathematics teachers will be 18.2 percent; and in science, 15.9 percent.

"Other above-average increases will be in English, 14.7 percent; social science, 11.4 percent; speech, 11.3 percent; and art, 11.0 percent.

"The most notable loss will be in the new supply of librarians, down 10.1 percent. Other below-average increases are indicated in music, 6.1 percent; industrial arts, 5.8 percent; home economics, 3.7 percent; and commerce, 3.5 percent.

"Prospects for relief from the nationwide shortage remain about the same. For several years, the annual reports show, the total number of new teachers employed has just about accounted for (a) replacements and (b) expanded enrollments, but has not made possible (c) relief from overcrowding and half-day sessions, (d) addition of needed educational services, and (e) replacement of unprepared persons now in classroom service."

### Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

**July 17, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended, Subject: "Status of Quotas for Enlistment in the Critical Skills Program,"** which was amended to announce that quotas of enlistments for the critical skills program of each Armed Force for the fiscal year 1962 are open, and that the quota of the Coast Guard was reduced from 30 to 25 enlistments.

**July 21, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 236, Subject: "Completion of Record of Delinquents (SSS Form No. 302) and Summary of Delinquencies (SSS Form No. 303),"** concerning the method to be followed in completing line 1 of the summaries on SSS Forms Nos. 302 and 303.

**July 24, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 165, as amended, Subject: "Classification of Midshipmen Enrolled in the Merchant Marine Academies,"** which was revised to eliminate obsolete information and instructions.



ARTICIPATION OF National Headquarters, Selective Service System, in the blood bank program in the Nation's capital was recently featured in a story on the program in the Washington, D.C., Evening Star newspaper. The story mentioned the record set by the family of Lt. Col. Shull Irwin, pictured above. Lt. Col. Irwin and his family all regularly donate to the blood bank and have compiled enviable records. Pictured are, left to right, Vic Irwin, 19; Patricia Ann, 18; Mrs. Irwin and Lt. Col. Irwin. The Irwin family in the period of slightly more than 1 year has participated in the National Headquarters program, and has given 11 pints of blood. Their donations provide full family protection on blood needs anywhere in the United States.

## 100 Percenter

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of June 30, 1961.

Relative standings of the 37, showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Idaho	13.17
Virgin Islands	12.80
Puerto Rico	11.83
Guam	11.53
Wisconsin	9.25
Alabama	8.86
Nevada	8.79
Nebraska	7.72
Hawaii	7.68
Maryland	7.35
Washington	7.33
Wyoming	7.21
Missouri	6.93
Minnesota	6.49
North Dakota	6.38
Oklahoma	6.37
North Carolina	6.27
South Dakota	6.25
Utah	6.20
South Carolina	6.12
Kentucky	6.05
Texas	5.99
Mississippi	5.89
Ohio	5.68
New York	5.49
New Jersey	5.37
Michigan	5.01
New Hampshire	4.95
Maine	4.95
District of Columbia	4.94
Connecticut	4.67
Florida	4.51
Rhode Island	4.33
Alaska	4.21
Arizona	4.18
California	4.11
Georgia	3.59

## Kentucky Plans Information For Registrants

A program to inform young men of their duties and obligations under the UMT&S Act as amended has been launched in Kentucky. The program is a cooperative effort of the State Selective Service System and the State Department of Education.

The three phase program was described in "The Echo," Kentucky State Selective Service System news publication.

The first phase includes the standard activities of local board personnel speaking to junior and senior high school boys. In addition, the Division of Guidance Services of the State Department of Education will distribute to superintendents, principals, counselors, guidance workers, and teachers a brochure on Selective Service and Education. The brochure is being published by the State Department of Education.

A second phase of the program will be a letter to the parents or guardians of young men emphasizing the importance of education and training as well as stressing the Selective Service obligation. These letters will be sent as young men reach age 18.

As a third step in the program, a post registration folder prepared by personnel of the State Selective Service System setting out the fundamental information vital to registrants will be made available.

## Twenty Years Ago—September

The September 1941 issue of *SELECTIVE SERVICE* devoted a part of its first page to an explanation of the Service Extension Act of 1941.

That act removed the limit on the number of men who could be in active training and service at any one time, opening the way for larger calls. It also provided the President with authority to retain inducted men in service for up to 18 months beyond the 1-year induction period provided for in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

The Service Extension Act was approved August 18, 1941. Thereafter, the War Department announced that it did not expect to retain inducted men more than 6 additional months unless the world situation worsened.

On August 1, 1961, Public Law 87-117 was approved. Section 2 of the Joint Resolution provides:

"Notwithstanding any other

## Few Registrants Found Violators Of SSS Legislation

Over the period of about 13 years of operations, since 1948, only about 1 in 10,000 Selective Service registrants has been convicted of violation of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended.

This record is a tribute to the good citizenship of young Americans, and to the efforts of the local boards of the System to acquaint young men with the significance of their obligations under the law.

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Awards for assistance to the recruiting programs of the various armed services were recently presented to the following local board clerks:

Arkansas: Miss Leta Darr, Air Force; Mrs. Zella Noble, Mrs. Opal Thompson, Mrs. Agatha Vincent, and Mrs. Carolyn Wall, Navy.

Delaware: Mrs. Lillian L. Brown and Miss Bertha R. Haggerty, Army.

Kansas: Mrs. Naomi C. Lyon, Navy.

Louisiana: Mrs. Mary Frances Morgan, Army and Mrs. Mary L. Webb, Air Force.

Ohio: Mrs. Donna M. Anderson, Marine Corps; Mrs. Gladys Gerbich, Mrs. Isabel E. Herzig, Mrs. Pauline L. Kurschat, Mrs. Frances J. Rimmelin, and Mrs. Katharine Tobias, Army.

North Carolina: Miss Annie B. Hadley and Mrs. Oliva N. Jones, Army.

Virginia: Mrs. Page B. Hartley, Army.

provision of law, until July 1, 1962, the President may authorize the Secretary of Defense to extend enlistments, appointments, periods of active duty, periods of active duty for training, periods of obligated service, or other military status, in any component of an armed force or in the National Guard that expire before July 1, 1962, for not more than 12 months."

The appointment of General Hershey as Director, effective July 31, 1941, was announced in the September issue of this publication 20 years ago. General Hershey also announced the appointment as Deputy Directors of Lt. Col. Carlton S. Dargusch, Army, and Lt. Col. Chauncey G. Parker, Marine Corps.

As the first selectees under the 1940 act neared the time for release from active duty, the Selective Service reemployment program was poised ready to begin operation. State Directors had appointed reemployment committeemen, and plans for cooperation by the War Department, the U.S. Employment Service, and State employment offices had been completed.

Alarmed by the high rejection rate, the Office of the Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities announced it would seek Federal financing for a program of rehabilitation for those with remediable defects. The proposed program was approved in principle by the Director.

The program of discharging men over 28, and halting the processing for induction of older men, under recently enacted legislation, was put into operation.

The attention of the System was directed toward a growing shortage of farm labor menacing defense food production. The Director urged local boards to use care not to remove needed workers from the farm.

## Service Manpower Needs Are Met In Several Ways

As of March 31, 1961, the active-duty strength of the Armed Forces was about 2.5 million. Since the average term of service is now between 3 and 4 years, these forces require from 600,000 to 800,000 personnel replacements each year.

Such replacements during fiscal year 1960, exclusive of reenlistments, flowed directly or indirectly from Selective Service operations as follows:

Inductions	19.6%
Enlistments	65.5%
Commissionings	9.5%
Reserve Call-Ups	5.4%

## New Advisory Committee Is Named

The President recently announced the appointment of members of the National Advisory Committee to Selective Service on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists.

The new members are: Dr. James William Colbert, Jr., of Clayton, Mo., Assistant Professor, International Medicine, St. Louis University; Dr. DeWitt T. Burton, of Detroit, Mich., Administrator, Burton Mercy Hospital, and Superintendent, Wayne Diagnostic Convalescent Home, Detroit; Dr. Hugh Jackson Morgan, of Nashville, Tenn., Professor Emeritus of Medicine, Vanderbilt University; Dr. Richard Francis Jones, of the District of Columbia, Medical Director, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Gustav C. Tassman, of Philadelphia, Pa., Chief of Dental Service, Temple University; Dr. Stanis Bistreich, of New York City, Admitting Physician and Doctor in Charge of Home Care and Emergency Ward, Lincoln Hospital, Bronx, N.Y.

Also, Dr. Daniel A. Collins, of San Francisco, Calif., Member of the Faculty of the College of Dentistry, University of California, from 1942 through 1960; Dr. Roy J. Heffernan, of Milton, Mass., Emeritus Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Tufts University School of Medicine; Dr. Ward Wylie, of Mullen, W. Va., practicing physician; Dr. Theodore Kenneth Lawless, of Chicago, Ill., practicing physician; Dr. Harry M. Wheeler, of the District of Columbia, practicing dentist.

Former members of the committee whose resignations were accepted by the President are: Dr. Richard K. C. Lee; Miss Frances Graff; Dr. Harold W. Oppice; Dr. Mary Louise Gloeckner; Dr. George Otis Whitecotton; Dr. Leo Henry Bartemeier; Dr. John Z. Bowers; Dr. George Fister; and Dr. William B. Walsh.

## Two Registrants Exceed Mobility Of Vermont Rover

The item in a recent issue of this paper reporting on Vermont's mobile registrant has prompted reports of registrants who are "More so."

Local Board No. 76 of Bardstown, Ky., has a registrant who has 42 changes of address in his file in addition to 12 other cards reporting the fact that he is in the process of moving and that a new address will follow. The period of time covered was not disclosed.

And Local Board No. 152 of Ottawa, Ill., reports a registrant with 32 changes of address since registering in July 1951.



**HIGHEST AWARD** of the State of North Dakota, the Medal of Merit, was presented to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, left, Director of Selective Service, at ceremonies in June at Camp Grafton, Devils Lake, N. Dak., during a Retreat parade. Presenting the award is Maj. Gen. Heber L. Edwards, Adjutant General of North Dakota, and State Director of Selective Service. The citation with the award noted General Hershey's more than 50 years of military service, and 25 years with Selective Service, 20 as Director of the System. The citation read in part: "General Hershey's friendly and untiring efforts characterized by rare tact, keen judgment, sound and thorough planning, firm decisions and a native ability to command the attention and respect of those with whom he has worked, have been responsible for the adoption by the Congress of the United States of basically sound Selective Service laws and for the just and able administration of the Selective Service System."

## Group Health Plan Review Period Provided All Employees Oct. 1-16

The more than 4,000 salaried employees of the Selective Service System who are presently enrolled in group health plans offered under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program will have an opportunity to change their enrollments during the "open season" scheduled for October 1 through October 16, 1961. In addition 1,700 eligible employees who did not enroll at their first opportunity or have since cancelled their enrollment

will be able to enroll during this open season.

During the 16-day period, employees currently enrolled may change from one health benefits plan to another; change from one option of a plan to the other; or change from a self-only enrollment to a self-and-family enrollment, or the reverse.

An informational pamphlet on the "open season" and revised brochures describing health benefits plans available in the employee's area will be distributed to each eligible employee by State Headquarters before October 1, 1961.

Most plans are changing some of their benefit provisions and some plans are changing their premiums. Therefore, all employees will again want to read the brochures carefully.

Employees who do not desire to make any changes in their enrollment need take no action. Those who do want to change their enrollment, or who originally elected not to enroll but now wish to enroll, will need to complete a new registration form.

## Ninth Conference In Massachusetts

The ninth training conference of the current training year was held August 12-26 at L. G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass.

The conference was attended by Reserve units from Albany, N.Y.; New York City; and Concord, Mass.; and by National Guard sections from Massachusetts, New Jersey, Vermont, Indiana, and Michigan.

## Employers Tell Critical Skill Views in Survey

In a recent issue of *SELECTIVE SERVICE*, the reactions of critical skills reservists to that program were summarized. The summary was taken from a committee report presented to the May 1961 State Directors' conference.

The same committee also solicited the views of some of the largest employers of men participating in the critical skills Reserve program. The following is the committee's summary of its findings for that aspect of its study.

"Five advised that they had noted a significant increase in the availability of individuals required in their critical skill assignments and attributed the increase to the program. Three indicated they had not noted any such significant increase.

"Five advised that they would not prefer temporary occupational deferments rather than in lieu of the program. Three indicated they would prefer occupational deferments.

"Five employers stated that they noticed a stabilizing effect on the participating employees as far as personality, application, or on-the-job efficiency are concerned. Two advised they had not noticed any marked difference, and one stated that he was unable to answer the question.

"Those who indicated they did notice a stabilizing effect stated in their opinion it improved morale, gave the individual a sense of security, and made them realize their importance was recognized.

"All eight indicated that they definitely felt that a need for the critical skills program still exists and recommended its continuance.

"Seven advised that they knew of no additional skills that should be added to the program at this time while one indicated skills should be added but did not recommend any specific skills.

"Employers were strong in their recommendation that whatever possible should be done to close the time gap between when the man is notified of the acceptance of his application and when he begins his active duty training. To the employer this is a rather serious matter as the uncertainty in the mind of the individual and the employer's readjustment to handle the individual's absence are drastically affected."

## Heads Association

Col. Luis Torres-Massa, Deputy State Director of Selective Service for Puerto Rico, was recently elected president of the Puerto Rico chapter of the Federal Business Association. Colonel Torres-Massa has been with State headquarters more than 7 years, and a member of the Association since it was founded in 1956. He was vice president during the past year.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XI

WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 1961

Number 10

DOCUMENTS

## Judgment and Flexibility Affect Classification

By COL. DANIEL O. OMER

Deputy Director, Selective Service System

In our selective service law, the Congress has declared that in a free society the obligations and privileges of serving in the Armed Forces should be shared generally, in accordance with a system of selection which is fair and just, and which is consistent with the maintenance of an effective national economy.

Throughout our selective service history since 1940, the success of selective service and its universal acceptance by our citizens has resulted largely from the good judgment of our board members in carrying out this declaration of congressional intent. The steps necessary for the maintenance of an effective national economy will vary from time to time, depending upon the situation existing within our Nation, but have been successfully carried out at all times, thanks to the wisdom of the Congress in providing for great flexibility in the operation of selective service, and the sound judgment of our boards in making judicious use of that flexibility. Thus, during World War II, we recruited the largest armed force that our Nation as ever had, but did it in such a fashion that sufficient numbers of men were left in agriculture to provide food for ourselves and our allies, and sufficient numbers were left in war industry to provide the necessary implements of war. In addition to this, the civilian economy generally was not unduly disrupted; this was truly "selective" service.

During the Korean effort, the same problem was presented on a lesser scale. Again our boards were required to select some men for military service, when that service meant combat, and to "select out" others whose deferment was necessary in the national health, safety, and interest. It will be remembered that, notwithstanding criticism from many sources, students were deferred, particularly in the fields of science and mathematics. The full force of the wisdom of this action was not realized until several years later, when these trained men were so sorely needed in the national interest.

Now, once again, our calls have increased to some degree and gain the question of selection assumes more importance. During the recent past, with an abundance of manpower and with really little demand from the Armed Forces, our flexibility has permitted us to be more liberal in the consideration of deferents. As of the time of this writing, there is no reason to think that we need change our current deferment policies in order to deliver to the Armed Forces the number of qualified men that are needed. Our boards have realized this and have taken into account the fact that only a few thousand men are involved each month, although the calls may be several times as high as before.

## October Induction Call for 20,000

The Department of Defense has requested SSS to deliver 20,000 men for induction during October. This call brings the total men ordered to report for induction during the period January through October 1961 to 80,000.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with National Headquarters were:

Mrs. Ruby McElree and Mrs. Myrtle Schmacker, State Headquarters, Iowa; Mrs. Charlotte Bomberger, New Hampshire State Headquarters, and Miss Mary Dinan, Clerk, Local Board No. 74, Beaumont, Tex.

## Engineering Enrollment Decline Slows in 1960-61

OCT 23 1961

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The decline in freshman and total undergraduate engineering enrollments which began 3 years ago was reduced in 1960, according to the 12th Annual Report on *Engineering Enrollments and Degrees*, issued recently by the United States Office of Education.

Highlights of the report with respect to enrollments are:

"For the third consecutive year there has been a decline in total engineering enrollment in the United States and its outlying parts. The decrease reported in 1960 was not so large, however, as the decreases reported in the two preceding years. The total reported in the fall of 1960 was approximately 272,000; this was 2.3 percent below the total reported in

## Skill Inventory Proves of Value To Board Clerk

At least one of South Carolina's local board clerks is convinced of the value of the procedures outlined in Operations Bulletin No. 228 for identifying by broad categories the skills of registrants for possible emergency use.

In a letter to the State Director, the board clerk, Mrs. Katherine S. McFadden, related her personal experience:

"You may know that I am Chief of Manpower Service for the Williamsburg CD organization. At a meeting Monday night, plans were being discussed for setting up our 200-bed emergency hospital, and of course the question of qualified personnel arose. I told Dr. Poston I would consult my . . . files and give him a list of any I might find.

"He was more than delighted when I called him yesterday and gave him the names of 12 local residents who are now in other occupations but who have had experience—mostly in the Armed Forces—in medical detachments, general hospitals, laboratory work, etc. Under 'Remarks' several of these had indicated willingness to work with Civil Defense if needed. Actually, I found about 20 more, but they are no longer in the Williamsburg County area.

"That was a gratifying experience, as well as concrete evidence that we aren't 'just wasting our time' . . ."

the fall of 1959, and 8.5 percent below that reported in the fall of 1957.

"The decrease in total engineering enrollment was the result of a decline in undergraduate engineering enrollment. The undergraduate engineering enrollment of approximately 234,000 in the fall of 1960 was 3.6 percent lower than in the fall of 1959, and 12.9 percent lower than in the fall of 1957. Of particular significance is the fact that undergraduate engineering enrollment decreased less from the fall of 1959 to the fall of 1960 than it did from the fall of 1958 to the fall of 1959. Freshman engineering enrollment was 67,600. This was approximately the same as the freshman engineering enrollment in the fall of 1959.

"Graduate enrollments in engineering reached new peaks at all levels. In the fall of 1960, enrollment for the master's degree numbered approximately 31,200—up 5.1 percent from the previous year. Enrollment for the doctor's degree numbered approximately 6,400—up 14.2 percent from the previous year.

"Part-time and evening students have accounted for more than 14.5 percent of the undergraduate engineering enrollment for 3 consecutive years. In the fall of 1960, 14.2 percent of the undergraduate engineering students were enrolled in part-time or evening courses. Evening-student enrollment for the master's and doctor's degrees in engineering accounted for a smaller proportion of engineering enrollment this year than last year."

Highlights of the report with respect to degrees are:

"During 1959-60, 37,800 first-level engineering degrees were conferred. This number is 0.9 percent below the number conferred during 1958-59, and is the first decrease reported at this level in 6 years.

"Increases are still being reported each year in the number of engineering degrees conferred at the master's and doctor's levels. During 1959-60, the number of engineering degrees conferred, and the percentage increase from the previous year was as follows: master's and other postgraduate predoctoral degrees, 7,200—up 6.0 percent; doctor's degrees, 790—up 10.1 percent.

"At each level in 1959-60, as in other recent years, more degrees were conferred in electrical engineering than in any other engineering field."

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communication should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## Maryland Selective Service Praised For Aid in Second Army Recruiting

The Maryland Selective Service System has been paid a tribute by the Commanding Officer, Headquarters, Second U.S. Army Recruiting District, for its help in winning for the District the Army fiscal 1961 enlistment competition.

Col. Fred J. Martineau, commanding the District, expressed his appreciation in a letter to Brig. Gen. Henry C. Stanwood, Maryland State Director. A copy of the letter was distributed to each Maryland local board.

Colonel Martineau's letter read in part:

"I am extremely proud to inform you that the Second United States Army has been adjudged the winner of the Secretary of the Army's Annual Enlistment Competition,

topping all other Army areas in the United States in percentage of achievement for fiscal year 1961.

"While I pay tribute to my own recruiting personnel for this tremendous accomplishment, I also acknowledge with warm and deep appreciation, the magnificent and continuing support given us by you and all of your Selective Service personnel.

"Ours has been an excellent and effective working relationship, which has in essence contributed to the common goal of all concerned. For this accomplishment you and all of your people are to be commended and you share equally with us in our common achievement to create a first line of defense for our country which is second to none."

### Committee Chairman

The President has designated Dr. Roy J. Heffernan as Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists. The membership of the new committee recently named by the President was listed in the September issue of this publication.

### Reserve Officer Heads Association

Maj. H. C. Saafeld, Air Force Reserve officer and member of the Salem, Oreg., Selective Service Reserve Unit, was elected President of the National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs at the association meeting in Gatlinburg, Tenn., in June. Major Saafeld is Oregon Veteran Affairs Director.

### Classification Picture August 1, 1961

Class	Total
Total Classified	22,205,120
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	52,408
Not Examined	1,578,511
Not Available for Induction or Examination	152,083
Induction or Examination Postponed	1,690
Fathers 19 through 25	343,743
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	111,929
Under 19 years of age	163,420
I-C	
Inducted	142,547
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,238,278
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	853
Not Examined	6,222
Fathers	2,287
I-W	
At Work	1,634
Released	5,816
I-D Members of Reserve Component	854,471
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	12,459
College	1,432
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	70,552
II-A Apprentice	417
II-C Agricultural Deferment	18,205
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	173,638
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,777,416
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,157,432
IV-B Officials	36
IV-C Aliens	6,869
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	63,368
IV-F Unfit for Service	3,319,832
V-A Over Age of Liability	9,944,572

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

The War Department announced that 94 selectees would graduate from Officer Candidate Schools and be commissioned second lieutenants. In addition, the War Department said, 62 percent of the candidates in new classes then starting were men who had been inducted.

Other data from the War Department showed that the vast majority of inducted men won promotions or advanced pay, or both, within one year of entering service. Advance in rank was seen for 59 percent of those inducted.

As part of the System's reemployment program, Local Board Reemployment Committeemen were instructed to organize local clearing committees made up of representatives of local business, labor, and civic interests to assist in finding jobs for returning servicemen.

### Work Records Of Handicapped Are Outstanding

Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, speaking before the Disabled American Veterans convention in St. Louis in August, pointed out the advantages of employing the physically handicapped.

Some convincing evidence has been amassed during the past 19 years in which the Government has hired approximately 180,000 physically handicapped persons, Mr. Macy said. The Commission has learned that:

1. Physically handicapped workers perform as well as, or better than, able-bodied workers in both quality and quantity of work produced.
2. They have a much lower rate of turnover.
3. They have fewer lost-time accidents, although their accident-frequency rate is slightly higher.
4. Handicapped workers' absentee records compare favorably with those of the nonhandicapped.
5. They have proved themselves to be adept as skilled laborers, as skilled technicians, and as executives.

### Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Awards for assistance to the recruiting programs of the various armed services were recently presented to the following local board clerks:

North Carolina—Local Board No. 52, Johnston County, Air Force.

Texas—Mrs. Margaret G. Fosser, Mrs. Wilma L. Cole, and Mrs. Lora L. Davis, Army; Mrs. Anabel S. Moore, Navy.

Tennessee—Mrs. Cecile C. McKinnie, Navy.

The now familiar tradition of dedicated uncompensated service to the System was evident in 1941, too. The October issue of *Selective Service* reported the experience of an examining physician, Dr. Harry K. Roessler, who had rejected a draftee in 1917, and who in 1941, found the son of the rejected man qualified for service.

In an editorial in the October 1941 issue, General Hershey expressed the philosophy of classification in a paragraph as applicable today as then:

"The classification of a single registrant involves a comprehensive knowledge of our national needs for the use of our manpower. The selection of a man for induction into our Armed Forces involves an appreciation of our whole defense effort. The training of men for skills and professions necessary in the maintenance of the national health, safety, and interest also must continue to the end that the Nation may not lack needed personnel at some future time."

The Jasper County, Tex., Local Board announced that six of its members also served in the World War I operation.

A lengthy article in the October 1941 issue discussed the approach to the deferment or postponement of students. It pointed out that deferments would be considered in light of the career for which a student was studying, and postponements would be decided on the basis of the hardship to a student who is midway in a school term.

National Headquarters recommended the release on parole of 56 men out of 60 whose cases had been forwarded by the Department of Justice for recommendation. The 56 had indicated a willingness to either enter military service or perform civilian work projects established for objectors.

### Registrant Says Quite a Lot In Brief Note

One of the shortest letters received at National Headquarters, considering its content, came from a registrant recently.

The letter, with a fictitious number in place of the real number, follows:

- "Sirs:  
"62-32-37-84  
"Volunteers.  
"Please advise."  
(signed).

# Scientific, Technical Manpower Demand of State Government Agencies Surveyed

The extent to which State governments employ scientific and technical personnel is reflected in a recent report published by the National Science Foundation. The report is one of a series covering employment of scientific manpower in virtually all segments of the economy. Highlights of the Foundation report on employment of such manpower in private industry were reproduced in the April 1961 issue of *SELECTIVE SERVICE*.

The report covers all 50 States, all State agencies except those primarily engaged in judicial, legislative, or teaching functions.

Highlights of the survey are presented in the report as follows:

"Almost 41,000 scientists and engineers and 47,000 technicians were employed in January 1959 by State agencies within the scope of the survey (which excluded those primarily concerned with teaching, judicial, and legislative functions). Together, the scientists, engineers, and technicians accounted for nearly 10 percent of the more than 915,000 persons employed by these agencies in the 50 State governments. Scientists and engineers alone comprised 4.4 percent. The surveyed agencies employed, in total, between 3 and 4 percent of all scientists and engineers in the United States.

"The more than 28,000 engineers comprised nearly 70 percent of the total number of scientists and engineers in the State agencies. Early 60 percent of the engineers had college degrees; 45 percent were licensed or registered as professional engineers. By far the largest number—26,000—were civil engineers.

"Of the approximately 12,500 scientists employed, the largest groups consisted of about 3,700 biological and 3,500 in agricultural specialties. Others included about 1,650 medical scientists, 300 psychologists, 1,200 chemists, 70 geologists and geophysicists, and a few smaller groups.

"The number of State-employed technicians exceeded the number of scientists and engineers by a ratio of 115 technicians to 100 scientists and engineers. This contrasts with a ratio of only 72 technicians to 100 scientists and engineers existed in

1959. Of the State-employed technicians, more than 50 percent, or about 24,000, were engineering or physical science aids. In addition, there were approximately 9,300 surveyors, 7,100 draftsmen, and 6,200 technicians in the life sciences.

"Nearly 97 percent of the scientists, engineers, and technicians covered by the survey were employed in three broad agency groupings—public works and highways, health and welfare, and agriculture and conservation. Public works and highway agencies employed 88 percent of all State-employed engineers and 83 percent of the technicians. On the other hand, nearly 50 percent of all scientists were in the agriculture, conservation, and related agencies; approximately 42 percent were in health, welfare, and related agencies. Within agriculture and conservation agencies, agricultural scientists and biological scientists accounted for nearly all of the scientific employment. In health and welfare agencies, medical and biological scientists each accounted for about 30 percent of scientific employment; psychologists accounted for 23 percent.

"The majority of both scientists and engineers were primarily engaged in the operation of agency programs and in carrying out services. Inspection was the second most common function, followed by planning activities. Less than 6 percent of the scientists and engineers were primarily engaged in research; of this group about 25 percent were conducting basic research.

"Employment of scientists and engineers in the 50 States ranged from 71 in Alaska to 5,310 in California. In addition to California, 4 States—New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Texas—employed more than 1,500 scientists and engineers in January 1959. Among the factors affecting scientific and technical employment were State population and income, natural resources, types of industries, prevailing philosophy of government with respect to the types and extent of services provided, and the division of responsibility between State and local governments.

The following table is extracted from one of the statistical tables

accompanying the report. It shows only the total employment, by State, of scientific, engineering, and technical personnel in the agencies covered. The report points out that "Caution is urged in making State-by-State comparisons of employment without acquiring an intimate knowledge of individual State programs, practices, and classification systems. For example, wide differences exist in the types of programs undertaken by States in any given year, in practices such as hiring of scientific and technical workers, or the use of outside consulting services, and in functions performed by agencies with similar names or by personnel with the same occupational titles."

Such a warning emphasizes the well-established principle underlying Selective Service operations that each State, and each region within the State, has its own characteristics which affect its manpower supply and utilization.

## TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN STATE GOVERNMENTS

Northeast	274,296
Connecticut	19,237
Maine	7,128
Massachusetts	34,877
New Hampshire	4,801
New Jersey	27,642
New York	103,206
Pennsylvania	65,595
Rhode Island	8,252
Vermont	3,558
Middle West	216,169
Illinois	37,463
Indiana	19,287
Iowa	12,394
Kansas	12,408
Michigan	29,879
Minnesota	16,586
Missouri	21,344
Nebraska	8,026
North Dakota	3,772
Ohio	38,646
South Dakota	4,358
Wisconsin	12,024
South	269,635
Alabama	12,665
Arkansas	9,411
Delaware	3,918
Florida	23,348
Georgia	14,974
Kentucky	16,950
Louisiana	22,839
Maryland	17,122
Mississippi	10,378
North Carolina	21,855
Oklahoma	11,969
South Carolina	12,684
Tennessee	16,812
Texas	37,769
Virginia	23,330
West Virginia	11,611
Far West	155,306
Alaska	1,080
Arizona	5,061
California	79,011
Colorado	8,821
Hawaii	4,832
Idaho	4,425
Montana	4,811
Nevada	2,178
New Mexico	6,484
Oregon	13,688
Utah	4,477
Washington	18,092
Wyoming	2,346

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of July 31, 1961.

Relative standings of the 38 showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

I Idaho	12.81
Puerto Rico	12.28
Wisconsin	9.30
Alabama	8.74
Nebraska	7.76
Montana	7.53
Guam	7.41
Maryland	7.33
Wyoming	7.21
Washington	7.19
Missouri	7.02
Hawaii	6.94
Vermont	6.52
North Dakota	6.44
Oklahoma	6.44
Minnesota	6.38
North Carolina	6.30
South Dakota	6.23
Utah	6.22
South Carolina	6.19
Kentucky	6.10
Texas	6.07
Mississippi	5.87
Ohio	5.78
New Jersey	5.54
New York	5.30
New Hampshire	5.27
Maine	4.95
Michigan	4.86
District of Columbia	4.81
Arizona	4.50
Connecticut	4.50
Virgin Islands	4.49
Florida	4.48
Rhode Island	4.27
California	4.17
Georgia	3.67
Alaska	3.39

## Health Benefits Coverage Broad

The Civil Service Commission estimates that of the 132,000,000 persons in the United States having some form of health benefits protection, almost 6,000,000, or about 4.5 percent, are participating in the two health benefits programs which it administers. The estimate is based on enrollments in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program as of March 31, 1961, and in the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Program as of July 1, 1961.

## Tenth Training Conference Held

The 10th training conference of the series of 12 for 1961 was to be held September 16-30, 1961 at U.S. Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.

The conference was attended by Reserve units from Hagerstown, Louisville, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Richmond, Roanoke, and Wilkes-Barre.

National Guard Selective Service Sections participating were those from Delaware, Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia.

## Earmarked Reserve Officer Training Continues at High Level During 1960

Participation in the Selective Service System training program of earmarked officers continued at high level during 1960, according to a National Headquarters report on the training program.

Only 4 percent of the earmarked reserve officers liable for drill attendance failed to attend the minimum required 43 drills during the year. Seventy percent attended 48 drills during the year.

While 2-week tours of active duty for training pose some problems of conflicts with civilian employment, 83 percent of the earmarked Reserve officers trained on-the-job, or attended a conference.

The earmarked officers completed 969 correspondence courses, and there were 301 new enrollments.

The training participation report was based on 684 officers. Of the total of 768 in the program, 84 had been affiliated less than one year.

# Unclassified Registrants Are Subjects of Analysis

Unclassified registrants are, in the nature of things, always present among the Selective Service System's more than 24,000,000 registrants.

There are always those registrants under age 18½. Classification before a registrant reaches the age of liability is not practicable. This number will always amount to about one-half of the number of men required to register on reaching 18 in any one year.

Unclassified registrants over 18½ represented about 6.5 percent of the total registration on February 28, 1961, according to a study made recently at National Headquarters.

Some States on February 28, 1961, had no unclassified registrants over 18½. In other States, the percentage of the registration unclassified over age 18½ is, of course, greater than the national percentage of 6.5.

Several factors are involved, according to the study. The principal reason for delaying classification is the national average age of induction of about 23. Personnel

shortages and budgetary considerations also are factors.

Complete data on the ages of all unclassified men over 18½ is not available. However, sample inventory studies show that the vast majority of these unclassified registrants are men who have not yet reached their 21st birthday.

There are small numbers of unclassified registrants of all ages among the registrants. These are men who enter the Armed Forces prior to reaching age 18. They register as required on leaving the military service, and are reported as unclassified until the local boards have the time to classify them into IV-A, V-A, or other appropriate class. These men leave the military services at ages ranging throughout the ages of liability, and will be found listed temporarily as unclassified.

The graph in the adjoining columns reflects the progression of registration and classification and the number of unclassified registrants of all ages from September 1948 to March 1961.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

August 29, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 138, as amended, Subject: "Selection for Enlistment in Ready Reserve of Persons With Critical Skills," which was amended to incorporate the provisions of Operations Bulletins Nos. 184, 187, 197, and 217 which were rescinded.

August 31, 1961—Transmittal Memorandum No. 103, containing the rescissions of the following numbered Local Board Memorandums:

(1) No. 5, Subject: "Status of Former Merchant Seamen Under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended."

(2) No. 9, Subject: "Classification of Registrants Separated From the Armed Forces in Class IV-F Under the Provisions of Section 1622.44, Selective Service Regulations."

(3) No. 21, Subject: "Moral Standards for Induction into the Armed Forces."

(4) No. 28, Subject: "Period of

### Validity of Armed Forces Physical Examinations."

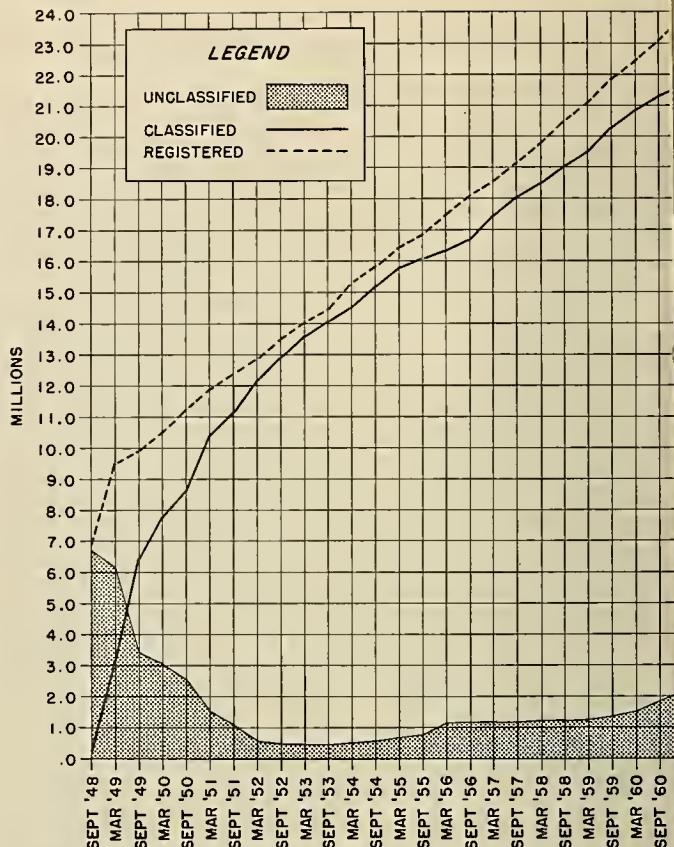
(5) No. 51, Subject: "Classification of Midshipmen and Former Midshipmen, Merchant Marine Reserve, United States Naval Reserves."

September 1, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins and Table of Cross-References of Local Board Memorandums and Operations Bulletins to Selective Service Regulations," containing the list of current bulletins, the list of bulletins which have become no longer current or in effect since March 1, 1961, and the current table of cross-references to the regulations.

September 7, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 165, as amended, Subject: "Classification of Midshipmen Enrolled in the Merchant Marine Academies," which was amended to reflect the current address of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy.

September 7, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 181, as amended, Subject: "Postponement of Induction of Dentists," which was amended to provide for the resumption of the physical examination of dentists by discontinuing the postponement of such examinations.

September 11, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 237, Subject: "Temporary Suspension of Critical Skills Enlistments by Army," concerning the suspension by the Army of enlistments in the critical skills program until January 1, 1962.



Progression of Registration and Classification With Portrayal of the Unclassified, September 1948 through March 1961

## Registrant's View On Meaning of SS Is New to Board

Members of Selective Service Local Board No. 40 of Kalamazoo, Mich., report the following account of an interview with a late registrant to determine the reason for his delinquency.

To explore the registrant's understanding of his duties, a member of the board asked:

"What do you think Selective Service is—what do you think it means?"

After obviously serious reflection, the registrant slowly and earnestly explained:

"I thought that at 18 you had a chance to select whether or not you go to the Army—and I selected not to go. That's what I thought it meant."

### Prompt Registrants

The Haskell County, Okla., local board reports that one registrant recently reported his marriage the day before the wedding; and another stopped by to advise the board an hour after the ceremony.

## New Aptitude Tests Will Reduce Time And Cut Costs

The Army Classification Battery (ACB) aptitude tests in use at a Armed Forces examining station since August 1958 are being replaced by a new set of tests known as the Army Qualification Battery (AQB).

The ACB and the AQB are a series of tests designed to determine aptitudes and abilities important in military duties. The tests are given to registrants who score 10 through 30 on the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQB).

It is anticipated that use of the AQB will reduce testing time by 2 hours per individual and should in many cases reduce processing time from 2 days to 1 day. It is estimated that savings to the Government may be as much as \$500,000 per year.

The Boeing B-50 *Lucky Lady* flew 23,456 miles from Carswell Air Force Base, Tex., nonstop around the world, in 94 hours and 1 minute on March 2, 1956.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

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Volume XI

WASHINGTON, D.C., NOVEMBER 1961

Number 11

## Information in File Is Confidential

By COL. DANIEL O. OMER

Deputy Director, Selective Service System

The Selective Service law requires every registrant to keep his local board informed as to his current address, and failure or neglect or refusal to do this may be punished by fine and imprisonment. This, and other required information, is furnished the Government for Selective Service purposes only, and there may be many reasons why the registrant would not wish it to be divulged to others. In fact, we might have difficulty in getting truthful answers if we should make the contents of a registrant's file public information. It is for that reason that our regulations are so specific on this point.

The wisdom of our strict rules regarding the disclosure of information has been recognized by a Federal Court of Appeals in a prosecution for income tax evasion in which portions of the defendant's Selective Service questionnaire were read in evidence, over his objection. In reversing the conviction, the Court said that "the questionnaire involved here contained at the bottom a statement to the effect that the information was confidential except for certain specified uses by the Government. We think it is a matter of importance that this assurance to registrants that the information they give is to be treated as confidential should be kept in good faith unless the registrant, himself, consents to its disclosure." The Court said further, "We think it may prove highly injurious to the operation of the Selective Service System if a registrant's confidential information is to be spread far and wide at the wish of local prosecutors."

As this court has indicated, the  
(Continued on page 2)

## Astronaut's Parents Among Visitors to SSS Headquarters

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alan B. Shepard, parents of America's first man-in-space, visited at National Headquarters recently. Lieutenant Colonel Shepard is a former Selective Service officer whose former duties with the System were reported in the June issue of *Selective Service*.

Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Shepard were en route to Annapolis where a portrait of their famed son, Comdr. Alan B. Shepard, Jr., was being unveiled at the Naval Academy.

Additional visitors were Mrs. Mary G. Davis, State Headquarters, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Winifred J. Timins, Clerk, Local Boards 87 and 293, Richmond, Ind.

## Registrant Lets Nothing Obstruct Compliance With Local Board Order

West Virginia, in its monthly newspaper, reports on the trouble and expense a registrant incurred to respond to the local board order for a preinduction physical. The story is a good antidote for the less usual story of lack of cooperation, which is more frequently told.

On August 3, the clerk mailed an order for preinduction to the registrant living and working in the District of Columbia area. On August 9, it was returned to her by a local board in Virginia.

The West Virginia clerk was advised that the registrant's landlady brought the order to the Virginia local board and with news that the registrant had departed for New Mexico driving a truck for his

employer. He didn't leave a forwarding address.

The notice was then mailed to the registrant's mother for delivery.

Nothing more was heard from the registrant or his family until the morning of August 14, his reporting date. When the clerk arrived at the office this registrant was waiting for her to open the door.

He explained, "I called my mother when I arrived in New Mexico and she informed me that my Order to Report for Armed Forces Physical Examination was waiting at home. I immediately boarded a plane for Charleston and arrived early on August 13. I thought it was my duty to answer your call, and here I am."

## President Calls For Observance Of Veterans Day

Calling upon American citizens to join with him "in appropriate ceremonies expressive of our people's desire for peace and their gratitude to our veterans who have served and sacrificed to attain it," President Kennedy on October 2, issued a proclamation marking Veterans Day, November 11, 1961.

The President noting in his proclamation that Veterans Day is dedicated to the cause of world peace, also directed "appropriate officials of the Federal Government to arrange for the display of the flag of the United States on all public buildings on Veterans Day.

"I also call upon officials of the Federal and State Governments and upon local officials to encourage citizens groups and agencies of the press, radio, television, and motion pictures to engage in appropriate activities to deepen the meaning and observance of Veterans Day throughout the land in cooperation with the Veterans Day National Committee and other organizations."

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Awards for assistance to the recruiting programs of the various armed services were recently presented to the following local board clerks:

Indiana: Mrs. Mary A. Pozgai and Mrs. Letty Featherstone, Army; Mrs. Ann J. Horton, Army and Marine Corps; Mrs. Margaret F. Holley, Army and Air Force; Mrs. Florence B. Long and Mrs. Betty S. Hamilton, Air Force, and Mrs. Geneva S. Kay, National Guard.

Kentucky: Mrs. Betty Rawlings, Mrs. Pearl Q. Maggard, Mrs. Blanche P. Brown, Mrs. Mary C. Vance, Mrs. Ada Pinson, Mrs. Alma Potts, Mrs. Martha F. Rose, Mrs. Janet B. Moore, Mrs. Marion Ratcliff, Mrs. Glendora Myers, Mrs. Helen Frye, Miss Anna C. Forsyth, Roy R. Duncan, Mrs. Lyda M. Porter, Mrs. Carolyn Williams, James E. Pickle, Miss Freda Dyer, Miss Frances Jones, Mrs. Judy C. Asher, Mrs. Charlotte S. Kennard, Mrs. Edith W. Cline, Mrs. Ella Mae Evans, and Mrs. Gloria W. Hager, Army. The Air Force also presented a certificate to the local boards at Louisville for their assistance in recruiting.

Nevada: Mrs. Juanita Carr, Mrs. Ivy Ringstrom and Mrs. Blanche Dunn, Army.

## GI Education Numbers Show Expected Trend

Some 130,000 veterans are estimated to be in training this fall under the Korea GI Bill, more than 6 years following the close of the Korea conflict, the Veterans' Administration says.

This is more than half of the 250,000 enrolled last fall. At the peak of the GI education and training program, November 1947, more than 2.5 million World War II veterans were in training under the GI Bill.

An additional 6,500 disabled Korea veterans, a drop of some 1,000 from last fall's enrollment, are expected to be taking vocational rehabilitation training under a special act for the seriously disabled. The peak of this program was in December 1947, when 255,000 disabled World War II veterans were in training.

A smaller and newer educational assistance program for orphans of deceased servicemen and veterans, whose deaths were the result of their military service, is gaining momentum. The VA predicts that about 18,500 orphans will be enrolled this fall under this program, compared to 12,000 last fall.

More than half of the veterans in training this fall will be in the Nation's colleges and universities, and another one-third will be in schools below the college level. The rest will be taking on-the-job or institutional on-farm training.

More than 10 million World War II and Korea veterans have received education or training under the GI Bill, and close to 700,000 seriously disabled veterans have received vocational rehabilitation.

For most Korean veterans, the vocational rehabilitation program will end on January 31, 1964; and for those training under the GI Bill, the program ends January 31, 1965.

The orphans' educational assistance program will continue for many years, and is expected to reach its peak in the middle 1960's.

Originally enacted for the assistance of orphans whose parent's death was the result of service in the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, or the Korea conflict, the law was later broadened to include orphans of deceased servicemen or veterans with peacetime service since September 16, 1940.

These orphans may be eligible, however, only if the parent's death was the result of actual performance of military duty during peacetime.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communication should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## Information in File Is Confidential

(Continued from page 1)

registrant himself should be permitted to determine whether anything in his Selective Service file should be disclosed, whenever this is reasonably possible. Items of information which may appear to be quite unimportant may prove to be most troublesome. For example, it might seem that no possible harm could be done by publishing the home address of a young man who is being inducted, or the names and address of his parents. Nevertheless, the Department of Defense has conducted a long and unsuccessful search to determine how such information reaches certain insurance companies. During the past several years, that Department has received complaints from

numerous sources, including Members of Congress, Better Business Bureaus, State insurance commissioners, the life insurance industry, and many others, concerning a particular method of mail order solicitation by which the parents of servicemen are urged to purchase as potential beneficiaries a life insurance policy on the life of their son in service.

It has been a real source of satisfaction to the Director of Selective Service that he can say with assurance that the strictness of our regulations, coupled with the integrity of our people, precludes the release to unauthorized persons of this or any other confidential information from a registrant's file.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

Twenty years ago this month, the Selective Service System was about to launch a massive rehabilitation program for an estimated 200,000 men among those rejected to that date whose disqualifying defects were remedial.

The November 1941 issue of *Selective Service* explained the proposed program in detail. The rehabilitation program was requested by the President, and the article stated that detailed provisions for carrying it into effect were being drafted.

The 200,000 men expected to be reclaimed by the program amounted to approximately 20 percent of the nearly 1,000,000 who had been rejected up to that time. Minor defects which could be corrected economically were involved. Expense of the program was to be borne by the Federal Government.

The same issue of the System paper reported the beginning of a

physical examination statistics analysis program within the System.

Another report in the November 1941 newspaper reviewed the success of the System's reemployment program which to that date had found jobs for about 175,000 former servicemen who had left the military forces over the previous 14 months. These included not only selectees released, but members of the regular forces whose enlistments had expired, and others leaving active duty.

On another aspect of physical and mental examination, the November 1941 issue carried an announcement that beginning in January 1942 the Army would begin preinduction physical examinations.

Underlining the concern with rejections 20 years ago, which is somewhat echoed by concern today over the physical condition of our youth, an item in the November 1941 issue compared rejection experience then with World War I and the Civil War.

The article noted that the average height of registrants in the Federal draft in the Civil War, World War I, and in 1941 was the same: 67.5 inches. But the 1941 registrant was 8 pounds heavier at 150 pounds than the average registrant in 1917-18, at 142. And the average weight in the Civil War was 136 pounds.

## U.S. Science Need Forecast Requires Added Manpower

A forecast of the Nation's science needs and an analysis of how they may be filled in the next 10 years was recently issued by the National Science Foundation. The report, described by the Foundation as a major policy document, is entitled *Investing in Scientific Progress*.

The report finds scientific talent to be a scarce resource, but also finds an increasing number of young persons interested in becoming scientists.

The study forecasts that, if present trends continue, the Nation will double its number of scientists by 1970, but maintains the trend will require sharply increased dollar investments in science education and basic research in colleges and universities. A release accompanying the portions of report bearing directly on scientific manpower supply and demand is reproduced below.

"...the major goal stated by the report is: 'Every young person who shows the desire and the capacity to become a scientist should be ensured the opportunity to do so. Achieving this goal, it points out, will not deprive other professions of the intellectual leadership required for their own increasing needs.'

"The continued healthy growth in numbers of well-trained scientists and engineers is vital, the report states, to enable the United States both to satisfy the demands of modern technological society and to continue to maintain a strong position in the world. It points out the growing gap between needs of research and education, and the national investment required to meet these needs."

"Quite aside from the domestic requirements, the report notes that while U.S. population is expected to grow by 20 million from 1960 to 1970—reaching a total of 200 million persons—the total world population during that decade is expected to grow by 420 million."

## Test Separates True Volunteers From Reluctant

The press recently carried a story concerning an exchange between a witness and a member of a congressional committee before which the witness was describing the training of chimpanzees for missile and satellite rides.

"They are all volunteer chimpanzees," the witness stated.

A committee member wanted to know "how you get a chimpanzee to volunteer."

"We train him to sit quietly in a small seat for several days, and then offer him a banana on the one hand, or an apple on the other, and if he takes the banana he is a volunteer, and they almost always do."

Population of the earth in 1970 will be 3,330 million. Since the United States cannot hope to compete in terms of sheer numbers of scientists and engineers, we must concentrate on quality within the possibilities of our population.

"If the major goal stated by the report—that the U.S. scientific potential be fulfilled—is accepted, and if the required funds are made available, by 1970 there will be double the present number of people receiving science and engineering doctorates."

"Will fulfilling the Nation's science potential handicap the other professions by draining off too much of the Nation's top talent? By no means, says the report. 'Of all "doctoral age" young people who score in the top 1 percent on intelligence tests,' it says, 'fewer than 1 in 20 now get doctorates in science and engineering.' The proposed doubling of science and engineering doctorates would still leave a wide margin of capacity for intellectual leadership in all professions."

"Moreover, of all young people in the United States who reach college graduating age each year, the percent who get college degrees is doubling every 18 years. This trend shows that there is a steadily growing desire for a college education. Because the rate of increase has been stable for many years, and because intellectual incentives are on the rise, the established trend is expected to continue during the next 10 years."

"The report also shows that the percent of the 'doctoral age' group earning doctorates in science and engineering has been doubling every 12 years. In 1960, 6,600 such degrees were granted, and there will be a potential 13,000 in 1970. But if the science and engineering population is to continue to grow in both quality and numbers, the growing needs for laboratories, equipment, and staffs must be met otherwise overcrowded facilities and teacher shortages will force curtailment of enrollments, and decrease in quality of the education."

"During the decade 1961 to 1970 then, the national investment in science and engineering education must increase from 100,000 (1961) to 175,000 (1970) in professional staff at colleges and universities."

"In addition, the national investment in basic research in colleges and universities during those years must increase from 45,000 (1961) to 85,000 (1970) in professional research scientists."

The Selective Service Law of 1917 was approved May 18, 1917. Previously President Woodrow Wilson, who approved this statute, had said to the Congress, "We must depend in every time of national peril . . . not upon a standing army . . . but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms."

## Identity Marks Board Records On Brothers

A West Virginia local board reports in the State's Selective Service publication, "This and That," on brothers who volunteered for induction together.

They were born on the same day, a year apart. Their registration numbers, except for the year of birth element, are identical.

# Director Lists Ten To Receive Idea Awards

The Director recently approved the following awards for suggestions presented through the Incentive Awards Program:

**Cash Awards**—Mrs. Clara O. Mills, clerk-typist supervisor, Mrs. Pauline M. Muziko, Administrative Assistant, and Mrs. Sarah L. Owens, Administrative Assistant, National Headquarters.

**Certificates of Award**—Mrs. Norris E. Berry, personnel management specialist; Miss Barbara R. Fitch, clerk-stenographer, State Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Alma M. Panholzer, appointment unit supervisor, National Headquarters; Mrs. Jean S. Ruiter, personnel assistant, State Headquarters, Concord, N.H.; Miss Elizabeth F. Fisher, principal clerk, Local Boards 6-10, San Antonio, Tex.; Mrs. Zelma M. Jensen, clerk (typing), Nevada City, Calif.; Mrs. Theo N. McElvaney, chief clerk, Bloomington, Ill.; Miss Jewell A. Dowdall, secretary-stenographer, National Headquarters; Mr. Lloyd D. Malone, storekeeper, State Headquarters, Lincoln, Nebr.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of August 31, 1961.

Relative standings of the 37 showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Guam	12.89
Puerto Rico	12.81
Idaho	12.65
Virgin Islands	10.00
Wisconsin	9.21
Nevada	8.95
Alabama	8.88
Nebraska	7.62
Montana	7.58
Hawaii	7.48
Washington	7.28
Maryland	7.27
Missouri	7.04
Wyoming	6.67
Oklahoma	6.53
Vermont	6.51
North Dakota	6.39
Kentucky	6.32
Minnesota	6.29
North Carolina	6.28
South Dakota	6.22
Utah	6.21
South Carolina	6.10
Texas	6.10
Mississippi	5.93
Ohio	5.76
New Jersey	5.59
New York	5.23
New Hampshire	5.22
Michigan	5.05
District of Columbia	5.03
Arizona	4.79
Maine	4.59
Florida	4.59
Rhode Island	4.46
Connecticut	4.40
California	4.17
Georgia	3.69
Alaska	3.47

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

**September 27, 1961**—Operations Bulletin No. 238, Subject: "Review of Classifications of Physicians, Dentists, and Veterinarians," concerning the pressing needs of the Armed Forces for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians; requesting local boards to review the cases of registrants who are in those professions and, where appropriate, to reopen and consider anew their classifications; and rescinding Operations Bulletin No. 181, Subject: "Postponement of Induction of Dentists."

**September 29, 1961**—Operations Bulletin No. 177, as amended, Subject: "Processing Registrants Who Are Physicians or Dentists," in which paragraph 3(a) of Part II was amended to remove the limitation of one year on the length of internships and paragraph 3(b) was amended to refer to the new Request for Deferment and Hospital Agreement (PHS Form 2525). Three new paragraphs—4, 5, and 6—were added to Part II to incorporate the provisions of Operations Bulletin No. 116 relating to the reserve residency consideration programs of the Public Health Service and the Armed Forces and to rescind Operations Bulletin No. 116.

## Selective Service Leads All Agencies In Bond Program

The Selective Service System was in first place among Government agencies with more than 1,000 employees in participation in the Savings Bond program for the quarter ending June 30, 1961.

The standings were announced by the Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee of the Treasury Department.

The Selective Service System achieved 96.1 percent of participation in the program for the quarter, the top place among the 19 Government agencies with 50 percent or greater participation. The Selective Service participation mark also was better than that achieved by the top agency among those with fewer than 1,000 employees.

The System also led all Government agencies for the quarter ending December 31, 1960. In the last quarter of 1960, Selective Service won top place with only 94.7 percent participation.

## Student Loan Program Data Tells Facts About Borrowers

A brief advance report based on a survey of the National Defense student loan program, was printed in the July 1961 issue of "HIGHER EDUCATION," publication of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Portions of the report which may be of interest to members of Selective Service are reproduced here.

The findings are based on data derived from a systematic random sample of 30,246 out of 86,359 questionnaires returned to the Office of Education, of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in the first 4 months, July 1 to October 31, 1960.

"Approximately one-half of one percent of the borrowers were under age 17; 10 percent were 17; 22 percent were 18; 15 percent were 19; 13 percent were 20; 11 percent were 21; 7 percent were 22; 4 percent were 23; 3 percent were 24; and 14 percent were over 24.

"Three out of 5 borrowers were men; of these, 3 out of 4 were single. Nine out of 10 women were

President Harry S. Truman announced to the Congress on March 17, 1948, that voluntary methods had failed to achieve and maintain the required strengths of the Armed Forces and requested enactment of selective service and universal military training legislation.

### Classification Picture September 1, 1961

Class	Total
Total Classification	22,370,281
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	33,193
Not Examined	1,491,108
Not Available for Induction or Examination	265,712
Induction or Examination Postponed	2,744
Fathers 19 through 25	364,165
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	113,658
Under 19 years of age	162,915
I-C	
Inducted	145,996
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,250,627
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	863
Not Examined	6,261
Fathers	2,318
I-W	
At Work	1,618
Released	5,802
I-D Members of Reserve Component	862,614
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	11,957
College	1,095
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	76,548
II-C Apprentice	3,610
II-C Agricultural Deferment	18,322
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	179,688
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,810,441
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,157,590
IV-B Officials	36
IV-C Aliens	6,974
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	63,898
IV-F Unfit for Service	3,323,968
V-A Over Age of Liability	10,006,560

## Ethical Code For Employees Is Reviewed

The President, on May 5, 1961, issued Executive Order No. 10939 for the purpose of providing guidance on ethical standards for all heads and assistant heads of departments and agencies, full-time members of boards and commissions appointed by the President, and members of the White House Staff.

The Executive Order also directed the head of each department and agency of the Federal Government to review or issue internal directives appropriate to his department or agency to assure the maintenance of high ethical and moral standards therein.

Standards of conduct for officers and employees of the Selective Service System were reviewed pursuant to the Executive Order and revised standards of conduct were approved by the Director and incorporated in Administrative Bulletin No. 2.40 and issued on July 14, 1961.

The Director has also appointed a committee to advise him on problems concerning the ethical conduct of officers and employees which arise in connection with the administration of the regulations contained in the Bulletin.

Copies of Administrative Bulletin No. 2.40 have been distributed to all officers and employees of the System. Selective Service orientation programs for new employees, supervisory training courses, and staff training conferences will also include presentations on ethics in government.

## Director for Ohio Honors Regional Civil Service Aide

A certificate of appreciation from the State Director has acknowledged participation by a Civil Service official in Ohio local board conferences.

The certificate was presented at ceremonies in the Sixth Civil Service Regional Office in Cincinnati by Col. Raymond E. Clouse to John C. Ryan, chief of the examining division of the region. Mr. Ryan participated in a panel discussion on employee-management relations at the clerks' conference. The discussion covered the role of the Civil Service Commission in that field.

The director of the Civil Service region, A. T. Briley, assembled his staff for the presentation. Representatives of other Federal agencies in the area, and representatives of the press also attended.

Colonel Clouse, in making the presentation, praised the excellent cooperation and help received from the office by the Ohio System over the years.

## New Hampshire Local Board Member, 74, Takes Part in 17-Mile Mountain Climb

In a past issue of this publication, the swimming feats of a local board member were reported as a contrast to the lack of physical fitness of young registrants as reflected in registration rates.

Now, another exploit by a local board member which would tax any sound youngster and frighten off many others, has come to the attention of National Headquarters.

Eliot A. Carter, chairman of Local Board No. 16, of Nashua, N.H., recently made a round trip 17-mile climb to the top of Mount Washington and back.

Mr. Carter, 74, was accompanied by a friend, Jim Coffin, 66. The two men climbed the mountain to

mark the 100th anniversary of the completion of the "Carriage Road" up the mountain, and it was this route they hiked.

Seven or eight years earlier, Mr. Carter wrote in a column on his exploit, written at the request of the *Nashua Telegraph*, he had climbed Mount Washington via Tuckerman's Ravine, and had expected that to be his last assault on the White Mountains.

The strenuous nature of this feat, to those unfamiliar with mountain hiking, is attested by the full newspaper column the *Telegraph* used for Mr. Carter's account. Mr. Carter entitled his account: "A Weakened 'Travailog'."

## U.S. Citizens Register in 100 Nations

Since it was instituted by Presidential proclamation in 1952, the project of registering citizens of the United States living abroad has accumulated a total of 22,227 registrations as of August 1, 1961.

This segment of the System's complex task of carrying out the registration provisions of the law has received little notice. The largely uneventful way in which registration of these citizens has been accomplished is evidence of the success of the project.

Since July 31, 1952, the increase in registration abroad has been at a fairly constant rate of a few hundred per month. The present total is a cumulative total and does not reflect the number who registered abroad and are still living outside the United States or its possessions. Many of those registered abroad have returned to the United States and have been subsequently further processed by local boards for selection.

Foreign registration over the last 11 years has been conducted by diplomatic, consular, and other officials in 100 countries, representing virtually every section of the world. Among those nations not on the list are Russia, the China mainland, Bulgaria, and Hungary.

The greatest number of foreign registrations have been in Germany, with 3,204. Registrations have been most numerous, after Germany in the following countries: Canada, 2,942; Italy, 2,323; Japan, 2,235; Mexico, 2,078; Great Britain and North Ireland, 1,481; and the Philippines, 1,268. In no other countries have as many as 1,000 men been registered. In France, 860 have been registered, and in Ireland, 482.

At the other end of the scale, Aden, Algeria, British Honduras, Czechoslovakia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Guinea, Iceland, and Surinam have accounted for one registration each. In a number of countries fewer than five men have

registered, including Afghanistan, British West Africa, China, Laos, Malaya, Tanganyika, Cambodia, and Rumania.

A great many registrants fail to give an address under the jurisdiction of a local board. Consequently, a large proportion of these foreign registrants fall under the jurisdiction of Local Board No. 100 (Foreign), Washington, D.C. Many are the dependents of military and other officials. Dual citizenship also is involved in many cases.

## Doctor, Dentist, Veterinarian, Call Is Issued

The first requisition for physicians, dentists, and allied specialists since the current military buildup began has been issued by the Department of Defense.

The Selective Service System has been asked to deliver for induction 495 physicians, 154 dentists, and 67 veterinarians.

A call for 185 physicians for the Navy and Air Force earlier in the year preceded the current buildup.

The physicians requested in the most recent call are to be allocated to all three military services. The dentists are all to be allocated to the Army.

Orders to report for induction were issued to physicians including those born in 1935 who will not be 27 on the date the order is issued, and to younger physicians.

First dentists ordered are non-fathers who will not yet be 26 on the date the order to report for induction is issued.

First induction orders for veterinarians went to nonfathers and fathers who will not be 26 on the date the order is issued.

In each case, the sequence of selection provided in section 1631.7(a) will be followed.

## Clifford E. Hall Named Director For Delaware

Lt. Col. Clifford E. Hall, AGC, was appointed State Director of Selective Service for Delaware, effective July 1, 1961.

Colonel Hall began his military career in the Delaware National Guard in 1936, enlisting as a private. He was commissioned in 1942, and served extensively overseas in World War II in Europe.

In civilian life, Colonel Hall was elected auditor of the State of Delaware in 1954. He is a member of the VFW, American Legion, and the Delaware Commission in Interstate Cooperation.

Colonel and Mrs. Hall live in Hockessin, Del. They are the parents of two sons.

## Eleventh Training Conference Held

The 11th training conference of the series of 12 for 1961 was to be held October 7-21, 1961, at U.S. Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.

The conference was attended by Reserve units from Atlanta, Birmingham, Columbia, Gulfport, Jacksonville, Miami, San Juan, and Tampa.

National Guard Selective Service Sections participating were those from Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, and Georgia.

registered, including Afghanistan, British West Africa, China, Laos, Malaya, Tanganyika, Cambodia, and Rumania.

A great many registrants fail to give an address under the jurisdiction of a local board. Consequently, a large proportion of these foreign registrants fall under the jurisdiction of Local Board No. 100 (Foreign), Washington, D.C. Many are the dependents of military and other officials. Dual citizenship also is involved in many cases.

## Registrant Sports Combination Name, And Serial Number

A Missouri local board clerk reports the following experience in a day's work:

A young man came into our office the other day from another State requesting duplicate cards.

I asked his first, middle, and last name.

He said "X. V. \_\_\_\_\_." I asked, "Do they call you X. V.?"

"No," he replied, "they call me Joe but X. V. is my name."

Then I asked what the X. V. stood for and he said, "Well, there were 15 children in our family and I was the 15th child and my parents named me X. V."

## November Call For 20,000 Men Issued by Defense

The Department of Defense has requested that the Selective Service System deliver 20,000 men for induction during November. All will go to the Army.

The November call is the same as for October. With the September call of 25,000, and the August call for 13,000, the total of induction calls since the current military buildup began is 78,000 men.

The November call brings the total inducted since 1948, including pending calls, to more than 2,834,000 men.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XI

WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 1961

Number 12

## Demands of 1961 Tested Flexibility of System

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

This will be the twenty-second time that I have had the high privilege of sending greetings to some members of the Selective Service System for the Holiday Season with every best wish for each day of the New Year to come.

There will be a few to whom these good wishes will go for the first time.

Whether these be the first or the twenty-second, I do want each and every member of the Selective Service System to know how indebted I am to them for the years they have worked with such great devotion to the interests of the Selective Service System, and I am sure for the Nation we all love and cherish.

The past year has been one of striking contrast in the operation of the Selective Service System. We have had months without any call. We have had one month that reached 25,000, a large number when you consider the history of the past few years in the Selective Service System. Twenty-five thousand, of course, is a very small number if we look at the complete history of the Selective Service System since it was organized first in 1940.

In many ways the tasks you have performed have been far more difficult because of the wide area of fluctuation in the numbers of men to be delivered. It would have been much simpler had we furnished approximately the same number of men each of the twelve months of the year 1961.

We are a service organization and it is not our responsibility or prerogative or our privilege to determine how many individuals are needed to assure the survival of the United States of America. It is our task to remain ready to carry out any obligation we are called upon to meet.

Our record during the first four months of this fiscal year is one in which you may take pride, for you have earned it. The numbers called for during the four months starting with July have been met and exceeded. It is true that there were two months when the deliveries were less than the exact numbers called for. Perhaps I should say the numbers accepted at the induction station were less than the numbers called for because the deliveries at the induction station exceeded the calls.

The task of the Selective Service System from January to June 1961 had little in common with its task from July to December of this

(Continued on page 2)

## New Member Of NSSAB Begins Duties

Henry J. Gwiazda, recently appointed to the National Selective Service Appeal Board by the President, was sworn into office October 18, 1961, at National Headquarters.

Mr. Gwiazda succeeds Mr. John V. Beamer.

The newly appointed member of the System's highest appeal body is the judge of probate in the Berlin judicial district of New Britain, Conn., and from 1946 to 1950 was mayor of New Britain.

He is a veteran of military service in Europe in World War II, and before entering military service was judge of the city and police courts of New Britain. Mr. Gwiazda began the practice of law in 1939.

He is a member of several veterans organizations, bar associations, and other legal organizations. He is also a member of the Pulaski Club, Falcon's Club, 44 Club, and YMCA. He is one of the incorporators and a director of the Peoples Savings Bank of New Britain.

Judge Gwiazda studied aeronautical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and received his bachelor's degree from Wesleyan University; and his bachelor of laws degree from the University of Connecticut Law School.

Mrs. Gwiazda attended swearing-in ceremonies for her husband in National Headquarters. Judge and Mrs. Gwiazda, parents of two, make their home in New Britain.

2 March 1883—The 1st constabulary squadron (1st Cavalry) was constituted as the Regiment of Dragoons, the oldest cavalry unit of the United States Army.



OATH OF OFFICE as a member of the National Selective Service Appeal Board is administered to Henry J. Gwiazda (left) at National Headquarters recently by Col. Daniel O. Omer, Deputy Director of Selective Service.

## Critical Manpower Inventory Method Devised for Employers

A method by which employers can assess the probable impact of calls to military service on their key personnel has been developed by the Engineering and Scientific Manpower Commissions. The materials have been published in pamphlet form and made available to employers by the Commissions.

Copies of the booklet outlining the program have been distributed to State Directors of Selective Service by National Headquarters for the information of the State Directors.

The pamphlet contains the forms and instructions designed to provide a method whereby employers can make an analysis of the probability of their male em-

### Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Awards for assistance to the recruiting programs of the various armed services were recently presented to the following local board clerks:

Georgia: Mrs. Esther Gross and Mrs. Margaret F. Kennedy, Air Force.

Oklahoma: Mrs. Grace Beck, Air Force; Mrs. Verna Azlin and Mrs. Rose Thomas, Marine Corps.

ployees, especially those having critical occupations, for military service in the event of a national emergency and mobilization, either by induction or orders to active duty as members of the reserve.

The concept of alerting industry to the possibility of early loss of manpower and the desirability of employers making and maintaining an inventory of this type was supported by the Director of Selective Service. It was pointed out by the Director in his letter to State Directors that the sharing of such information with the System could assist industry and the System in meeting occupational deferment problems.

The program developed by the Commissions contemplates that employers will furnish inventories to State Directors on request. New forms keeping the inventory up to date would be furnished periodically by the employers.

The inventory data gathered by the employers under the program would show whether a male employee was in a critical occupation or essential activity, his Selective Service status, his job, education, and Reserve status if a member of the Reserve, marital status, and age with particular reference to its bearing on liability for induction.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

# Demands of 1961 Tested Flexibility of System

(Continued from page 1)

same year. You have demonstrated that you have retained even in the period of few and low calls the capacity to react without delay to rapidly changing conditions.

Coupled with the increased activity in the induction of regular registrants has been a return to the necessity of furnishing physicians, dentists, and veterinarians to the Armed Forces. This is by its nature a difficult operation because it uses what appears to be direct methods and yet the operation must be carried on, to be successful, in an indirect manner.

The condition of the world in the

years to come will be the determining factor of what the responsibilities of the Selective Service System may be. In these times, out of pattern with the history that has gone before, there is little chance to judge the future by a past so different. But whatever may be the conditions which our Nation faces, whatever may be the demands that are made upon it, I have every confidence that the Selective Service System will retain its flexibility and its effectiveness under any challenge that it may meet.

Again my best wishes for the Holiday Season which is to come and for each day of 1962.

## Official Notices

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October 23, 1961—Rescission of Operations Bulletin No. 230, Subject: "Important Notice of Re-employment Rights (SSS Form No. 224)," which was rescinded because of the amendment on October 4, 1961, of section 9(g) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act which eliminated the requirement that a registrant, to protect his reemployment rights, must request a leave of absence from his employer whenever he is to report for physical examination or for induction.

November 3, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 177, as amended, Subject: "Processing Registrants Who Are Physicians, Dentists, or Veterinarians," which was amended to extend the application of the bulletin to veterinarians.

The world's first naval engagement between ironclad warships occurred when the U. S. S. *Monitor* attacked the C. S. S. *Virginia* (*Merrimac*) at Hampton Roads, Va. No decisive victory, but the *Virginia* withdrew, breaking off the battle.

## World War II State Director Of Texas Dead

The death of Maj. Gen. John Watt Page, State Director of Selective Service for Texas in World War II, ended a career of more than 47 years of military service. General Page died in October.

General Page was a native of Vermont, and had served in the National Guard of three States—Colorado, Massachusetts, and Texas. He saw service on the Mexican border in 1917, and served with the 144th Infantry, 36th Division, in World War I.

He was named Adjutant General of Texas in 1940, and was appointed to the rank of major general by the Governor of Texas in 1947.

As State Director, General Page served in both a civilian and military capacity. He held the office from 1940 until 1947.

## Honored for Service On 88th Birthday

The 88th birthday of one of Minnesota's most respected local board members was chosen for the recent presentation of a certificate of appreciation for 20 years of service with the Selective Service System.

The presentation, to John R. Lukes, of the Freeborn County local board, was the subject of a picture in the local papers.

Twenty years ago this month, the Selective Service System was confronted with the job of shifting from a peacetime to a wartime operation. The need for heavy and speedy mobilization required some obvious changes in the rules, and the initial steps taken were reflected in the December 1941 issue of the System's monthly newspaper.

Assessing the current registration of approximately 9,000,000 men 21 to 28, General Hershey estimated that about 2,500,000 should be available for service, according to an article in the System newspaper. The estimate of availability included 900,000 in the Army, about 1,000,000 already in Class I-A, 200,000 to 400,000 expected to be "salvaged" from those previously disqualified, and the balance from other reclassification actions.

Local boards were cautioned by the Director, however, to use care in reclassifying men deferred for occupation. Boards were advised to await directives. While it was stressed that vital industry must be manned, the Director expressed the view that no man should be found

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of September 30, 1961.

Relative standings of the 39 showing their percent of payroll invested, are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	12.92
Idaho.....	12.82
Virgin Islands.....	10.09
Wisconsin.....	9.28
Alabama.....	8.83
Nevada.....	8.82
Nebraska.....	7.72
Montana.....	7.66
Hawaii.....	7.23
Washington.....	7.18
Missouri.....	6.95
Wyoming.....	6.91
Maryland.....	6.85
Utah.....	6.61
Vermont.....	6.50
Kentucky.....	6.38
Oklahoma.....	6.35
North Dakota.....	6.32
North Carolina.....	6.29
Minnesota.....	6.27
South Dakota.....	6.22
South Carolina.....	6.04
Texas.....	5.98
Mississippi.....	5.92
Ohio.....	5.82
New Jersey.....	5.59
Indiana.....	5.36
District of Columbia.....	5.33
New York.....	5.23
New Hampshire.....	5.05
Michigan.....	5.05
Arizona.....	4.91
Maine.....	4.71
Connecticut.....	4.59
Florida.....	4.44
Rhode Island.....	4.34
California.....	4.17
Georgia.....	3.76
Alaska.....	3.50

"necessary" to a civilian occupation unless it is proven that he could not be replaced by someone who is disqualified for military service.

The Director also warned of future restrictions on dependency deferment.

The outbreak of war ended the deferment for many registrants based on prior military service, Class IV-A.

The increased manpower demands underlined the just announced program looking toward rehabilitation of men disqualified for service because of minor remedial defects. However, details of the proposed program were still under study at National Headquarters. Preliminary analysis of the 900,000 men rejected indicated that about 200,000 would be reclaimed—about 100,000 of these by dental attention.

The Army had just completed massive maneuvers in the Carolinas. In a letter to General Hershey, Secretary of War Stimson pointed out that about 46 percent of the 400,000 troops participating were Selective Service trainees. The Secretary, in evaluating the performance of the selectees, noted that "a powerful and well-knit citizen army has been achieved."

The performance of these men was the inspiration for the Director's 1941 Christmas editorial in which he paid tribute to the contribution made to the Army by the long hours and hard work over the past year by the members of Selective Service.

Significant dates of December 1941 in the operation of Selective Service were:

December 12—The President signed Executive Order 8971 authorizing the Director of Selective Service to provide for the physical rehabilitation of registrants for training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

December 13—Public Law 338, 77th Congress, removed the restrictions on the territorial use of troops, and extended periods of service.

December 20—Men 18 to 65 were made liable for registration and men 20 to 45 for training and service by Public Law 360, 77th Congress.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with National Headquarters with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were: Col. William M. Wilder, Albany, Ga., formerly with the System in 1943; Miss Dena I. Zamani, clerk, Local Boards No. 80 and 81, Otter Tail County, Minn.; Roy E. Yanez, Local Board No. 9, Phoenix, Ariz.; and Mrs. M. Elizabeth McCann, clerk, Local Board No. 8, Exeter, New Hampshire.

# Program To Guide Rejected Registrants To Medical Aid Planned by Government

A plan to help young men rejected for military service because of health defects has been announced by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Abraham Ribicoff.

In announcing the plan, Mr. Ribicoff said that it had been developed following a recommendation made at last year's White House Conference on Children and Youth. He said that the Federal Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth, of which he is Chairman, had worked on the plan for several months.

The plan calls for systematic and cooperative action among the Selective Service System, the Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Public Health Service, and State and local health agencies to guide rejects to available facilities for improving their health.

Although for some years cases of tuberculosis and venereal disease have been referred to health departments in order to protect the community from these communicable diseases, referral of medical rejects who want help with a wide variety of problems is not being done. Committee members visited several Armed Forces Examining Stations in Eastern States and consulted with State and local health officials. From their study they concluded that a more comprehensive referral mechanism was both needed and possible. Although this would require complex interorganization working arrangements, the committee decided these could be accomplished in view of the active interest and concern, as citizens, expressed by officials of the Selective Service System and the Army.

The key element in the plan, it was pointed out, is the stationing of State or local health department personnel at Armed Forces Examining Stations. They will counsel Selective Service registrants who fail to meet the medical standards in some respect, and whenever possible referral will be made to the man's private physician. Whenever this is not possible, the man will be referred to community health facilities where he can get appropriate help.

Community facilities vary widely, the committee noted. The plan

assumes that in most communities the available facilities will include voluntary and proprietary hospitals and both voluntary and official health organizations in addition to private physicians. It was emphasized that the response of the rejects is entirely voluntary, but the plan contemplates that the health department will do a follow-up program to learn the extent of response by the rejects.

Pilot demonstrations to determine the most efficient procedural

## Rejection Rate Stresses Need For Fitness

In connection with the President's Youth Fitness program, the Director of Selective Service was requested recently to supply information on rejections for military service. In addition, an estimate of the extent to which these rejections could have been reduced by timely fitness programs and adequate medical care was requested.

Following the submission of the materials by the Director, the President issued the following statement which is reprinted here in full. Many members of the System may not have ever seen the brief news stories printed as a result of the President's statement.

"I have, on many occasions, expressed my concern over the physical fitness of our youth, and I want to stress again the importance of a strong and vital Nation . . . of a physically fit young America.

"I am informed by General Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System, that since October 1948 of some 6 million young men examined for military duty, more than a million have been rejected for physical reasons alone. General Hershey likewise has told me that a very substantial number of these physically unacceptable men were in the preventable category.

"The number of these men in the preventable category—men who would not have been rejected had they participated in adequate physical developmental programs—represents more soldiers than we now have stationed in Berlin and West Germany ready to defend freedom.

"The situation grows steadily worse. In the last year, more than a thousand men per month—an all-time high—were in the preventable category among those rejected for physical reasons.

"I again urge school administrations to implement the basic physical fitness program developed by my Council on Youth Fitness, or a similar one, this fall.

"Young Americans must be made fit—to serve our Nation in its hour of need—fit to face the future with confidence and strength."

details are in the planning stage for five areas on the East Coast in which Armed Forces Examining Stations are located. These include the four examining stations in the State of Pennsylvania and the examining station located in New York City. The projects will be under the direct administration of either the local or State health departments concerned. The Public Health Service will make consultative and technical assistance available, as well as assistance in maintaining liaison with the Department of the Army and Selective Service on behalf of the State and local health departments. Target date for initiating the first project is set for early 1962.

It is anticipated that projects will reveal two basic categories of rejects who will receive referrals: (1) Those whose physical or mental disabilities are discovered for the first time; these are the young men who have not received prior screening and have been unaware of a debilitating condition. (2) Those who are aware of a disability but either have not had prior treatment or have permitted treatment to lapse. In both instances community health resources will be given opportunity to render treatment that will in many instances prevent further disability.

On June 14, 1961, the United States Army celebrated its 186th birthday.

## Registrant Letter Reflects True Spirit of Service

The following letter from a registrant exemplifies the viewpoint, familiar to local boards, of the majority of Americans toward the military obligation which they accept and discharge as they are needed. It is a viewpoint the public sees too infrequently.

"Dear Sir,

"On 18th July, 1960, I was notified by you that I was classified as 4A by the local board . . . Now, on 29th May this year, you notified me that my classification was 5A. I understand that is a down-grading.

"Now, I am 100% physically fit, young (26 yrs.) and single, and should the occasion arise that you have to call upon young ablebodied men willing to serve the U.S., here I am."

## Texas Director Gets State Honor

Col. Morris S. Schwartz, State Director of Texas since 1955, was recently awarded the Texas Heritage Foundation's Distinguished Service Medal.

Also awarded the medal was D. Valin R. Woodward who at the same time received a certificate for 10 years of service with the Selective Service System.

The two Texans were presented the award in recognition of distinguished and meritorious service in preserving the Texas heritage.

### Classification Picture October 1, 1961

Class	Total
Total Classified	22,548,288
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	37,365
Not Examined	1,395,914
Not Available for Induction or Examination	339,429
Induction or Examination Postponed	3,676
Fathers 19 through 25	379,975
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	114,676
Under 19 years of age	163,023
I-C	
Inducted	152,233
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,268,126
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	927
Not Examined	6,264
Fathers	2,417
I-W	
At Work	1,605
Released	5,846
I-D Members of Reserve Component	877,057
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	12,518
College	1,472
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	82,501
II-A Apprentice	3,874
II-C Agricultural Deferment	18,780
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	197,325
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,839,542
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,161,222
IV-B Officials	38
IV-C Aliens	7,140
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	65,141
IV-F Unfit for Service	3,338,366
V-A Over Age of Liability	10,071,836

## Florida To Issue State Publication

Florida has joined those States which are publishing or plan to publish newspapers for members of the State System.

Several States have adopted "house organs" or revived former publications over the past year or so as an informal means of information distribution.

Florida enlisted the imaginations of members of the System in the State in a search for a name for the publication, a bimonthly, which it expects to launch on December 15.

## Local Board Member Denies His Job Lonely, Thankless; Finds It Challenging, Busy, Rewarding, and Important

The following material is reprinted from an article which appeared recently in the Longview, Wash., Daily News. The article, written by the chairman of Selective Service Local Board No. 23 of Washington, Mr. Carlton Moore, makes some points about local board service which are applicable to all uncompensated service in the System. It is believed that the article will be of special interest to the System's 40,000 uncompensated officials.

"One of the loneliest jobs in the world is held by the men who serve as members of draft boards across the country. They don't get paid for their work and they seldom, if ever, receive a word of thanks."

"That's a quote from a big city selective service board member on the East Coast.

"There's nothing lonely about

draft board service. And there are some 'thank you's' along with the opportunity to not only serve your country but to help your fellow man.

"New interest has been sparked in draft boards and their problems by the recent action to bring the Nation's military forces up to authorized strength.

"The stepped-up draft calls have brought the role of the draft board and the objectives of the 1948 Selective Service Act into fresh focus for the generation of young men who have grown up since World War II. This fact has been evidenced by the rush to get reacquainted with draft boards, bringing individual records up to date and swamping office clerks with requests for information.

"The national law spells out the procedures by which a man is to be drafted and who should be drafted

first. The function of the draft board is to referee conflicts in these procedures at the local levels.

"It's true board members serve without compensation. But there are thousands of other people across the country serving in responsible positions without pay. It's part of one's responsibility as a citizen.

"But lonely? Never!

"There's nothing lonely about being a draft board member. After a day's work as a breadwinner, you hustle home for a leisurely family dinner and, maybe a few hours of television. What happens? Just as you sit down to dinner the phone rings. Yes, it's for you. A registrant wants information regarding his status. When will he be drafted? Or, he is entering school and wants to know when his classification will change from that of an eligible draftee to a student.

"Those calls come in the morning, during the day, and until late in the evening—to various board members. They are from people who are worried, who are seeking information concerning their son or husband.

"As for the 'thank you's,' Uncle Sam has his own way of thanking board members. Every 5 years a delegation of officials arrive to present the board member with a handsomely printed certificate—signed by the President and Governor—expressing the appreciation of the country for the volunteer service rendered.

"There are other 'thanks,' too.

"They come from the people you serve. A word of appreciation for some advice to a young man worrying about the future, a 'thanks' from a parent for the time you have given him or her for a serious discussion concerning the course for their son to follow to assure the best education and, yet, carry out his responsibilities to his country.

"What are the most difficult moments for a draft board member? That's a question often asked. Well, one case isn't any more difficult than another. The law is specific in each case, and the board must follow the law.

"Every registrant has the right of a board hearing, which is scheduled on request. There the registrant can present evidence and testimony supporting his claims. And if the individual isn't satisfied with his classification, he can file an appeal to the State board. If he loses there, he has the right to appeal again to the Presidential Appeal Board in Washington, D.C.

"The other two members of the district board are Lee Sonedecker, of Kelso, and Ray F. Mooers, of Skamokawa. The office staff includes Mrs. Elinor McCutchan, clerk, and Mrs. Dorothy Steward, assistant.

"There are 9,582 men registered with the two-county board. These files are kept up to date and provide a comprehensive manpower record for the area. And, it should be added, the files are confidential.

"Draft board members lonely? Never!"

## Statistics Tell Award Program Story for 1961

Selective Service System employees submitted a total of 826 suggestions under the Incentive Awards Program during fiscal year 1961, according to statistics recently compiled by the Incentive Awards Office of the Civil Service Commission.

Suggestions were received at the rate of 179 per 1,000 employees of the System compared with submission rate of 210 per 1,000 employees for all Federal employees.

Adopted suggestions totaled 171 in the System, for a rate of 37 per 1,000 employees. The adopted suggestion rate for the Government as a whole was 49 per 1,000 employees.

Measurable first-year benefits to the Government from suggestions in the System amounted to \$3,946. Award payments to employees were \$1,275.

In Superior Performance Awards, the System presented 392 for a rate of 85 per 1,000 employees. The rate of such awards throughout Government was 35 per 1,000 employees. Cash awards for superior performance to System employees totaled \$18,275.

Three group awards were approved in the System without measurable benefits or cash award to those submitting them.

Nearly 190,000 Federal employees were rewarded for moneysaving ideas and outstanding on-job efforts in the program during the year.

A total of 110,295 employees earned special recognition for suggestions, while 79,072 were rewarded for high performance.

Measurable return to the Government for accepted ideas and high performance amounted to \$101,467,873. Intangible or unmeasurable rewards might easily exceed this figure in importance when considering the impact of ideas in terms of national defense, scientific knowledge, improved service to the public, reduced accident hazards, and ways to improve efficiency.

For its \$101,467,873 return, the Government paid out more than \$13 million in cash awards—\$2,669,998 for accepted suggestions and \$10,987,870 for sustained high performance.

Since the program began in 1954, these results have been realized:

608,183 Federal employees have earned \$16,890,766 in award money for making suggestions that resulted in savings of \$450,133,716.

339,888 Federal employees have shared \$51,104,245 in award money for performance which was measured at \$354,791,764 in benefits to the Government.

## Calls in 1961 For Physicians Total 1,025

The November call for 345 physicians for the Army brings to 1,025 the number of physicians requisitioned by the Department of Defense during 1961. The calls this year, mostly attributable to the increase in the size of the Armed Forces, were the first since early in 1957.

The latest call, to be filled during December and January, will fall on physicians born in 1935 and who are 27 on the date the order to report is issued, and on those born during the last 6 months of 1934. Thus, roughly, the call will take available and acceptable physicians up to 27½ years of age.

The Department of Defense stated in a news release that the call resulted from a decision to use Selective Service as a source of military physicians rather than recall of large numbers of reserve Army Medical Corps officers.

## Twelfth Training Conference Held

The 12th training conference of the series of 12 for 1961 was held October 10 to November 11, 1961, at the U.S. Naval Station, Corpus Christi, Tex.

The conference was attended by Reserve Units from Baton Rouge, Dallas, Denver, Pueblo, Topeka, and Omaha.

National Guard Selective Service Sections participating were those from Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Louisiana, and Wisconsin.

Pension paid to veterans who hold the Congressional Medal of Honor has been increased from \$10 to \$100 per month by a new law enacted by the 87th Congress.

## Call for 16,000 To Be Delivered By December 15

Delivery of December's call for 16,000 men for induction into the Army is being accomplished in the first 15 days of the month. The early delivery of the call is to permit the newly inducted men to be considered by the Army in its annual program of granting the maximum possible number of holiday leaves.

Local boards have been requested to deliver one-half of their quota in the period December 1-8 and the other half in the period December 9-15.

As usual, the December call is all for the Army.

While the call is a reduction below the levels of the 3 preceding months, the December call is otherwise the largest since January 1957, when a call was received for 17,000 men.

## Selective Service Legislation Draws Comments of Many

In few countries is there as much freedom and democracy as in the United States. Here people go before their legislative bodies—national, State, and local—and express their views on pending matters.

This was the case particularly when the Selective Service Act of 1948 (now the Universal Military Training and Service Act) was under consideration. As many as 148 witnesses appeared before the Senate Armed Services Committee of the Congress to be heard on the subject; 48 appeared to testify before the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives.

As of December 31, 1960, the male population of the United States between the ages of 18 and 65 years, was estimated to be slightly over 50 million (50,161,000). Of these, 23,467,000 or 46.8 percent are now in or have seen military service.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XII

WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 1962

Number 1

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## System Operations in 1961 Provided Some Lessons

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

Any evaluation of 1961 must wait the time when hindsight provides the answers which foresight had not been able to give. On the narrow field of the Selective Service operation, we did experience the no calls of May and June and the twenty-five thousand call of September. In terms of World War II, or even the Korean War, this variation is not great. Comparisons with World War II and the Korean War are of little value because the Selective Service System is not presently staffed as it was in those times nor is the public in the state of mind which existed after Pearl Harbor or even during the fighting in Korea.

## Law Change Ends Use of Leave Form

Recent amendments to the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act have ended the use by local boards of SSS Form No. 224 concerning job rights.

As a convenience to registrants, local boards were enclosing with orders for preinduction examination and for induction, notice to registrants of how to protect job rights. Prior to the recent amendments, the registrant was required to request leave of absence in order to protect his right to his job if he was rejected.

Under Public Law 87-391, approved October 4, 1961, a request for a leave of absence is no longer required. Registrants sent for preinduction or for induction are considered as having been on leave of absence and are entitled to return to their job if rejected.

The amendments to the UMT&S Act also protect the reemployment rights of men reentering the military service after August 1, 1961, if they have not served more than years between June 24, 1948, and August 1, 1961. The law thus protects recalled veterans.

Reemployment provisions are administered by the Bureau of Veterans Reemployment Rights of the Department of Labor.

Notification to discontinue use of SSS Form 224 was communicated to local boards by the October 23, 1961, rescission of Operations Bulletin No. 230.

There have been some lessons to be learned. The pool of examined and accepted should be high enough to meet the calls. The difficulty is to know how high the calls are going to be because there is another lesson we have learned, that any pool changes the longer it is in existence. Of this we have been most conscious in the reaction of the I-A pool when withdrawals from it increased materially.

How to keep classifications current in the absence of demands upon the manpower pool is as difficult as walking when there is an opportunity to ride.

The Selective Service System is a support agency. Its tasks can only be performed in conjunction with the department it supports. We have been most conscious during the last half of 1961 of the problems the Armed Forces face in the expansion of their examining and processing facilities. Our ability to deliver men will be restricted completely in the early phases of any mobilization by the capacity of the Armed Forces to receive men. It will always require tolerance and good nature on the part of the Selective Service System to listen to possible criticism on shortages of delivery of men caused by lack of facilities.

The operation of the Selective Service System during 1961, I believe, in the minds of the members of the Armed Forces and the public has lived up to its traditions of flexibility and effectiveness.

What of 1962? The answer for the Selective Service System lies in the events that will occur in a world where the unpredictable must be expected.

The possible range that calls may take is high, the probable range is lower.

The size of the Armed Forces will probably not return to the level of early 1961 during 1962. Unless the

(Continued on page 2)

## Occupation, Activity List Expected to Be Revised

One occupation has been added to the list of currently critical occupations. The occupation added August 1, 1961, is that of astronomer.

Otherwise, the list of essential activities and occupations issued by the Departments of Commerce and Labor attached to Operations Bulletin No. 18 is unchanged. However, a revised list is under consideration and may be issued early in 1962.

Three lists are in use for the purpose of identifying essential activities and critical occupations.

They are:

1. List of Currently Essential

## Inductions Used For One-half of Army Buildup

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 15,000 men during January 1962 for assignment to the Army.

The January call, although lower than in immediately preceding months, was about three times as high as the average draft call of about 5,000 during fiscal year 1961. Calls in preceding months of the buildup were as follows: September, 25,000; October, 20,000; November, 20,000; and December, 16,000.

The January call, in accordance with established policies, has been computed by the Army on the basis of attainment of approved strengths. Of the total gains of personnel during the buildup, exclusively of reserve recalls, approximately half have been from inductions. Other gains are obtained from enlistments, reenlistments, and officer appointment progress. Since the start of the buildup, more than a 20-percent improvement in enlistments has been experienced.

This will bring the total number inducted to 2,711,950 since 1948.

## Headquarters Visitor

A visitor who recently registered with National Headquarters with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information was: Mrs. Rita L. Brandt, Clerk of Local Board No. 16, Nashua, N.H.

Activities, issued by the Secretary of Commerce.

2. List of Currently Essential Occupations, issued by the Secretary of Labor.

3. List of Critical Occupations for Screening the Ready Reserve, issued by the Secretary of Labor.

The lists are developed by the Interagency Advisory Committee on Essential Activities and Critical Occupations, which is composed of representatives of the following Federal departments: Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Interior, Labor, and the Selective Service System. The lists are flexible and recommendations will be made from time to time by the Interagency Advisory Committee to keep the lists current in relation to foreseeable plans for mobilization.

The purpose of the lists is to assist in the equitable distribution of manpower between the armed service and that required for defense production and the civilian economy.

The List of Currently Essential Activities is used in conjunction with the List of Currently Critical Occupations by local boards of the Selective Service System for information when considering requests for occupational deferment. The lists are advisory only and local board may take the local situation into account in reaching a decision on any application for deferment.

The List of Critical Occupations for Screening the Ready Reserve is used by the Department of Defense to screen individuals who are members of the Ready Reserve in order to determine whether they should be retained, transferred to the Standby Reserve, or released. Reservists in a critical civilian occupation as shown on the list are retained in the Ready Reserve only when there is a Ready Reserve requirement for their civilian skill or if they also possess a critical military skill. If the Ready Reservist possesses both a critical civilian occupation and a critical military skill, the critical military skill takes precedence and screening may not result in transfer or release.

An individual who has been selected for transfer or release may of course volunteer to remain in the Ready Reserve.

A member of the Ready Reserve, which includes the National Guard, who believes that his occupation or some other aspect of his personal situation would qualify him for transfer or release should consult the commanding officer of the unit to which he is assigned.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## System Operations in 1961 Provided Some Lessons

(Continued from page 1)

world situation worsens materially, the National Guard and Reserve forces now on active duty will be relieved during 1962.

To the extent that the Armed Forces are maintained above the early 1961 level there will be replacements which will come by enlistments, partly by the Selective Service System furnishing the incentive, and the remainder by inductions. On these presumptions the Selective Service calls for 1962 will total substantially more than those of 1961.

On this basis, there seems to be no need to change regulations or operational practices of the Selective Service System. It is difficult to determine just what effect higher calls will have on the I-A pool if continued over a period of months. Until there is an indication of a substantial reduction of the number classified in I-A there will be no need for measures to build the I-A pool. For many years it has been

too large to be maintained in the most effective condition.

In addition to planning to continue the present level of operation, there are many possibilities. In general, conditions can improve or grow infinitely worse. The first possibility we can hope for but hardly expect. The other possibility we must plan for as if we expected it while hoping it will not come.

It is estimated that the 6,443 local boards of the System performed 250 million classifications actions affecting 36 million militarily liable registrants during the 6½ years of operation under the 1940 act.

First induction quotas in World War I were placed on the basis of population, but this soon proved to be unrealistic. A later procedure laid quotas on the basis of the number of men actually available in each State and local board.

### Classification Picture November 1, 1961

Class	Number
Total Classified	22,704,580
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	56,092
Not Examined	1,288,306
Not Available for Induction or Examination	380,532
Induction or Examination Postponed	4,106
Fathers 19 through 25	390,851
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	116,221
Under 19 years of age	160,899
I-C	167,037
Inducted	167,037
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,298,486
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	1,043
Not Examined	6,140
Fathers	2,463
I-W	
At Work	1,636
Released	5,849
I-D Members of Reserve Component	880,236
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	13,452
College	2,996
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	86,981
II-A Apprentice	4,376
II-C Agricultural Deferment	19,172
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	228,657
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,858,945
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,156,844
IV-B Officials	39
IV-C Aliens	7,296
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	66,522
IV-F Unfit for Service	3,363,938
V-A Over Age of Liability	10,135,465

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

Reflecting manpower problems posed by the outbreak of World War II, the January 1942 issue of *Selective Service* was devoted largely to a new registration and classification.

An article in this publication 20 years ago this month giving the views of the Director noted that he "stressed, however, that a state of war has changed the viewpoint from from which each registrant must be regarded as to his availability for military service. Reasons for deferment which were valid before Pearl Harbor . . . may not be so today, although the fundamental principles which governed selection before that attack remain sound."

The Director told local boards that their job was to determine the

place in which each individual can best serve for victory, and that the boards must strive to see the entire picture of the Nation's effort.

The task of classifying for war was summed up in the Director's editorial in the January 1942 issue of the System's paper:

"The Selective Service System has realized that National Defense demanded men in the armed forces, men in the factories, men on the farm, and men in training.

"Now we are in war. A war which may tax our manpower to the limit. The Army and Navy will expand to a size necessary to win the war. The armed forces must have all the men they can use efficiently. Industry and agriculture must have the labor they need to achieve maximum production.

"This effort will require man changes in the occupations of our people. It will require that a maximum use be made of older men, partially disabled men, and the introduction into industry of millions of women . . ."

## Troop Buildup Puts Army Over Million Mark

By the end of October, the Army had reached a strength of nearly 1,023,000 as a result of the Berlin buildup program.

The total strength of all the services was more than 2,725,000. The Navy had topped 653,000; the Marine Corps was nearly 188,000 and the Air Force was over 861,000.

It was expected that release of those whose periods of service were involuntarily extended by 4 months would begin in January 1962. If this occurs, it will mark the beginning of an adjustment toward authorized fiscal year end strengths.

On several recent occasions, the Director of Selective Service has stated his belief in press interviews and talks that the September call of 25,000 represented the peak demand on Selective Service during the so-called Berlin buildup.

The trend of calls has borne out the Director's statements, as calls have declined in subsequent months to the 15,000 January 1962 level.

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Awards for assistance to the recruiting programs of the various armed services were recently presented to the following local board clerks:

Arkansas: Miss Helen Deaton, Marine Corps.

New Hampshire: Mrs. Eileen Smith and Mrs. Blanche Theberge, Army.

Oklahoma: Grace Beck, Air Force; Verna Azlin, Rose Thomas, Chris Jones, and Inez Sweet, Marine Corps; Lucy Wallace and Reba Hanford, Navy.

Idaho: Mrs. Yvonne N. Mason, Army and Air Force.

Texas: Mrs. Naomi L. Moody, Army.

The January 1942 issue of the System paper also announced the Army's recall of inductees who had completed peacetime military training and recently released Guardsmen. The Army was expected to interfere with war production. The registration could be started early, and as many places used a necessary. But the objective was to register all men born between February 17, 1897, and December 31, 1921, not previously registered by 9 p.m., February 16.

That issue of the System paper also announced the War and Navy Departments' medical student commissioning program which would permit completion of study and 1-year internships before call to active duty. The alternative of possible induction faced eligible medical students and interns who did not apply for commissions.

Significant dates in Selective Service history in January 1942 included:

January 5—The President issued the proclamation calling for the third registration on February 16, 1942.

January 14—Regulations pertaining to enemy aliens were established by Presidential proclamation.

January 17—Executive Order 9024 was issued establishing the War Production Board.

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

November 22, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 203, as amended, Subject: "Procedures Relating to Use of Standby Reserve Control (DD Form 889) and Standby Reserve Notice and Report (SSS Form No. 91)," which was amended (1) to delete from paragraph 2(b) instructions relating to the entry of two addresses on the reverse of DD Form 889 because the regulations of the Army have been changed to provide that an address should not be entered under the heading "SEND SSS FORM 91 TO" unless it is different from the address entered under the heading "ADDRESS ALL OTHER CORRESPONDENCE TO," and (2) to add a new paragraph 2(c) concerning the new procedure by which the Army will notify the appropriate State Director of Selective Service that a reservist has been reassigned to a different U.S. Army Corps.

November 29, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 239, Subject: "Mail to Registrants in Cuba," concerning the transmission to the Director of Selective Service of all necessary communications to be mailed registrants who are in Cuba.

December 1, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended, Subject: "Status of Quotas for Enlistment in the Critical Skills Program," which was amended to advise that the Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard have filled their quotas of enlistments for the fiscal year 1962.

December 13, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 103, as amended, Subject: "Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form No. 115-A) and Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form No. 116)," which was amended to prescribe the manner in which the years-of-birth lines on SSS Forms Nos. 115-A and 116 shall be completed for use during the calendar year 1962.

December 13, 1961—Operations Bulletin No. 190, as amended, Subject: "Report of Availability and Summary of Classification—Physicians and Dentists (SSS Form No. 129)," which was amended to prescribe the manner in which the years-of-birth lines on SSS Form No. 129 shall be completed for use during the calendar year 1962.



AT LEAST one registrant can truthfully say that he was given a top sendoff to the armed services and by no less person than the National Director of Selective Service. The registrant is Mr. Dan Cure, an employee of the U.S. Department of Labor, seated left, above. It happened when Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, addressed the District of Columbia Chapter of the International Association of Personnel in Employment Security, November 21, in Washington.

General Hershey spoke on the manpower implications of the Armed Forces buildup. The program chairman, William Haltigan, not pictured, and Chapter President, Ben Burdetzky, second from left, invited Mr. Cure to introduce the General to the audience. This he did, very ably, telling them, "You see in me the implications of the armed services buildup."

From right to left are three Labor Department officials who also have mobilization assignments as reserve officers in the Selective Service System: Fred Z. Hetzel, Director of the U.S. Employment Service for the District of Columbia; Lynn E. Eldridge, Executive Assistant for Unemployment Insurance; and Larry Burdick, Director of Information, President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Hetzel and Eldridge are commanders in the Naval Reserve, and Burdick, a colonel in the Army Reserve.

## Newspaperman Finds Army Pleased by Contrast in Morale, Quality of Inductees of Today and Pre-World War II

Good morale and high quality characterize today's inductee, an article recently published in the Detroit News declares. The article, written by E. A. Batchelor, Jr., of the Detroit News staff, was based on interviews and observations at Fort Knox, Ky., following the recent increase in the influx of inductees into the Army. The article is reproduced in part below:

"Boredom, inefficiency, and lack of respect for their leaders are the three best remembered gripes of those drafted in the early mobilization before World War II.

"Here at Fort Knox where more than 1,000 Michigan men will arrive this month for training, the Army is determined that, whatever grievances its recruits may have, these complaints won't be among them.

"Long gone are the days of early 1941, when men drilled with wooden 'rifles' and engaged in dispiriting maneuvers with stove pipes representing mortars and trucks symbolizing tanks.

"As one training officer remarked here, 'Today's draftee may resent the discipline, his girl may not write often enough, and he may be taking a pay cut, but he won't

be able to say he is getting slipshod training.'

"Today's Army inductees fire a rifle within 2 weeks after putting on a uniform, are taught by noncoms who saw combat service in World War II and Korea. Recruits learn their trade by using modern equipment instead of reading a field manual.

"These may well be more important morale factors than such fringe benefits as artificial floral centerpieces on the mess hall table and the fact that even the fatigues uniforms can be tailored to fit.

"And even if some draftees choose not to like the Army, the Army likes them. Some sociologists and educators may deplore the young man of today, but the Army thinks he is just fine.

"In the words of Col. Dan S. McMillin, commander of one of the training regiments here, 'There can be little wrong with a country that is producing young men like these. I cannot express how proud I am of them nor what a thrill it is to have this training assignment.'

"They are head and shoulders above the last generation of soldiers in education, desire, and sense of responsibility.'

"What is more, as the draft increasingly becomes the chief source of military manpower, the quality is increasing, many here believe.

"Sgt. Henry Murphy, an 18-year veteran, declares, 'My present training company is better right now in its third week than the ones a few months ago were at the completion of their 8-week cycle.'

"Before, our trainees were chiefly volunteers in their late teens. We had to be mother and father to them. Now we are getting men, the draftees in their early 20's.

"They may not be here by choice but they are wonderful material.'

"And Kenneth Ginnery, of Clawson, a trainee in another company said:

"The best thing about this program is the noncoms who are teaching us. They know their jobs.'

"Twenty years ago this would have bordered on heresy.

"After these 16 weeks of basic training, the recruits will be assigned to divisions all around the world for the rest of their time in service.

"Drafted men now make up 70 percent of the new arrivals here."

## Col. Gimenez Twice Director For Puerto Rico

Col. Rafael Gimenez-de la Rosa, who died last December 20 in Washington, was State Director of Selective Service for two separate duty tours, and on another occasion was an officer on the Puerto Rico headquarters staff early in World War II.

His latest tour as State Director began in 1954. Previously he held the office in 1948-50. In 1940-42, he was chief of the manpower division of Puerto Rico headquarters.

Colonel Gimenez entered the Puerto Rico National Guard in 1922 as a private. By 1940, when he went on active duty, he had attained the rank of major. During the period 1922 to 1940, he was employed by the Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and in 1940 was Chief of the Division of Accounts and Property, and General Manager of the Coffee Price Stabilizing Corporation.

Colonel Gimenez left Selective Service in 1942 and served in Puerto Rico, Panama, and the Far East during World War II. In 1946, he was assigned to the staff and faculty of the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

His first appointment as State Director of Puerto Rico was made in July 1948. In June 1950, he was again assigned to Fort Leavenworth. Following this second tour of duty at Fort Leavenworth, Colonel Gimenez again served in the Far East in Korea until his most recent appointment as State Director.

Colonel Gimenez, who had been ill for some time, was 58 years old last October 21.

Services were held in Puerto Rico December 23.

## Lack of Fitness, Medical Care, Costs in Manpower

About 2 in 5 of the 6,000,000 Selective Service registrants given preinduction examinations by the Armed Forces during the 13 years of the System's current program have been found unfit for military duty from all causes.

A million of these rejects have been disqualified for physical reasons alone. It has been estimated that as many as 1 out of every 4 of these physically unacceptable men might not have been found militarily unfit had the opportunities for physical fitness, preventative, corrective, and care programs been available as they were growing up.

There is evidence in Selective Service experience under the World War II operation and the System's present activities under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, of some decline in the physical fitness of young men.

## Long-Range Scientific, Technical Manpower Outlook Is Subject of Government Study

More than 86,000 Selective Service registrants are deferred for industrial occupations. A large number of these men carrying on vital civilian work are scientists and engineers.

Although these registrants are deferred solely on the basis of their individual status, the overall supply and demand for such skilled manpower has direct bearing on Selective Service classification policies.

Therefore, the following material taken from a recent study by the National Science Foundation will be of interest to members of the System. The study is entitled "The Long-Range Demand for Scientific and Technical Personnel," and was

prepared for the Foundation by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

As the study points out in its introduction:

"The contributions of science and technology to the national defense and welfare have been repeatedly emphasized in recent years. Rapid growth in scientific and engineering occupations, acute personnel shortages in many specialties, and the

almost universal expectation of continued expansion in demand for technical personnel have focused attention on this relatively small but dynamic and highly important segment of the labor force."

The study first arrives at estimates of the probable level of scientific and engineering employment in the total civilian economy, excluding teachers in the secondary schools and below, in 1970. Then examines the implications of the projected demand for education and training of such personnel during the 1960's.

Growth in the employment of scientific and engineering personnel from 1,096,000 in 1959 to 2,032,000 in 1970 is foreseen in the study. This means an increase of about 85,000 persons per year. In addition, an estimated 21,000 per year will be needed for replacements resulting in an annual demand of more than 106,000 scientific and engineering personnel per year through 1969.

The demand is allocated between the two major fields with engineering estimated to require at least 81,000 new entrants annually, a science, at least 25,000.

Based on past studies, the report estimates that as many as 19,000 persons may enter engineering fields annually from sources other than the graduating classes of engineering colleges. If this trend continues, engineering schools will have to supply about 62,000 engineers annually to meet demand.

Past studies indicate that about 14 percent of the engineering college graduates do not enter the engineering profession as covered by the study. To get the 62,000 needed annually, then, graduating classes of about 72,000 will be required each year.

But, the study points out, in 1960 the Nation's engineering school granted only 45,753 engineering degrees. An increase of 80 percent is expected in the number of degrees granted by 1970. If engineering degrees are increased by this much the annual average number of such degrees for the decade of the 1960's will be only 58,000, considerably short of the estimated need for 72,000 annually to meet projected demand.

Similar analysis of the supply and demand picture for scientist shows a somewhat brighter prospect overall. The annual demand for scientists in the economy, excluding teaching below college level, of 25,000 must be filled almost exclusively from those graduating with science degrees. Although about 60,000 degrees were awarded in science in 1959, the great majority of these graduates do not enter into scientific employment as defined in the study. In order to produce the 25,000 estimated as needed annually through 1969, an average of 83,900 science degrees must be awarded. The expected annual average number of science degrees over this decade is 80,000.

## Award Scale For Suggestions Is Liberalized

The Federal Government believes there's untapped value lying unused in the ideas of its employees.

To bring it into the open, a new and more liberal scale of awards for employee suggestions has been established.

The new basic scale for determining the awards where tangible benefits result from an employee suggestion has been included in Administrative Bulletin 2.80, as amended September 5, 1961, by National Headquarters.

One change, also applicable to awards where benefits are intangible, sets the minimum amount at \$15 rather than \$10 as previously.

To qualify for any award, suggestions must be worth at least \$50 in tangible benefits under the new scale. The former minimum was \$1.

Except for the new higher \$15 minimum award, the new scale does not provide any larger award than the old unless the tangible benefits exceed \$1,000. Under both the old and new scales, awards are at the rate of \$5 per \$100 of tangible benefits up to \$1,000.

Under the old scale, tangible benefits from \$1,000 to \$10,000 earned the employee an additional award at the rate of \$5 for each \$200 of benefits.

Under the new scale, the \$5 per \$100 rate of award applies right up to benefits worth \$10,000.

Thus, the new scale provides for \$500 in awards compared to \$275 for suggestions worth \$10,000 to the Federal Government.

Under the old scale, when the tangible benefit exceeded \$10,000, an award was provided at the rate of \$5 for each \$1,000 of tangible benefits up to \$10,000. The award for a suggestion worth that maximum amount would have been \$725 under the old scale.

Under the new scale, an award rate of \$5 for each \$200 of benefits between \$10,000 and \$20,000 is applicable, thus providing for an

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of October 31, 1961.

Relative standings of the 37 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Guam.....	13.26
Puerto Rico.....	13.01
Idaho.....	12.72
Virgin Islands.....	10.09
Wisconsin.....	9.23
Alabama.....	8.82
Nevada.....	8.80
Nebraska.....	7.66
Montana.....	7.66
Hawaii.....	7.33
Washington.....	7.07
Missouri.....	6.97
Wyoming.....	6.86
Utah.....	6.67
Maryland.....	6.51
Vermont.....	6.50
North Carolina.....	6.43
Minnesota.....	6.34
North Dakota.....	6.23
South Dakota.....	6.22
Oklahoma.....	6.02
Texas.....	5.83
Ohio.....	5.74
Kentucky.....	5.73
New Jersey.....	5.55
New York.....	5.41
New Hampshire.....	5.15
District of Columbia.....	5.06
Indiana.....	5.04
Michigan.....	5.04
Maine.....	4.76
Arizona.....	4.66
Connecticut.....	4.53
Florida.....	4.27
Rhode Island.....	4.23
Mississippi.....	3.96
Georgia.....	3.71

award of \$750 for a suggestion worth \$20,000.

And for suggestions which are worth more than \$20,000 to the Government, additional awards under the new scale are at the rate of \$5 for each additional \$1,000 in benefits. Thus, a suggestion worth \$100,000 under the new scale may earn the employee \$1,150. This is an increase of \$425 over the old scale for ideas yielding the same in tangible benefits.

Under both scales, awards for benefits in excess of \$100,000 are at the rate of \$5 per \$5,000 in benefits.

These scales are not mandatory. The Director of Selective Service has the authority to award different amounts where it is justified.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XII

WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 1962

Number 2

## First President's Advice Is Appropriate Today

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

February is the month of the birthday of George Washington. It is the month of National Defense Week. It is fitting that his birthday should be associated with observance of measures for national defense.

In his message to Congress December 3, 1793, he wrote, "There is a rank due to these United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace \* \* \* it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

There are many requirements for a nation to be ready for war. The Selective Service System has an opportunity to see the extent to which we, as a people, are ready individually to prepare to become ready for war. The facts are disturbing.

The President of the United States has commented on the large numbers of young men who have been found physically unacceptable for military service. He has used this fact as one of the evidences of the need for a physical development program.

In addition, there are approximately an equal number of young men who have been found unacceptable for military service because of inability to meet mental standards. The nonacceptance of half or more of those examined indicates that so far as these regis-

(Continued on page 2)

## I-S Criteria Deleted From Regulations

Amendments to Selective Service regulations made by Executive Order No. 10984, signed by the President January 5, 1962, has eliminated from the regulations detailed class standing and qualification test score criteria used in considering registrants for student deferments.

The elimination of these criteria from the regulations was a step taken to emphasize their advisory character. Neither these nor other kinds of information on status and performance of students are binding on local boards.

The amended regulations provide for the authority to issue class standing, test score, or other criteria in other administrative publications for the advice of local boards.

The Selective Service College Qualification Test will continue to be offered for college students, and the test score will be available in the registrant's file. Similarly, SS Forms 109 and 103 will continue in use and be available to schools to submit to local boards on request of the registrant, the local board, or any official of the Selective Service System.

The same information which has always been available to local boards in considering student deferments will continue to be available. Elimination from the regulations of the detailed criteria is in a way intended to imply that this valuable information on status, performance, and potential of students should not be considered, together with other information, in determining whether a registrant should be deferred as a student.

## Draft Calls Cut As Army Attains Manpower Goals

Attainment of new, higher manpower goals by the Army resulted in lower calls on the Selective Service System for February and March, the Department of Defense said, in announcing that 14,000 men had been requisitioned. The call for February is for 8,000, and for March, 6,000 men.

The latest calls bring the total number of men inducted, including outstanding calls, since 1948 to approximately 2,880,000.

The strength of the Army as of November 30, 1961, was more than 1,060,000 compared to about 878,000 a year earlier. The November 30, 1961, figure was about 40,000 above a month earlier.

Total strength of the Department of Defense on last November 30 was about 2,781,000 compared with 2,500,000 a year earlier.

## New Class Made Available For Registrants Qualified For Service in Emergency

Class I-Y, the first entirely new Selective Service classification to be established in several years, was made available to the local boards in January.

The new class, as the System was informed in August 1960, permits the identification of men who probably would be qualified for military service in an emergency, but who are not qualified under current Armed Forces standards.

Operations Bulletin No. 240, is-

sued January 11, 1962, advised local boards to begin use of the new classification. Amended regulations will be issued in the near future. The new classification was created by amendments to the regulations issued by the President in Executive Order No. 10984.

Operations Bulletin No. 223, issued August 11, 1960, set out the procedure for evaluating the physical, mental, and moral qualifications of registrants, through the use of letter symbols. The combination of symbols assigned reflect whether a registrant was currently qualified, qualified in an emergency, or probably not qualified for any military service.

Under that Operations Bulletin, local boards were to delay reclassification out of Classes I-A, I-A-O, and I-O of registrants deemed qualified in an emergency, but who are not qualified under current standards. These registrants, although they received notification that they were not qualified under current Armed Forces standards, were not informed of their status as qualified in an emergency.

With the creation of the new classification, the registrants identified since August 1960 as qualified in an emergency can now be reclassified into Class I-Y, and notice of classification sent to them.

It is anticipated that local boards will receive many inquiries as to the meaning of the new classification when registrants are notified of their classification in I-Y. In general, registrants are familiar with classifications which have long been in use, particularly with Class IV-F which formerly would have been given to the I-Y group.

The Executive order also amended other portions of the regulations to substitute the "qualified" and "not qualified" terminology for "rejected" or "unfit" or "acceptable" and similar terminology formerly used.

The order also provided a new description for Class IV-F in harmony with the new procedure. The description now is "Registrant not qualified for any military service."

The description in the regulations of Class I-Y is "Registrant qualified for military service only in time of war or national emergency."

The change of terminology, as pointed out in Operations Bulletin 223, seeks to avoid the implication of inability to contribute to the na-

(Continued on page 2)

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## First President's Advice Is Appropriate Today

(Continued from page 1)

trans are concerned they are not ready for war and will not begin to prepare to be unless their condition is improved or the standards modified downward.

To what degree the average citizen is aware of this problem is in doubt. There is a wide difference between having heard or read the facts that constitute a problem and understanding its significance in terms of personal interest because it threatens future well-being, even survival. Even if known, it is, like Mark Twain's weather, more talked about than done about. Our times demand far more in qualifications for the members of our Armed Forces and our times in many ways provide less natural means of producing people with the qualities needed.

There has been too much discussion of a few who have been called to active duty in the Armed Forces who found conditions and situations about which they com-

plained. The cause for anxiety does not lie in the fact that military duty brought complaints. It has always done so.

The cause for anxiety lies in the fact that a society has become so soft that it gives attention to this sort of expression.

It comes as a surprise to some that so much discussion would be indulged in by the public because of a few complainers and so much less said about the accomplishment of preventing war by mobilization. One is surprised when a buyer of life insurance regrets that he has not collected even though the fact that he is still alive is what prevented his collection.

February and every other month is a proper month to ponder the words of our first President. The measure of the value of our thinking will be found in the actions we take to secure peace by being ready for war.

### Classification Picture December 1, 1961

Class	Number
Total Classified	22,844,348
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	76,666
Not Examined	1,225,787
Not Available for Induction or Examination	377,148
Induction or Examination Postponed	4,845
Fathers 19 through 25	397,794
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	117,181
Under 19 years of age	158,558
I-C	
Inducted	183,413
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,344,980
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	1,136
Not Examined	6,023
Fathers	2,498
I-W	
At Work	1,707
Released	5,798
I-D Members of Reserve Component	871,653
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	14,763
College	4,731
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	90,107
II-A Apprentice	4,846
II-C Agricultural Deferment	19,540
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	256,701
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,875,527
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,142,794
IV-B Officials	39
IV-C Aliens	7,436
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	67,972
IV-F Unfit for Service	3,395,620
V-A Over Age of Liability	10,189,085

## New Class Established for Registrants Qualified for Service in Emergency

(Continued from page 1)  
tional interest inherent in such terms as "rejected" and "unfit."

The new classification makes it obvious that those men placed therein may expect to enter the military service in an emergency even though they do not meet the current high standards. The new description of Class IV-F makes it clear that the disqualification is only for military service. The connotation of the former description was one of general unfitness.

Of obvious importance is the effect of the new classification in separating the old IV-F group into two more strictly defined groups. The System will have an up-to-date estimate of the probable yield of manpower in an emergency from all men currently not qualified.

Such a refinement of the manpower inventory will facilitate mobilization in case of need.

The amended regulations also provide a new order of consideration of classes, inserting Class I-A in fourth place, below Class I-Y. Thus Class I-Y will include men who, except for the fact that they are not qualified under current standards, would be in Class I-A-O.

An appeal can be taken from classification in class I-Y. The classification reflects availability as well as qualification for service in an emergency. The new classification also extends liability to the 35th anniversary of the date of birth. It is a deferment for failure to meet current physical, mental, or moral standards.



DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE for Connecticut, Victor P. Reis, is pictured above on the golf course demonstrating his competence in the game with the use of a special clamp he designed himself to enable him to hold the golf club. Mr. Reis, a former high school football player, lost both arms in France in World War II. Before his recent appointment as Deputy Director in Connecticut, he had served as Mayor of Torrington, Conn. Mr. Reis' success in proving that "handicap" is merely something to be overcome, has won wide attention. His achievement in shooting his first par hole in his first season of golf was the subject of a feature article in the press, and an article about his active and rewarding life despite the double amputation has been scheduled in the publication of The President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$1, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

December 18, 1961—Packet No. 74 of the Selective Service Manual containing revised pages of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, including related laws, to reflect:

(1) The amendment of sections 270 and 651 of Title 10 of the United States Code which appear under section 4(d) as related laws.

(2) The amendment of sections 6(c)(2)(E) and 6(d)(1) by Public Law 87-378, approved October 4, 1961.

(3) The amendment of sections 9(g)(1), 9(g)(2), and 9(g)(4), the redesignation of section 9(g)(5) as section 9(g)(6), and the addition of a new section 9(g)(5) by Public Law 87-391, approved October 4, 1961.

December 29, 1961—Transmittal Memorandum No. 104, containing (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 44, as amended, Subject: "Postponement of Induction of Registrants Who Graduate From Law School Until Next Bar Examination," which was amended to delete instructions in paragraph 2(a) for the delivery of registrants for induction, and to delete the entire paragraph 3 pertaining to restriction of reopening of classification; and (2) The rescissions of the following numbered Local Board Memorandums:

(a) No. 10, "Permit To Leave the United States — Registrants Whose Regular Occupations Require Departure From United States."

(b) No. 11, "Acceptance of Registrants for Voluntary Enlistment in the Armed Forces."

(c) No. 35, "Railroad Retirement Board—Use of Informational Facilities."

(d) No. 36, "Transfer of Registrants' Files to Guam and the Canal Zone."

(e) No. 37, "Verification of Status of Registrants."

(f) No. 49, "Consideration of Apprentices for Classification in Class II-A."

January 10, 1962—Operations Bulletin No. 239, as amended, Subject: "Discontinuance of Mail to Registrants in Cuba and Postponement of Their Physical Examination and Induction," which was revised to discontinue the sending of any mail to registrants in Cuba and to provide for the postponement of their physical examination and induction.

January 11, 1962—Operations Bulletin No. 240, Subject: "Classifi-

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

The impact of mobilization on industry and agriculture occupied the attention of the Selective Service System in February 1942. The System's newspaper for this month 20 years ago carried lengthy articles on both aspects of the occupational deferment problem.

The Director of Selective Service dealt in some detail with the industrial manpower problem in an address in Cleveland, Ohio. He pointed out the responsibility of industry to furnish information and to contemplate that any man who can be replaced will not be deferred. He also stressed the fact that even those deferred as necessary men were left in their jobs only until a man not liable for service or a woman could be found or trained as a replacement.

The February 1942 issue of the paper also reported a working agreement arrived at between the Director and the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to agricultural manpower. Arrangements were made for State and county Agriculture Department war boards to furnish information on agricultural manpower needs and sup-

pplies. The two officials also took note of the problem of men leaving agricultural work for industrial jobs. The Director's editorial in the February 1942 paper was concerned with the question of "What Is a Necessary Man?"

Plans were going forward in February 1942 for the third lottery to establish order numbers for registrants of the third registration held that month. The drawing was set for March 17. The paper announced that the order numbers of February 1942 registrants would not be integrated with order numbers of the two previous registrations, but would be reached when their age group was called.

A trial run of a plan to rehabilitate rejected registrants was authorized for the States of Maryland and Virginia. The pilot program would guide a decision on whether rehabilitation would be carried on as a nationwide project. Registrants whose disabilities were certified by the Army as remediable were eligible for medical or dental attention, and payment of the physician or dentist was authorized by the Federal Government.

## Board Records Resue Wins Cash, Certificate

A cash award and a Certificate of Merit has been approved by the Director for Mrs. Kathleen Dispensa, Assistant Clerk of Local Board No. 49, Galveston, Tex., for outstanding courage, initiative, and devotion to duty in the destructive aftermath of Hurricane Carla, September 1961. Mrs. Dispensa saved board records from damage from the storm.

The Director also recently approved the following awards for suggestions presented through the Incentive Awards Program:

Cash awards: Mrs. Alma M. Panholzer, Appointee Unit Supervisor, National Headquarters; Mrs. Edith M. Walsh, Secretary-Stenographer, C & R Division, National Headquarters; Jonathan E. Wolfe, Administrative Assistant, State Headquarters, Little Rock, Ark.

Certificates of award: Anthony R. Bauer, Clerk, Local Board No. 78, Bartlesville, Okla.; Mrs. Victoria E. Carlom, Clerk-Typist, Local Board Group C, Tacoma, Wash.; Richard L. Maus, Storekeeping Clerk, State Headquarters, Boise, Idaho; Mrs. Katherine S. McFadden, Clerk, Local Board No. 45, Kingstree, S.C.; Mrs. Lila E. Rohrstaff, Clerk, Local Board No. 68, Sheboygan, Wis.; Mrs. Katherine E. Tobias, Clerk, Local Board No. 75, Toledo, Ohio.

certification of Registrants in Class I-Y," concerning the classification in Class I-Y of registrants found qualified for military service only in time of war or national emergency.

## Call Amended For Dentists, Veterinarians

Amended calls for 154 dentists and 67 veterinarians, all to be assigned to the Army, were issued on January 10, 1962.

Under the amended call, dentists will be ordered for induction up to age 27. The call excludes any dentist who is 27 or older on the date the order is issued.

The original call, Call No. 31, was for only nonfather dentists under age 26. The amendment was necessary to produce the required numbers to fill the call. In addition, the amended call allocates the call to the various States.

Veterinarians up to age 28 are subject to being ordered under the amended call. Excluded are veterinarians who would be 28 or older on the date the order is issued.

Under the original call, only veterinarians under 26, both fathers and nonfathers were to be ordered.

The veterinarian call also has been allocated to the various States.

## President Issues Statement Urging Safety on the Job

President Kennedy recently issued a statement on safety in the Federal service, declaring:

"In accord with our national concern for human life and the well-being of all citizens, it is the policy of the Federal Government to safeguard from injury all those who work for it."

The statement called for the establishment of vigorous accident prevention programs in every agency of the executive department. The President noted that he had directed the Secretary of Labor to provide assistance to all agencies through the Federal Safety Council and its field affiliates.

Emphasizing the President's policy, the Director of Selective Service recently informed State directors of the policy statement, and again called attention to Administrative Bulletin No. 1.80 providing for the establishment and administration of the safety program of the Selective Service System.

## Senior Indiana SSS Official Resigns at 93

The oldest member of Indiana's Selective Service family has resigned from his post as Government Appeal Agent for Indiana Local Board No. 23, of Rochester.

He is Charles C. Campbell, who celebrated his 93rd birthday on May 7 of this year.

Mr. Campbell has served with the System as appeal agent since September 20, 1948.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100 percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of November 30, 1961.

Relative standings of the 37 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	12.91
Idaho.....	12.74
Guam.....	12.62
Virgin Islands.....	10.09
Wisconsin.....	9.17
Alabama.....	8.76
Nevada.....	8.63
Montana.....	7.96
Hawaii.....	7.62
Nebraska.....	7.62
Washington.....	7.07
Missouri.....	6.91
Wyoming.....	6.90
Utah.....	6.66
Vermont.....	6.50
North Carolina.....	6.47
Maryland.....	6.47
Kentucky.....	6.34
South Dakota.....	6.27
Oklahoma.....	6.22
North Dakota.....	6.16
Texas.....	5.99
Minnesota.....	5.91
Mississippi.....	5.88
Ohio.....	5.81
Indiana.....	5.44
New York.....	5.39
New Jersey.....	5.30
District of Columbia.....	5.27
New Hampshire.....	5.10
Michigan.....	5.04
Arizona.....	4.71
Maine.....	4.62
Rhode Island.....	4.50
Connecticut.....	4.44
Florida.....	4.17
Georgia.....	3.77

## New Legislation Brings Change In Regulations

Recent amendments to the Selective Service Regulations provide for the accelerated induction of men who enter the 6-month Reserve program before age 26 and who thereafter are certified as unsatisfactory participants by their component.

The amended regulations give effect to Public Law 87-378, approved October 4, 1961. That legislation extended the so-called penalty induction provisions, formerly applicable only to men who entered the reserve under age 18½, to older reservists.

The numbers of men certified for accelerated inductions has shown a steady decline. Whether the reserve components and the National Guard will certify greater numbers as a result of the new law is, of course, unknown. The same legislation gave the National Guard the authority to order unsatisfactory participants to 45 days of active duty. The trend of accelerated inductions in numbers will depend on the manner in which the reserve components and National Guard make use of the authority provided for them to enforce satisfactory participation.

The extension of the authority to certify older reservists for accelerated induction will have practical effect mostly in the cases of those reservists who, when certified, are younger than the age at which they would be reached for induction in normal processing—between 22 and 23, as a national average.

The authority to certify older 6-month reservists for accelerated induction for unsatisfactory participation applies only to those reservists who enter the reserve after the effective date of the act, October 4, 1961.

## Board Chairman In Alabama Is Far From Idle

There's a saying to the effect that if you want a job done, give it to a busy man.

The saying is applicable to Grady J. Long, chairman of Local Board No. 52 of Morgan County, Ala. Chairman Long's activities were described in the September 1961 issue of Alabama's Selective Service newspaper.

Chairman Long also is mayor of Hartselle, a city of more than 5,000. And in addition to these important posts, Mr. Long is also superintendent of his Baptist Sunday School, where he is a deacon. He is also town attorney, judge of Recorder's Court, president of the Hartselle Civitan Club, past president of the Chamber of Commerce, and currently heads the Morgan County United Fund Drive in Hartselle.

## Details of Teacher Supply, Demand Analyzed in Report

The nation's universities, colleges, and junior colleges needed 28,900 new teachers in September 1961, and annual needs will increase steadily through the decade. These are the conclusions on teacher supply and demand reached by National Education Association in its biennial report on teacher supply, issued recently.

The need for September 1961 was for 16,400 replacements and 12,500 to serve increased enrollments.

The annual need in 1970 for new teachers will be 35,700. The forecast is for a teaching staff of 346,800 to serve an enrollment of 6,150,000.

The research report, in its summary, also noted:

"If, as is assumed in the projections, the present distribution of teachers among the fields remains about constant, the natural sciences will demand the greatest number of new recruits—almost 49,000—followed by the social sciences and the fine arts—over 37,000 each. Following closely will be English and education, then engineering. The anticipated demand in mathematics is about equal to the demand in the combined physical sciences.

"During the intervening years many new influences may arise to modify the present outlook. At this moment the resources are not in sight to provide this enormous

expansion of teaching staff. Along with the question of numbers, therefore, is the question of qualifications of new teachers. The evidence presented in . . . this report would seem to indicate that the needed numbers, if obtained, will be at the expense of qualifications . . ."

In another section, the report, points out how figures on the number of doctor's degrees may be misleading in estimating sources of new college teachers.

Only slightly more than one-half of those receiving doctor's degrees in the academic years 1958-59 and 1959-60 actually entered new occupations, the reports disclosed. Nearly 23 percent of the doctor's degree graduates for those 2 years were already in full service as college teachers. More than 20 percent were already established in other occupations.

Of those entering new occupations, the report continues, college teaching attracted only about 43 percent. Thus, less than 23 percent of a typical current doctor's degree graduating of 9,000 enters college teaching.

The analysis emphasizes that total figures on students attaining maximum qualification as teachers is not a good guide to the Nation's actual or potential success in combating the teacher shortage.

In specific fields of study, the situation is even more dramatic. The report cites figures on doctor's degree graduates in chemistry as an example.

The number of doctor's degrees is greater in chemistry than any other single field for the 2 years studied. Fewer than 1 in 20 is a teacher at the time he receives his degree compared to about 23 percent for all degree winners. Therefore, greater numbers of doctor's graduates in chemistry than other fields are available for new occupations, but fewer than 15 percent enter college teaching.

On the other hand, this is a field where the college teacher shortage is most severe.

Similar trends are noted in physics and mathematics.

## On-job Training Emphasized For Reservists

The solution of operational problems by staff action will be emphasized form of training in weekly drills and on-the-job training for Selective Service Reserve Units and National Guard Sections through June 1963.

During the training year which begins on July 1, 1963, each unit and section will attend a training conference for its annual tour of active duty. Here each will act as a State headquarters staff and will compete with others in the effective handling of typical Selective Service situations.

## Headquarters Visitor

A visitor who recently registered with National Headquarters with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information was: Mrs. Sadie C. Wells, Clerk, Local Board No. 76, Ripley, Miss.

## Innocent Error Poses Problem For Board Clerk

The facts in this story are altered intentionally for obvious reasons. But the point of the story remains.

A group of inductees was being accorded recognition. All but one was a volunteer for induction.

The individual according the honor mistakenly assumed that all were volunteers, and this assumption was publicly announced.

The nonvolunteer was obviously pleased, proud, although perhaps embarrassed. He did not move to correct the error.

Neither did the clerk, who was present, but who could not have prevented the mistake.

What would you have done, if for instance, the nonvolunteer was being inducted as an unsatisfactory member of the Ready Reserve?

## Travels 100 Miles To Board Meetings For Past 20 Years

The dedication of uncompensated officials of Selective Service is an accepted fact in the System. But occasionally this dedication is illuminated by a specific case.

Take the chairman of Local Board No. 18, of Oregon, Frank J. Schmitz, who recently was presented a certificate for 20 years of service.

Mr. Schmitz was a merchant on the Klamath Indian Reservation, some distance from Klamath Falls. During his 20 years with the local board, he traveled 100 miles for every meeting, missing only six in the entire period. In addition, he has served as registrar for the Beatty, Oreg., area, and during the Korean war spent many full days aiding registrants.

Although he has retired, having reached age 78, Mr. Schmitz still serves with the board and as registrar.

## Order to Report For Induction Included RSVP?

A local board clerk in Wyoming received the following letter from a registrant who was ordered to report for induction:

"Dear Mrs. Glasscoe:  
"I accept your invitation . . ."

## Newspaper Item Is Shock To Clerk

One of the System's local board clerks was shocked to read in the local paper an item giving the military address of a local boy who had been recently inducted. The item, with omissions, read:

"The address for . . . , who was recently abducted into the United States Army, is . . ."

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XII

WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 1962

Number 3

## Brotherhood Week Aims Vital Day-to-Day

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

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Brotherhood Week was observed in February, but if the purpose for which it was established is to be forwarded, then every week must be Brotherhood Week. It is fitting and necessary to highlight the desirable by the establishment of particular times to talk about actions that we should take every day. The success of these observance weeks will be measured by how well we react in the manner we indicate in our dedication period.

Our lives are busy and full ones, and there are so many things that seem to get lost if we do not periodically relook at things that are basic and fundamental. Our concentrations are

forever torn by the conflict between our long-range interests and those that seem monumental at the moment but tomorrow will have faded into the forgotten.

The problems we reassess during Brotherhood Week fall within this area. In the long range there is no question of what is wise. Our strength, whether in community, State, or Nation, depends largely on the degree to which each citizen unreservedly believes his best interests depend on the continued well-being of the Nation. The short-range view finds competitive and conflicting interests. If there is a scarcity of anything, money, food, housing, even parking space, short-range interests make us behave far less than brotherly. If we would act today as if our lives tomorrow would depend on the good will of our fellow citizens and they in turn would do the same we would be living Brotherhood Week objectives every day. Our failures create the problems that Brotherhood Week hopes to help to solve.

Our past history from the days when transportation and communication were lacking encouraged our forefathers to defend every possession because knowledge of other places, of other people, or other things was lacking. The coming of one who was a stranger, who was different, could only reduce the supply of food, living space, and all other conditions for living.

There were many reasons for the success of this attitude when the limitations on mobility compelled us to remain relatively fixed with little information about how others lived and no means of moving quickly to share resources available to them.

Communications have made possible knowing almost instantaneously about all dwellers of the earth. Information flows in quan-

(Continued on page 2)

## System Adopts New, Top Award For Rare, Outstanding Service

A Distinguished Service Award for outstanding and exceptionally meritorious service to the Selective Service System has been established by the Director of Selective Service.

The new award will honor those relatively rare contributions which warrant special recognition far exceeding that which is presently accorded service of unusual benefit to the System by Certificates of Achievement and of Merit. It is anticipated that not more than one or two of these Distinguished Service Awards will be approved in any one year, and that in other years none may be presented.

The new award was announced in Administrative Bulletin No. 1.61, dated February 12, 1962.

Recommendations for the award may be made by any member of the System through normal administrative channels. The Administrative Bulletin specifies the

information to be forwarded with a recommendation.

Emphasizing the relative rarity with which the new award is expected to be presented, the Bulletin concludes:

"The Selective Service System Distinguished Service Award will be awarded only to those persons who have distinguished themselves by their performance of an exceptionally meritorious act or service of great benefit to the Selective Service System. To merit recognition for this award, the act or service must have been performed in a manner which is clearly outstanding. Superior performance of normal duty will not alone justify this award."

The Distinguished Service Award will be placed in a 12-by-18-inch folder of leather or other suitable material, bearing the recipient's name on the outside. Opposite the certificate will be the citation.

## Reserve Report Reviews Screening, Critical Skills

The reserve screening processes of the Armed Forces produce a part of every local board's workload—Standby Reserve files. A portion of the 1961 fiscal year report of the Secretary of Defense to the President and the Congress on Reserve Forces on screening and critical skills is reprinted below as a matter of interest to members of the System.

"During fiscal year 1961 the military services and the Coast Guard continued their screening of the Ready Reserve, as required by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, in order to insure its availability for active duty during a national emergency. Screening covered a total of 2,388,735 reservists. The screening process removed a total of 552,756 from the Ready Reserve, either by transfer to the Standby or Retired Reserve, or by discharge. Specifically, 345,516 officers and en-

listed men were transferred to the Standby or Retired Reserve and 207,240 were discharged.

"The screening operation during fiscal year 1961 reduced the Ready Reserve to a strength of 2,637,949 on June 30, 1961, including the Coast Guard, well below the statutory ceiling of 2,900,000 authorized by law. Similarly, screening kept the total of Ready Reservists in the military departments, not on active duty, to 2,397,639, well within the limit of 2,500,000 approved by the Secretary of Defense. An additional 209,261 reservists were on extended active duty on June 30. In the Coast Guard Ready Reserve there were 777 on active duty and 30,272 not on active duty. \* \* \*

"Under the provisions of section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, persons possessing critical skills who are engaged in civilian occupations in critical defense supporting industry or research activities affecting national defense may be permitted to enlist in the Ready Reserve for an 8-year period. During fiscal year 1961 the Reserve Components enlisted 882 men into this program. They perform 3 months' active duty for training and are then screened to the Standby Reserve. Since the program's inception in early 1956, more than 10,282 persons have been enlisted under its provisions."

## Enlistment Record Up

Voluntary enlistments in the U.S. Army increased during 1961, to mark a steady advance during the past 4 years. During fiscal year 1961, there were 116,093 no-prior-service enlistments, compared to 102,114 in fiscal year 1960. During the first quarter of fiscal year 1962, the trend has continued with enlistments over 16 percent above the same period a year ago (Army Information Digest).

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## Brotherhood Week Aims Vital Day-to-Day

(Continued from page 1)

tities that threatens our abilities to convert it to our use.

Transportation makes it almost impossible to have any right of privacy or seclusion as the terms were formerly understood. These facts indicate that we must live knowing about each other. It is useless to hide the obvious. The question of fair distribution of the products of our common effort must be met and solved by all participants aware of the facts though not necessarily agreeing on the significance of these facts. The evaluation of each human being must be based on his or her participation in measures acceptable by the whole as good for the whole. Factors that had root in our fears of the unknown—the outsider—must be modified as our ability to measure contributions to our common good increases.

The lifeboat is no place for individuals who do not want to reach

shore or who are willing to drown in order to insure a similar fate for others of their boat mates. Our Nation can no more afford divisions that weaken because of the absence of a common objective or by one too blurred to be clearly and continuously recognized by all our citizens.

Unity must not be with the loss of individualism, but individualism even though gained will be lost to a compulsory unity if it does not find a cooperative discipline which makes a unity of all citizens possible.

The same approach must be made to the acceptance of the obligations of citizenship as are sought in the demands for the privileges of citizenship.

To the advancement toward brotherhood, the Selective Service System has made many contributions by its allocation of the demands of obligation. It will continue to do so.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

Twenty years ago this month, the Selective Service System was primarily concerned with attuning its operations to the requirements of a Nation at war.

A lengthy article in the System newspaper in March 1942 dealt with the tightening of occupational deferment policies. The article discussed a memorandum issued to the local boards which pointed out the need for more careful consideration of the essential character of the activity in which the registrant is engaged, the occupation he holds in that activity, and the need for the registrant in that occupation.

The same issue of the System newspaper reported that the Director had advised all local boards that they would soon receive instructions covering the reconsideration from a wartime viewpoint of the claims of all men in deferred classification.

March, 20 years ago, also witnessed the lottery of those men who had been registered February 16, 1942. The March issue of the System newspaper carried the now familiar picture of Secretary of War Stimson drawing the first capsule, No. T-3485, from the historic bowl on March 17. Instructions for the classification of registrants of

the Third Registration were in preparation at National Headquarters.

While the processing of the Third Registration was thus still underway, the President already had proclaimed the Fourth Registration for April 27, 1942. It required the registration of men 45 to 64 years old, inclusive, who had not previously registered.

As another step in the organization of the Nation's manpower inventory for better utilization, the System, in March 1942, began to gather vocational information on all registrants not already in the military service. Occupational questionnaires were being sent first to registrants of the Third Registration. The data gathered through the questionnaires was to be furnished to the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel and to the United States Employment Service.

The Director, in an editorial in the March 1942 issue of the System paper, discussed the delicate and judicial nature of local board and appeal board classification actions, stressing their vital importance to the war effort, and the approach officials of the System should take toward this function.

# Annual Report of Director Reviews Highlights of Year

The Annual Report of the Director of Selective Service to the Congress was recently distributed.

The operations for the fiscal year and for the period since the present operation began in 1948 were summarized in the introduction to this 11th annual report since it was first required by the 1951 amendments to the act. The introduction to the report states, in part:

"During the fiscal year the Department of Defense placed requisitions with Selective Service for 58,000 registrants for induction, and the System supplied 61,070. This brought the total number of men inducted since 1948 to 2,746,889. In addition, the year saw about 350,000 original male enlistments stimulated by this induction activity, which increased the total of such enlistments to 4,780,000 for the period since 1948."

"Under the Reserve programs of the Armed Forces, Selective Service at the close of fiscal year 1961 had statutory jurisdiction over 1.3 million Standby Reservists, and responsibility for determining the availability of these men for recall to active duty in the event of war or national emergency. Since the establishment of the Critical Skills Reserve Program in 1956, the local boards of the System had approved 13,012 applications for this program and 10,353 of these men had enlisted.

"The net increase in registration during the fiscal year amounted to 1.5 million, bringing the total number of living registrants up to 24.3 million. Of these, 22.1 million had been classified. Among the latter, 9.9 million were above the age of military liability, although a large majority of these men had served in the Armed Forces. Another 2.4 million were in categories of availability for service. Some 6.2 million were deferred, though 3.3 million of these were registrants who had been rejected for service because of physical, mental, or moral reasons. About 2.2 million had completed service, and 1.4 million were serving on active duty with the Armed Forces through either induction or enlistment.

"Stated concisely, the functions of the Selective Service System may be described as follows:

"1. The procurement of manpower for the active and reserve components of the Armed Forces through voluntary and involuntary methods.

"2. Maintaining records on 1.3 million Standby Reservists of the components of the Armed Forces and determining their availability for recall to active duty in time of war or national emergency.

"3. Channeling registrants through deferment classification into those occupations and activities where they will best serve the national interest.

"4. Maintaining a current inventory of military manpower resources to improve the Nation's defense posture and planning col-

laterally to be able to operate Selective Service under any possible emergency conditions that may arise in the future."

In a summary, after reviewing events of the year affecting the System, the Director states in the report:

"The regular operating functions of Selective Service have been described in this report. There is, however, another area in which the System makes an unusual contribution to the survival of this country which is seldom noted and never evaluated. It consists of the awareness that has been imparted to millions of registrants of their obligations to insure the survival of the Nation."

"It is probable that the necessity to perform service to insure national survival in an emergency will be placed upon many citizens who do not realize at the present time that such an obligation could be in their future. The law under which the Selective Service System operates is one in which the obligations are stated, and are provided more positively and more specifically than are the general obligations of the citizen to contribute to the survival of his country."

"In some forms of government the obligations are positive, definite, and continuous, and failure to live up to them results in severe punishment. It is not believed that this form of notification of the citizenry of the United States is the kind which should exist in a self-governing community. The fact remains, however, that if the Government operates with the consent of the governed, then the governed must be alert continually to the scope and nature of their obligations of citizenship. If they do not, there can be no continuation of self-governing communities."

"So a real contribution is made by the Selective Service System in keeping young male citizens continually alert to the possibility that service may be required of them and that this service has no terminal measurement if the emergency is great enough. The need for appreciation of the obligations of citizenship are most evident. The people of this country are prone to seek privileges and forget obligations except in time of great stress. However, it is dangerous to wait for emergencies before recognizing obligations. In fact, the logic of believing that citizens will respond only in emergencies would force the Nation to have frequent emergencies in order to command the services of its citizenry."

"In the present world of cold war, the people of the United States must be continually prepared to assume and effectively discharge all obligations of citizenship. Such a posture will tend to eliminate emergencies rather than requiring response to them when they occur. The Selective Service System, by its very nature, symbolizes this responsibility."

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

January 18, 1962—Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended, subject, "Status of Quotas for Enlistment in the Critical Skills Program," which was amended to advise that the Marine Corps has filled its quota of enlistments.

January 23, 1962—Operations Bulletin No. 241, subject, "Army and Air Force Cadets and Reserve Officers' Training Corps Members Not Qualified Under Medical Standards," concerning the notifying of local boards of registrants who are so disqualified and their classification in class I-Y or a lower class, and rescinding Operations Bulletin No. 219, subject, "Army and Air Force Cadets and Reservists Medically Disqualified for Retention and Enlistment or Induction."

February 7, 1962—Operations Bulletin No. 213, as amended, subject, "Registrants Discharged From the Armed Forces, Including the Reserve Components, for Physical or Mental Disability," which was amended to provide for considering the subject registrants for class I-Y or a lower class, and to rescind former paragraphs 2 and 3, thereby terminating the delays and postponements of physical examination or induction granted pursuant to those paragraphs.

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Awards for assistance to the recruiting programs of the various armed services were recently presented to the following local board clerks:

Georgia: Edward Katz, Army.

Idaho: Mrs. Fae Brines, Navy.

Kentucky: Mrs. Gussie Adams, Air Force.

Louisiana: Miss Marjorie Ferguson, Miss Bernice McMurry, and Mrs. Lois R. Wallace, Marine Corps.

Nebraska: Janet J. Jacobsen and Genevieve M. Stock, Army.

New Hampshire: Mrs. Eva B. Maynard and Miss Margaret E. Karvelas, Army; Mrs. Rose P. Maley and Mrs. M. Elizabeth McCann, Army and Navy.

South Carolina: Mrs. Elizabeth C. Suggs, Army and Air Force.

Texas: Mrs. Lucille K. Bading, Army; Mrs. Abigail A. Frazier, Mrs. Lorna M. McCraw, and Mrs. Melba L. Pittman, Navy; Mrs. Mary A. Callahan, Air Force; and Mrs. Lena R. Dees, Navy and Air Force.

## System Heads Bond Honor Roll For Fifth Time

The Selective Service System led all Federal departments and agencies in percentage of participation in the purchase of savings bonds for the quarter ending December 31, 1961. It was the fifth consecutive quarter in which the System has won this honor.

The Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee released an honor roll of departments and agencies with more than 50 percent participation. The mark achieved by Selective Service was 96.2 percent.

In second place was the Federal Home Loan Bank Board with 94.4 percent, and in third place, the Tennessee Valley Authority with 93.6 percent.

## Objector Program Growth Traced

By July 1953, one year after the start of the present Conscientious Objectors program, civilian work assignments had increased to 3,035 or roughly 41 percent of the original Class I-O pool.

By July 1954, the second year of operation, 4,450 had been absorbed.

The peak number assigned, at any one time, was reached 3 months later in October of 1954, when after 27 months of operation, 4,538 conscientious objectors were at work in the program and classified I-W.

## Education Aid Not Limited to College Study

Although most students enrolled under the War Orphans Education Assistance program pursue college studies, eligible children may also take training in business and vocational schools, the Veterans' Administration has pointed out.

Students who have completed their high school education but do not desire to attend college, and students who drop out of school when they pass the age of compulsory attendance, may enroll for business or vocational training approved by their vocational counselors, the VA explained.

Prospective students are eligible for enrollment under the program if the death of their veteran-parent was attributed to an injury or disability incurred in wartime service or in some cases of extrahazardous peacetime service. The other parent may still be alive.

Generally, between the ages of 18 and 23, these students may receive as much as \$110 a month for as many as 36 months of training when enrolled in full-time, approved courses; and smaller payments for less than full-time enrollment.

Individuals are advised on their course of training by educational or vocational counselors, the VA said. Guardians and prospective students who may be eligible should apply at their nearest VA regional office.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of December 31, 1961.

Relative standings of the 35 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Idaho	12.91
Puerto Rico	12.84
Guam	12.62
Virgin Islands	10.09
Wisconsin	9.30
Nevada	9.10
Alabama	8.75
Nebraska	7.63
Montana	7.57
Hawaii	7.54
Washington	7.11
Missouri	6.89
Wyoming	6.88
Utah	6.71
Vermont	6.51
North Carolina	6.49
Maryland	6.48
Oklahoma	6.35
Minnesota	6.31
South Dakota	6.28
Kentucky	6.25
Mississippi	5.92
North Dakota	5.86
Ohio	5.80
Indiana	5.47
New Jersey	5.43
New York	5.31
District of Columbia	5.22
Michigan	5.00
Maine	4.77
Arizona	4.57
Rhode Island	4.50
Connecticut	4.41
Florida	4.16
Georgia	3.84

## Two Retirement Routes Explained

About one out of every four applicants approved for disability retirement under the Civil Service Retirement Act could obtain the same benefits quicker by applying for optional rather than disability retirement.

A recent review of disability applications by the Civil Service Commission shows that almost 25 percent of the applicants are 60 years of age with at least 30 years of service or are age 62 with at least 12 years of service. An individual attaining either of these combinations of age and service receives the same annuity, the same health benefits, the same life insurance benefits, and is subject to the same Federal income tax rates whether he retires optionally or for disability. However, by applying for disability retirement he delays his entry on the retirement rolls by at least a month because of the additional time needed for medical examination and medical determination that he meets the disability requirements.

The main reason these employees elect the longer route to retirement stems from their mistaken belief that they receive greater benefits under disability retirement, the Commission said.

### Classification Picture January 1, 1962

Class	Number
Total Classified	22,953,467
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	98,375
Not Examined	1,183,198
Not Available for Induction or Examination	368,933
Induction or Examination Postponed	5,155
Fathers 19 through 25:	400,951
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	117,584
Under 19 years of age	154,687
I-C	201,069
Inducted	1,379,497
Enlisted or Commissioned	
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	1,229
Not Examined	5,984
Fathers	2,505
I-W	
At Work	1,773
Released	5,762
I-D Members of Reserve Component	865,327
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	16,148
College	6,297
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	92,097
II-A Apprentice	5,178
II-C Agricultural Deferment	19,722
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	276,290
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,886,212
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,125,876
IV-B Officials	38
IV-C Aliens	7,552
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	68,462
IV-F Unfit for Service	3,420,530
V-A Over Age of Liability	10,237,036

# President Urges Citizens Guard Right to Serve

Praise for the unity achieved by the Armed Forces, the response of the National Guard and Reserve to the recent callup, and an admonition to Americans to cherish their right to serve in the military forces mark the President's message for Armed Forces Day. The annual observance, in which members of the Selective Service System will participate, will be held on the third Saturday in May and during the preceding week.

The message of the commander in chief in full is:

"On Armed Forces Day, 1962, there is a more certain unity of effort among the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps than ever before in our history. When one day was set aside 13 years ago, in place of separate days of observance for each service, unification was both the problem and the compulsion. Unity of effort in combat was never a question, but unity of effort in peacetime had become a question.

"Today, Americans everywhere can view with pride the performance and preparedness of their Armed Forces. Much is still to be done, but much has been accomplished. In 1962, we could well dedicate this observance to closer unity and common effort between the civilian effort—industry, education, and civil defense—and our Armed Forces. Much is still to be done, even though many accomplishments are at hand. Our national security depends equally on both efforts—civilian and military. To field a winning combination, neither half can be in international second place.

"Any report that the commander in chief would make to the Nation on this occasion would include a salute, and a 'Well Done' to the National Guard of the Army and Air Force, and the Reserves of all the services, for their response to the call our Nation has made upon them in the past year. To those who have sacrificed, the Nation speaks in gratitude.

"My report would end with this word to the Nation: Guard zealously your right to serve in the Armed Forces, for without them there will be no other rights to guard."

## Inducted Registrant Has Found Answer To "Uncertainty"

A registrant of the Rappahannock County Local Board No. 102, of Virginia, dropped into the local board while on leave from active duty.

"How do you like the Army?" the clerk asked.

"One of the nicest things about being in the Army is that you don't have to be worried about being drafted," was the reply.

## Farewell Letter Expresses Tribute To Members of Selective Service

The success which the Selective Service System has experienced in its tasks is attributable to the loyalty and dedication of its members. This widely held conviction has frequently been expressed by the Director. It requires dedicated, selfless people to perform the often difficult and delicate jobs the System must do in such a way as to maintain public confidence and support.

These qualities in her associates in the System are paid tribute in a letter of farewell written by Mrs. M. Cecelia Gaw on her recent retirement from the Massachusetts State Headquarters staff after more than 20 years of service. While not submitted for publication, Mrs. Gaw's sentiments are reproduced in part here in the thought that they reflect the character of the involvement of members of the System in its success and of their contribution to that success. Mrs. Gaw's farewell letter to Massachusetts Selective Service personnel stated in part:

"I would be remiss to take leave of the Selective Service family without expressing my sincere gratification and appreciation for the wonderful and wholehearted cooperation which I have received throughout these years.

"As a result of my experience, I shall always associate the terms 'patriotism, loyalty, and devotion to duty' with local board members and other uncompensated personnel who have given unstintingly of their time, energy, and talents to accomplish a necessary, but unfortunately not always appreciated, public service.

"There is a genuine sense of personal satisfaction in knowing that I was intimately involved in the selection of our local board clerks. These people I shall remember as a group whose responsibilities extend far beyond the terms of a 'Position Description' and who have exhibited their devotion to duty by performing the many, varied, and extraordinary tasks assigned to them—at times under most difficult and trying conditions—in an outstanding manner.

"Naturally, there has been a close contact and relationship with the State Director, the other members of his staff, local board auditors, and the other State Headquarters personnel. What can I say except that it has been beneficial to me and, indeed, an honor to work with such loyal, highly competent, and dedicated men and women.

"Of course, I shall miss it all, as this fine organization has been a part of my life for so long, but I am extremely grateful for the privilege of having been associated with the Selective Service System and of having been able to contribute in whatever small way I could to its accomplishments."

Mrs. Gaw also wrote a personal farewell to the Director, in which she pointed out that her letter to her associates in Massachusetts "only in part indicates how very difficult it was for me to make such an important decision as to elect retirement rather than continue with the many and varied tasks which, for the most part, were richly satisfying."

## Editorial in Texas Newspaper Notes Patriotism of Local Board Members

The following editorial from the *Austin American*, Austin, Tex., is reprinted in part because of the understanding tribute it pays to uncompensated members of Selective Service:

"With so many public agencies and functions, people may not have much opportunity to recognize the continuing and mostly thankless service of small groups of their fellow-citizens in each county.

"These are the members of the local draft boards and the appeal boards, who handle all the great amount of work at the source in the Selective Service program.

"The Government, in the operation of the Selective Service System, has wisely placed the handling of the program in each community in the hands of volunteer citizens of the community. The draft boards deal directly with the

youngsters who register, qualify for, and enter service to fulfill their obligations under the universal training program and the calls for active service.

"Administration at the State level also has been placed in the State, rather than operated directly out of Washington.

\* \* \* \* \*

"In recent months, the Government has increased the callup of service personnel, both from existing Reserve and National Guard components and in the training program for recruits.

"The entire program is administered so smoothly it attracts little public attention, even though it reaches into most homes sooner or later. Its fairness and efficiency are attested by the fact that it is not public debate or controversy. And in that administration, in every community, there are the groups of volunteers who serve on the boards, citizens whose patriotic service year after year is a contribution to the Nation's security and welfare just as that of the young man who trains for combat service."

The Alamo at San Antonio, Tex., fell on March 6, 1836. Some 187 Americans, commanded by Col. William B. Travis and including James Bowie and Davy Crockett were killed.

## College Student Test Scheduled For April 17

Applications for the Selective Service College Qualification Test to be given on April 17 are now available to college students at the 4,000-plus Selective Service local boards throughout the Nation.

The test will be given at more than 500 colleges in all 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone. Scores made on the tests will provide local boards with evidence of aptitude for continued undergraduate and graduate study. The scores will not of themselves determine eligibility for deferment, but are considered with other information by the boards in determining whether to defer individual registrants for further study.

Applications for the test must be postmarked no later than midnight, Tuesday, March 27. Eligible students may obtain information about the test from any local board.

The test, used since 1951 to aid local boards in determining questions of student deferment, is administered by the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J.

To be eligible to take the test, the applicant must be satisfactorily pursuing a full-time college course, undergraduate or graduate, leading to a degree. He need not be a student of a 4-year college, but his entire course of study must be satisfactory for transfer of credits to a degree-granting institution.

The applicant must be a Selective Service registrant who intends to seek deferment as a student. He can take the test only once.

The number of students taking the test has declined in recent years because registrants normally can finish undergraduate study about the time they are currently being reached for induction, between ages 22½ and 23. However, those planning study beyond that age may need deferment, and if the size of the Armed Forces were increased substantially, the local boards would have to call progressively younger men. In either case a test score in a registrant's file provides the local board with more complete information on which to determine eligibility for student deferment.

## Problem Is Seasonal For Registrant Of Montana Board

The following report for the clerk of a Montana local board reflects the recent wintry weather which visited most parts of the Nation:

"The above-named registrant was ordered to report for induction on 9 January 1962 to be inducted on 10 January 1962 but, due to the weather, 26 inches of snow and 35 degrees below zero, was unable to get into Red Lodge.

"We will send this registrant for induction as soon as he reports in."

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Number 4

## Students Avoid Engineering, Survey Shows

An advance summary of the data collected in the 13th annual survey of engineering enrollments and degrees has been issued by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The survey was conducted by the U.S. Office of Education in cooperation with the American Society of Engineering Education.

Some highlights of the 1961 survey, using rounded figures, are taken as follows from the summary:

"The number of engineering freshmen has remained at approximately the same level for 3 consecutive years. Freshman engineering enrollment in the fall of 1961 was approximately 67,600; in the fall of 1960 it was also 67,600; and in the fall of 1959 it was 67,700. By contrast, total first-time college enrollment in all fields in the fall of 1961 was up 10.4 percent from the fall of 1960, and up 24.1 percent from the fall of 1959."

"Total undergraduate engineering enrollment was 232,100—down .9 percent from the preceding year. This is the smallest decrease reported in 4 years."

"Graduate engineering enrollments reached new peaks at all levels. Enrollment for the master's degree was 32,800—up 5.1 percent from last year; enrollment for the doctor's degree was 7,900—up to 2.1 percent from last year."

"The survey on engineering degrees conferred during 1960-61 showed the following: Bachelor's degrees, 35,900—down 5.2 percent from last year; master's and other redactor's degrees, 8,100—up 13.6 percent; and doctor's degrees 943—up 20.0 percent."

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with National Headquarters with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were: J. B. Kaney, member, Local Board No. 7, Berkeley, Calif.; Maj. Herman E. Bennett, State Headquarters, Montgomery, Ala.; Warrant Officer Rudolph Ceragioli, Selective Service Section, Nevada National Guard; and Capt. Edward Madenier, Selective Service Section of the Indiana National Guard and also a representative member of Indiana State Legislature.

## Inspiration of Colonel Glenn Arises From Character

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

The number of words spoken and written about Lt. Col. John H. Glenn during the past few weeks prevents anything except repetition. It seems to me that we can gain encouragement as citizens of this Nation from what he did and learn something about the factors that have entered into the formation of the person that Colonel Glenn is.

There is the ability of the man to see himself when hero worship of the multitudes would have confused the lesser man. He has never forgotten that he was but one member of a team of thousands. He seemed a part of the rain-drenched crowds that welcomed him to his Nation's Capital. He spoke to Congress as one who believed himself an equal of anyone but superior to no one. It was reassuring and example setting when the man who had traveled space as no other of his fellow citizens had not lost the capacity or the desire when he sees the flag to feel all over in a way that words fail to describe.

His feeling of obligation to family, to church, to community, and to his Nation is evidenced by the way he has lived.

There has been a naturalness in these recognitions that denies they were staged. Probably the most refreshing part of the image being made by Colonel Glenn has been that he was being himself.

In an age when far too much emphasis has been placed on the miracle of things and those who create them, it is confidence inspiring to find a Glenn who finds strength in a healthy body, an alert mind, and a simple faith that man must accept his responsibilities and meet them to the best of his abilities.

## School Theme Wins Class Selection Of Chairman As Outstanding Citizen

Occasionally the System takes note with satisfaction of newspaper articles, testimonial dinners, and other events which give deserved recognition to the patriotic service to the Nation given by uncompensated members of the System.

The theme writer noted:

"Today, Carl Liese knows more about Williamson County than anyone living, I would venture to say. He holds no college degree, but he is known to be an authority on many varied subjects that range from human affairs and politics to geology and history. Not only is he a student of straight historical facts, but he knows perhaps more about the people of Williamson County than anyone else alive."

The assignment was for each student to write a theme supporting their choice of an individual as the outstanding citizen of the country.

James B. Miller, the son of the local board clerk, Mrs. Eula M. Miller, wrote the theme reviewing Mr. Liese's long career of varied

The number of appeals to both State and Presidential appeal boards taken from fiscal year 1949 through fiscal year 1961 is 282,742.

## Director Urges Citizens Accept True Obligation

The continuing nature of the obligation to serve in the military forces if needed was stressed by the Director of Selective Service in a recent talk before personnel of the Illinois Selective Service System in Springfield.

The Illinois *State Journal* in a report of the meeting quoted the Director at some length. The following material paraphrases the newspaper article.

The Selective Service System must become increasingly flexible to strengthen America's chances of survival in any new world war, the Director told his Illinois audience. He warned that Americans will have to live with Selective Service for years to come and that it may not always be limited to the young.

He pointed out that the role of Selective Service has changed drastically since it was established in 1940 to provide millions of men for World War II. The Director foresaw, in his talk, that any future world war would be fought in great measure by civilian scientists and that the responsibility of making the best use of America's brain-power will be that of Selective Service.

The Director cited liberal deferments for students as an example, and said its aim is to encourage the training of engineers, scientists, professional people, and teachers who may better serve in these fields than in the military, depending on the need at the time.

General Hershey also stressed the major role of the draft a spur to enlistments.

The Director called for increased efforts on the local level to "keep our young people believing we're worth fighting for." He urged young Americans to abandon the concept that 2 years of military service will end their obligation for further service.

"We have got to get ourselves to believe that obligations last as long as life lasts," the Director told the gathering.

Visits of the Director to State conferences of this type have been made when possible. One recent conference was held in New Mexico where the Director presented length-of-service awards to members in the System in New Mexico.

A banquet meeting was attended also by representatives of other Federal and State agencies concerned with manpower, where the Director made the principal address.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

In April 1942 the System's local boards were preparing to carry out the fourth registration of men 45 to 64, inclusive, in addition to carrying on their other duties of classifying the previous registrations and filling growing calls.

The Fourth Registration, scheduled for April 27, was expected to add about 13,000,000 names to the rolls, primarily for promotion of the civilian war effort.

The Attorney General announced

## Enrollments At Record High In Colleges

According to the December issue of *Higher Education*, published by the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, a new all-time high of 3,891,000 degree-credit students enrolled in the Nation's colleges and universities in the fall of 1961. The article continued:

"This total exceeds the 3,610,000 fall enrollment of 1960 by 7.8 percent and represents a rise in opening fall enrollments for the tenth consecutive year. The data were obtained from the annual opening (fall) enrollment survey, conducted by the Educational Statistics Branch of the Office of Education. \* \* \*

"The 1961 fall enrollees included 2,424,000 men and 1,467,000 women compared with 2,271,000 men and 1,339,000 women in the fall of 1960, a percentage increase of 6.8 for men and 9.5 for women.

"The number of students enrolled for the first time in college rose to 1,026,000, a jump of 10.4 percent over the fall of 1960. Of the first-time enrollees this fall, 596,000 were men and 430,000 (41.9 percent) were women. In fall 1960, 543,000 new enrollees were men and 387,000 (41.6 percent) were women.

"The survey includes both resident and extension degree-credit students—those whose current program consists principally or wholly of work leading toward a bachelor's degree or higher—studying full time or part time, either in the day or in the evening, at nearly 2,000 institutions of higher education listed in the U.S. Office of Education Directory, Part 3, and offering degree-credit programs. Included are universities, liberal arts colleges, teachers colleges, theological and religious institutions, other types of independently organized professional schools, and junior colleges."

the ending of pre-Pearl Harbor policies of leniency toward violators of the Selective Training and Service Act. He reported, according to the System's paper 20 years ago, that 900 convictions had been obtained since October 1940.

The public generally was beginning to acquire appreciation of the duties undertaken and the job being performed by the local boards. "Appointment to a draft board is a high honor," read an editorial reproduced in this publication's predecessor, "yet the cares involved are so numerous that few have sought the distinction. A great many members, probably a majority, have actually been 'drafted' for the work, consenting to serve only because they realized that a job had to be done and that a conscientious, patriotic citizen does not have the right to refuse his services in time of need."

Another item in the April 1942 newspaper reported a series of gifts of flags to local board offices by citizen groups in recognition of the job being done.

At an Army Day banquet in Washington, D.C., on April 6, 1942, an inducted man, Sgt. Carl E. Plit, Jr., was honored as a "representative American soldier." He was selected by the Military Order of the World War.

Wrestling with the problem of "final" acceptance, the War Department had adopted a policy of liberal furloughs for newly inducted registrants. The local boards were also busy publicizing the policy and advising inductees to postpone final disposition of personal affairs until this furlough which would follow final acceptance by the Army.

April 1942 also witnessed the creation of the first War Manpower Commission with the Director of Selective Service as one member of the Commission which advised the Chairman. A press release issued with the Executive Order which created the Commission read: "The functions of the Selective Service System will continue as heretofore, except for the fact that the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission will have the right to issue directives and make regulations and standards with respect to the use and classification of the manpower needed for critical industrial agricultural and governmental requirements. In other words, the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission will have the power to see to it that adequate supplies of workers in industry and agriculture are provided from Selective Service registration records.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

February 19, 1962—Transmittal Memorandum No. 105, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 38, as amended, Subject: "Extended Liability of Deferred Registrants," which was amended to reflect in paragraphs 3 and 4 the amendment on January 5, 1962, of several sections of the Selective Service Regulations by Executive Order No. 10984.

February 19, 1962—Packet No. 75 of the Selective Service Manual containing revised pages of Parts 1617, 1619, 1622, 1623 1626, 1628, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1642, 1660, and 1680 of the Selective Service Regulations to reflect the provisions of Amendments Nos. 89 and 90, and Executive Order No. 10984, dated January 5, 1962, comprising Amendment No. 88.

February 20, 1962—Transmittal Memorandum No. 106, containing (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 62, Subject: "Transfer of Jurisdiction Over Certain Registrants From District of Columbia Local Board No. 100 (Foreign) to Other Local Boards," concerning the transfer of registrants who registered outside of the United States and who later entered and are in the United States from Local Board No. 100 (Foreign) to the local boards for the areas in which the registrants are located. (2) Local Board Memorandum No. 63, Subject: "Priority Induction Under Section 1631.8 of Selective Service Regulations," containing information and procedures relating to the processing of registrants, who have failed to serve satisfactorily as members of the Ready Reserve, for priority induction under section 1631.8 of the regulations and under section 6(c) (2) (E) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended on October 4, 1961.

March 1, 1962—Transmittal Memorandum No. 107, containing (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 61, as amended, Subject: "Selective Service Records of World Wars I and II," which was amended to indicate the present locations of the various remaining records obtained under the Selective Service Act of 1917, and the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and to specify where or to whom requests for information concerning such records shall be referred or directed. (2) Local Board Memorandum No. 64, Subject: "Civilian Work in Lieu of Induction," containing information and procedures concerning the processing of registrants classified in Class I-O for

## Korea Veteran Face Deadline On School Aid

Many of the 140,000 Korea veterans, in night school or part-time training under the Korean GI bill should accelerate their training if they wish to complete all the courses before their GI benefit terminate, the Veterans' Administration has warned.

Under the law, a Korean veteran's termination date is 8 years from the date of his discharge or release from active duty. In event may he take GI training beyond January 31, 1965.

Veterans may not be paid educational allowances after the termination dates have passed, the VA explained.

As an example, the VA cited the fact that a veteran discharged in 1955 faces a termination date next year, in 1963. A veteran discharged in 1956 has a termination date in 1964.

The VA suggests that all veterans taking Korean GI bill training check their own individual termination dates. If the termination is in 1963 or 1964, they may consider accelerating their program by taking additional courses or attending summer school.

civilian work in lieu of induction, their performance of such work and other administrative matters relating thereto. (3) The reissuance of Local Board Memorandum No. 60, Subject: "Individuals Found Unacceptable for Military Service When Processed for Initial Enlistment."

March 1, 1962—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins and Table of Cross-References of Local Board Memorandums and Operations Bulletins to Selective Service Regulations," containing the list of current bulletins, the list of bulletins which have become no longer current or in effect since September 1, 1961, and the current table of cross-references to the regulations.

March 2, 1962—Operations Bulletin No. 242, Subject: "College Qualification Test Date," concerning the making of applications for the test to be held on April 17, 1962, which will be the only test given during the 1961-62 school year.

March 5, 1962—Operations Bulletin No. 235, as amended, Subject: "Forwarding of Record of Induction (DD Form 47) Pursuant to Section 1628.4 of Selective Service Regulations," which was revised to change its title and to provide for the forwarding to the State Director monthly with SS Form No. 116 of two copies of DD Form 47 for each registrant classified in Class I-Y or Class IV-F by the local board without an armed forces physical examination and reported on the line below line 43 on SSS Form No. 116.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of December 31, 1961.

Relative standings of the 35 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Idaho	12.91
Puerto Rico	12.84
Guam	12.62
Virgin Islands	10.09
Wisconsin	9.30
Nevada	9.10
Alabama	8.75
Nebraska	7.63
Montana	7.57
Hawaii	7.54
Washington	7.11
Missouri	6.89
Wyoming	6.88
Utah	6.71
Vermont	6.51
North Carolina	6.49
Maryland	6.48
Oklahoma	6.35
Minnesota	6.31
South Dakota	6.28
Kentucky	6.25
Mississippi	5.92
North Dakota	5.86
Ohio	5.80
Indiana	5.47
New Jersey	5.43
New York	5.31
District of Columbia	5.22
Michigan	5.00
Maine	4.77
Arizona	4.57
Rhode Island	4.50
Connecticut	4.41
Florida	4.16
Georgia	3.84

## Deputy State Director Wins Freedoms Foundation Award

Lt. Col. Addison A. Millard, Inf., Deputy State Director of Selective Service for Nevada, has been awarded a medal and a cash prize by Freedoms Foundation for his entry in the service-wide essay contest on "What Can I Do for Freedom?"

Freedoms Foundation annually honors Americans for outstanding contributions to understanding of American principles in a variety of fields.

Colonel Millard's letter follows:

"As I look about the community in which I live, I gaze in wonder

at the privileges we enjoy. The highways, supermarkets, and beautiful homes are a few of the many freedoms which are so typical of the United States of America. These ideals of economy, these demonstrations of a democratic way, these very rudiments of American living, are all accepted without thought as to how, why, or whence they originated.

"What then can I do for freedom? How can I convince my children of the strife, the struggle of the early frontier, and battles our country has faced to insure that everyday wonders will continue and become even greater and more unbelievable.

"As a member of our military forces, an example of the freedoms granted under God and Flag, I must then cause my children to be aware of the precious jewel we have in living as free men and women. I must assure them that each man is born equal, without prejudice to race, color, or creed. I must lead them down the path of understanding, for it is only after hearing twisted ideas of the uninformed and uneducated that the minds of our youth cry forth with prejudices, hates, and undemocratic ways that can take the glories of the freedoms of which we have spoken. I must as well faithfully project the philosophies of the oath I took at time of entrance into our Armed Forces, under such oath, and to the greatest of my ability, I must constantly advance my understanding of the value of the American way and point out to friends and relatives the liberty we enjoy. I must do this by a steadfast example of good citizenship. I must make all proud of the uniform I am fortunate to wear, and inspire those who may now be so minded or appreciate the freedoms we know, to reevaluate their thinking and improve their citizenship.

"Many ask, 'What can they do?' Many criticize the size and power of our country by explaining that they are too insignificant to be heard or counted. Yet, I question the spirit of this thought and reason. For as important as was the individual insignificance in the battles and tribulations of yesteryears' frontier, just so important is the presumed insignificance of today's citizen—a citizen who is on a new frontier of survival in ideologies and freedoms. This is a frontier where all, from child to aged, by assuming insignificance could find themselves without the self-evident and deep-rooted freedoms we have been asking about.

"In answer, I believe that it must be said what we can do for freedom is to demonstrate our desire to retain it by living it, by setting a good American example, by education of our children in the history and philosophy of democracy, and by dedication to an informed, intelligent, and thinking American people. Only then can the balance of humanity understand what we are attempting for freedom."

## Health Fields Attract Many GI Students

More than 276,000 veterans have received training in medicine and related fields under GI bills administered by the Veterans' Administration.

The number includes 87,457 trained in medicine and surgery, 31,532 trained in dentistry, 16,415 trained in nursing, 16,660 who received premedical education, and 7,588 who received predental education.

The amount of training received varies greatly with the individual. In medicine and surgery, for example, it includes all 4 years of medical school for some and only brief postgraduate training for others.

Additional categories, with the number trained, are:

Osteopathy, 2,689; pharmacy, 32,836; veterinary medicine, 7,489; preveterinary education, 1,786; chiropody, 2,502; physical therapy, 2,546; laboratory technique, 26,351; dental hygiene, 474; dental mechanics, 11,727; medical service, 3,115; public health, 2,910; optometry, 10,009; and chiropractic, 12,016.

There is little or no overlap in the VA figures, as all of those counted as receiving premedical, predental, or preveterinary education did so under the World War II or Korea GI bills, which would not cover both the preprofessional and professional training in these fields.

The total includes 15,791 service-disabled veterans trained under the World War II vocational rehabilitation program; 1,683 trained under the Korean vocational rehabilitation program; 198,205 trained under the World War II GI bill, and 60,423 trained under the Korea GI bill.

Of the 87,457 trained in medicine and surgery, 69,256 were World War II veterans and 18,201 were Korea veterans. Receiving training in dentistry were 23,627 World War II veterans and 7,905 Korea veterans. The total trained in nursing includes 12,966 veterans of World War II and 3,449 veterans of the Korean conflict.

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Awards for assistance to the recruiting programs of the various armed services were recently presented to the following local board clerks:

Kentucky: Miss Vivian Moore, Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Hawaii: Mrs. Velma Eissen, Mrs. Alma O. Finlayson, and Mrs. Alice Botelho, Army.

North Carolina: Mrs. Carolyn L. Call, Army and Local Board No. 11, Buncombe County, Army.

Texas: Miss Betty Ruffolo, Mrs. Lena R. Dees, and Mrs. Eula M. Miller, Army.

Oklahoma: Grace Beck, Marine Corps.

## Classification Picture February 1, 1962

Class	Number
Total Classified	23,089,508
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	118,921
Not Examined	1,172,532
Not Available for Induction or Examination	280,524
Induction or Examination Postponed	4,270
Fathers 19 through 25	401,967
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	118,752
Under 19 years of age	151,871
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	61,791
I-C	
Inducted	217,488
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,418,342
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	1,319
Not Examined	5,849
Fathers	2,541
I-W	
At Work	1,818
Released	5,765
I-D Members of Reserve Component	862,464
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	18,282
College	7,418
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	93,764
II-A Apprentice	5,518
II-C Agricultural Deferment	19,786
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	296,313
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,897,856
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,100,089
IV-B Officials	38
IV-C Aliens	7,683
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	69,052
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service	3,442,380
V-A Over Age of Liability	10,305,115

# Broad Application Of "X-Y-Z" Symbols Stressed In New LBM

The broad objectives of the System's "X-Y-Z" evaluation procedure are stressed in Local Board Memorandum No. 65. The Memorandum, issued March 16, 1962, supersedes Operations Bulletins 223 and 229.

The Memorandum points out that the symbols "describe and record the physical, mental, and moral qualifications of registrants, irrespective of their current classification, to contribute to the national interest in the Armed Forces . . . or in a civilian capacity."

The creation of the new Class I-Y by amendments to the Selective Service Regulations in January supplements the utility of the evaluation procedure. The new classification reflects both relative qualification for military service and availability. As the Memorandum points out, the evaluation symbols are useful for record purposes irrespective of current classification.

Local boards, the Memorandum points out, should determine the X-Y-Z symbols for registrants where possible even though they have not been examined.

The symbol procedure also is a step toward the evaluation of the whole man's qualification to give military or civilian service. The Memorandum states:

"The examination of a registrant is a piecemeal process. Qualification is determined by segments rather than ability to function as an individual. The whole man performs his daily tasks and often has capabilities to compensate for attributes which appear to be lacking or impaired. Many such capabilities are not reflected under physical, mental, or moral qualifications. Local boards are urged to take this into consideration so that every registrant who is not qualified for service in the Armed Forces under current criteria, but who, in the opinion of the local board, may be qualified in an emergency will be designated in the board's records as so qualified regardless of possible conflicting evidence. Because of its comparatively long association with a registrant and knowledge of what he has done, the local board is relatively well qualified to evaluate his ability to perform."

"A registrant who is found qualified for induction by an Armed Forces examining station and is

given the symbol '(X-X-X)' is not necessarily available for induction, since he may be eligible for a deferred or exempt class. Also, a registrant who has at least one 'Y' but no 'Z' in his symbol is not necessarily eligible for Class I-Y, since he may be eligible for a lower class."

The symbol procedure gives the local boards a device by which they can determine and record the apparent qualifications of any registrant, whether he has been examined at the Armed Forces examining station, or is not examined; whether he is currently available or is unavailable and consequently deferred.

The "whole man" approach to determination of qualifications has long been advocated by the Director. His views on this subject, for example, were printed in *Selective Service* several years ago, and are reprinted in part below:

"The objectives and responsibilities of the Selective Service System have changed with the changing times.

"From the deferment of men to do has now come the transition to defer to train to do.

"Throughout this long period the individual has been reviewed in his several parts and not as the whole person.

"It is the whole person that performs his daily task and has the capabilities to compensate for those physical attributes lacking or impaired.

"Today, we lag in the development of manpower yardsticks that measure men on the basis of what they can and cannot do.

"In times of emergency our need is for men who can do the things that must be done to insure the survival of the Nation.

"The large segment of 'rejected' men testify to our failure to solve this problem, for a majority of these men can and must make contributions if the Nation is to live.

"We must evolve a functional standard of classification and thereby divide our manpower into subdivisions on the basis of their possible maximum use and cease to encourage large numbers of our young men to believe that they are useless for the primary duty of citizenship.

"Classification by a functional standard must tell a young man what he can do rather than give him basis for believing that he can hope to escape his obligation of citizenship because of his unacceptability by a set and rigid standard. "It will require time and effort and much resistance must be overcome to be able to evolve a plan to determine the use to which the great majority of young men can be put and keep current such information.

"The time is available to do these things now.

"The expense will not be small now, but the alternative is to risk the price of ineffectiveness in manpower mobilization at a time when, even if money is provided, time will not be so available."

## Clerk Completes Questionnaire From Registrant

A registrant turned the tables on the clerk of the Bowling Green, Ohio, local board by submitting his own questionnaire when he mailed in his completed Form 127.

The clerk complied by checking the appropriate block in the registrant's questionnaire and returning it with his order to report for induction. The registrant's questionnaire, accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope, provided the clerk with the following alternative estimates of the probable time of induction (paraphrased):

- We will never have any need for you.
- We will need you within a year unless you are by then a father.
- We will call you within 6 months.
- Three months left.
- One month. Start saying goodbye to friends.
- Start packing—only weeks left.

## Army Requests 6,000 Men During May

The Defense Department has requested the Selective Service System to deliver 6,000 men to be inducted into the army during May.

This continued the low draft rate established for March and April. The high during the Berlin buildup last fall was a call for 25,000 men in September.

The Army now has a strength of 1,114,000 men, including 119,000 reserves and National Guardsmen called to active duty. The level is scheduled to taper off to about 960,000 men during the year.

The May inductions will bring the total draft since the start of the Berlin buildup last August to 135,000 men.

The Department said that "of the total gains of personnel during the buildup, exclusive of reserve recalls, approximately half have been from inductions."

There has also been a 20-percent increase in enlistments, the Department said.

## Local Board Chairman Registers Grandson

W. C. Cooper, chairman of Local Board, No. 6, Panama City, Fla., recently registered his oldest grandson, William Preston Whitfield, at Local Board No. 6.

Mr. Cooper is a war veteran, had three sons in World War II, and one in the Korean conflict. Mr. Cooper has been a member of Local Board No. 6 since 1951.

## Col. Sanders New Director In Mississippi

Col. Claude S. Sanders, Jr., USMC, is the new State Director of Selective Service for Mississippi. He entered the office in January 1962, having served as Deputy State Director since early in 1960.

Colonel Sanders was commissioned in the Marine Corps Reserve in 1936. He served in the Pacific in World War II, and also in Korea in 1950-53. He held various other duty and school assignments with the Marine Corps and prior to his appointment as Deputy Director for Mississippi, was Deputy Director of the Twelfth Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District, Los Angeles.

A native of Mississippi, Colonel Sanders, his wife and four children live in Jackson, Miss.

## Local Board Door Sign Discloses Variety of Services

The System's experience has been that practically every family in the community has business with the local boards in connection with a son's military obligation. But the local board in many communities has many other kinds of ties.

One evidence of this role of the local board office is provided by a sign posted on the door of a West Virginia local board, which is reproduced below without any effort to duplicate typography.

LOCAL BOARD NO. 22  
SELECTIVE SERVICE  
JAN. 17, 1962

MEMORIAL BUILDING  
HINTON, W. VA.

Office closed this afternoon  
Clerk in hospital

Relief visiting Lewisburg Board  
Open tomorrow 8 a.m.

No commodities until Monday

Social Security here tomorrow

W. Va. Dept. Vet. Affairs  
Here Tuesday

Veterans Rep. here this A.M.  
Return 2 weeks

Employment Security here Jan. 25

Recruiters:  
Navy on Tuesday  
Army on Wednesday  
Air Force on Friday

No! You can't register until your 18th birthday unless you volunteer for induction with parents' written consent. Must be 17.

Red Cross is across the hall—but the representative is in the Bluefield Sanitarium.

Any other questions—Just yell for \_\_\_\_\_, he has all the answers.

## Board Occupies Headquarters of First President

Pennsylvania Local Board No. 27 at Bedford recently moved into a house built in 1771, Pennsylvania State headquarters reports.

The house, in excellent repair, is along the Lincoln Highway in the central part of the town.

In 1794, when President Washington was in Bedford, he made this place his headquarters.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

Volume XII

WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 1962

MAY 15 1962

Number 5

## Armed Forces Stage Annual Public Show

The Armed Forces of the United States, throughout the country and overseas, will be hosts to their American and international neighbors May 12-20, 1962, when the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Reserve Forces throw open their gates to the public.

Under the guidance of the Department of Defense, military organizations around the globe will assure citizens and friends at home and abroad that this country possesses sufficient national strength to deter aggression and safeguard peace and freedom throughout the world of free men.

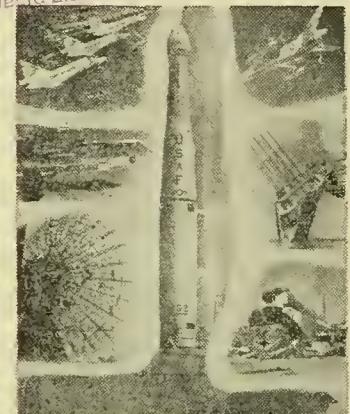
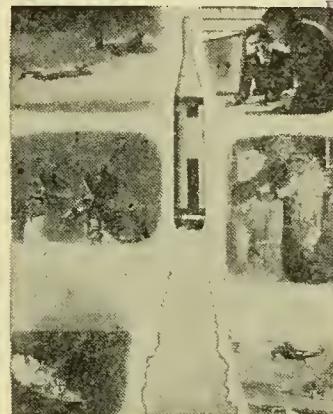
Consistent with the policy of past years, "Armed Forces Day" will feature "open house" events in posts, camps, stations, bases, and defense facilities throughout the world. Hundreds of exhibits, exercises, maneuvers, and demonstrations will provide the public with the opportunity to see and inspect the defense system and military power of the United States. Citizens in communities throughout the country will join in Armed Forces parades, displays, and combined service exercises. By such means, the public will be given an opportunity to see firsthand the strongest peacetime military organization in the history of the United States.

Again as in past years, elements of Selective Service are cooperating in the observance. In many communities, the local board is the community symbol of the Nation's defense effort.

Armed Forces Day symbolizes unification and demonstrates the close working relationship of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, National Guard, and Reserve components, and gives the public an annual report on the state of the Nation's defense.

Prior to 1950, Army Day was celebrated on April 6 each year, Air Force Day on September 18, Navy Day on October 27, and the Marine Corps Anniversary on November 10. In April 1949, the Secretary of Defense, with the President's approval, announced that the four separate events would be consolidated into a single annual Armed Forces Day in line with unification of the services and creation of the Department of Defense by act of Congress.

In selecting a date for this annual observance, the Department of Defense gave lengthy consideration



ARMED FORCES DAY, 1962, is symbolized by these scenes of personnel, typical equipment, and activities of the Nation's armed services. The pictures, starting from the left, then to the bottom at right, characterize the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Much of the equipment pictured here will be on view in open houses and military installations everywhere during the period May 12-20.

## What Do the Armed Forces Mean to Each Citizen?

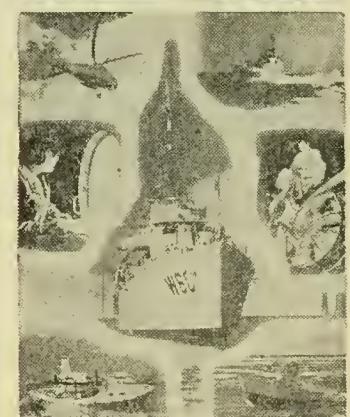
By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

Armed Forces Day should be the day when each citizen asks himself the question "What do the Armed Forces mean to me?"

The answer to this question will vary greatly depending on such factors as the age, sex, and the fitness of the citizen concerned. It is unfortunate that many consider the Armed Forces of interest only to the young man of military age or his parents. To bring to the attention of all citizens the vital interest they should have in the Armed Forces is a most worthwhile objective.

In a world filled with material miracles the status quo may not be completely accepted as permanent, but most of us find it satisfying enough that we hope it may be. Cause and effect in our complex world grow difficult to identify. The factors which insure our well being, even our survival, are recognized only in emergencies such as wars used to be. The nature of the struggles in our present world, which are so different than what they have been in the past, poses questions not only of analysis but of naming what we find.

The rifle hanging above the open doorway through which the woods, the home of Indians often unfriendly, could be seen, was recognized as the primary means of survival. Without it life would not have been possible. What occupies exactly the position of that rifle in our present-day life? The uncertainty of our answer to this question is indicated by the relationship of our citizenry to our Armed Forces.



## Defense Requests 6,500 Men in June

The Selective Service System has been requested to deliver 6,500 men for induction during June, all for the Army. The call is 500 larger than those for the preceding 3 months.

(Continued on page 2)

(Continued on page 2)

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## What Do the Armed Forces Mean to Each Citizen?

(Continued from page 1)

There were few members in that frontier home and all could see the rifle and very early in life understand not only what it was for but the consequence of a lack of training which would cause a failure to use it effectively. The presence of one hundred and eighty-four million people in the Nation increases our size as a target and diffuses our appreciation as to what we depend upon for our survival.

The increased longevity and the prolonging of adolescence, together with ever-increasing length of periods of training for professions, narrow the percentage of those who carry the load of responsibility for national survival.

The requirements which members of the Armed Forces must meet reduce materially those acceptable to do so.

Those not in the Armed Forces will have an increasing problem to keep the members of the Armed Forces convinced that these other citizens are worth fighting for. If the members of the Armed Forces ever cease to come to those conclusions, the way of life we now enjoy will be at an end.

To prevent such a catastrophe, there is need for all citizens to know about their Armed Forces and what they mean in their own future survival. There is need for a continuing national effort to convince the members of our Armed Forces that as individuals they are appreciated as insurers of national survival.

This year's Armed Forces Week is an excellent time to review what we are doing to make each member of the Armed Forces believe that all our citizens realize how indispensable his functions are. To show the appreciation to the serviceman that all feel, each citizen should resolve to seek ways that he may perform service which will make our Nation strong. Perhaps of equal importance are the things an aroused citizenry can cease doing which add to the weakness of the Nation.

This is a week to begin to take the actions for uniting a Nation positively behind its Armed Forces but the nature of the job requires that each day of the year become an Armed Forces Day.

## Local Board Clerk in Wisconsin Ten-Time Winner of Incentive Award

Participation by Selective Service employees in the Incentive Awards Program has been outstanding as a whole. Participation has been quite general, but some employees have compiled outstanding records of participation.

One of the outstanding records has been achieved by Marjory Stoner, clerk of the Columbia County, Wis., Local Board, at Portage.

From May 1953 to July 1961, Miss Stoner has received seven cer-

tificates of award from National Headquarters, two of which carried cash awards also. One certificate was in recognition of two separate suggestions which were adopted.

In addition to this recognition from the Director of Selective Service, Miss Stoner has received two certificates and a cash award for suggestions adopted by the State Director of Wisconsin, two in 1957 and one in 1961.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

Local boards of the System, in May 1942, were engaged in a massive review of all dependency deferments. The boards were inaugurating a new national policy of separating dependency deferments into two groups, according to whether or not the individual registrant is engaged in an activity essential to the Nation's war effort.

The new program was discussed at length in an article in the May 1942 issue of the System newspaper. Dependency deferments were to be separated into class III-A (those not in essential work) and class III-B (those in essential work). The System anticipated the need to induct men with dependents in the future, and under the new program, those in class III-A would be selected first for military service.

The System was also engaged 20 years ago this month in gathering occupational data on 40 million registrants. Occupational questionnaires were first being sent to men in the first three registrations all of whom were liable for military service. It was expected that the questionnaires would be mailed out to those 13 million men 45 to 65

who had registered the previous April 27 beginning early in June 1942. It was largely from the latter group that the Nation expected to find an estimated 10,500,000 persons expected to be needed in war work by late autumn of that year.

The May 1942 issue of the paper also carried pictures and text of the registration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House in the April 27 registration; and of the registration of Vice President Henry Wallace, Speaker Sam Rayburn, and other Members of Congress at the Capitol. President Roosevelt listed his employer as "the people of the United States." He was handed a registration certificate with a red, white, and blue border.

A brief item in the paper 20 years ago this month told of a Taylor, Tex., registrant who returned his questionnaire by mail. Instead of filling it out, he wrote across the face of the form: "I'm ready when you are."

The results of a nationwide poll of American opinion concerning the operation of the draft were published in the May 1942 issue of the paper. The Gallup Poll reported that nearly 90 percent of the American population gave the draft boards their confidence and praise. "Few programs in the Nation's history have ever received such an overwhelmingly favorable vote," the poll concluded.

Members of the System learned from the May 1942 paper of the promotion of the Director to the rank of Major General. The promotion was confirmed by the Senate on April 27, 1942.

Reflecting public appreciation of the work of the local boards, presentations of flags to them by individuals and organizations was becoming frequent. The May 1942 paper reported a lengthy list of local boards which had received flags.

The nature of the task that faced the Nation and the System was characterized by an editorial in that issue of the paper, written by the Director, pointing out that in modern, total war of populations "Each individual has his special task to perform—the job for which he is best fitted; \* \* \* We have the task of classifying those who are liable for military service and of deciding who shall go into the Armed Forces and who should be deferred to make his contribution in civilian occupation. The making of this selection is a solemn duty and a most important and necessary one. There can be only one guiding principle for its proper discharge:

"The interest of the Nation comes first and is predominant."

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of February 28, 1962.

Relative standings of the 36 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Idaho	12.83
Puerto Rico	12.74
Guam	12.62
Virgin Islands	10.09
Nevada	9.09
Wisconsin	8.98
Alabama	8.76
Montana	7.57
Hawaii	7.49
Nebraska	7.46
Utah	7.10
Washington	6.90
Missouri	6.80
Wyoming	6.72
Maryland	6.65
Vermont	6.61
North Carolina	6.51
Oklahoma	6.50
South Dakota	6.34
North Dakota	6.17
Minnesota	6.11
Kentucky	5.96
Mississippi	5.91
Ohio	5.58
Indiana	5.48
District of Columbia	5.37
New York	5.33
Michigan	5.30
New Hampshire	5.21
New Jersey	5.18
Arizona	4.74
Rhode Island	4.59
Connecticut	4.34
Maine	4.14
Florida	4.07
Georgia	3.93

# Armed Forces Stage Annual Public Show

(Continued from page 1)

to weather and other important factors. It was finally concluded that the third Saturday in May would involve the least conflict with established public events, and the least interference with business, industry, education, and other elements of national community life, and would therefore be most likely to receive the greatest public attention and support. Accordingly, President Truman proclaimed the third Saturday in May, 1950, as the first Armed Forces Day.

On March 5, 1957, President Eisenhower proclaimed the third Saturday in May of each year as Armed Forces Day. A third proclamation reaffirming this permanent annual date was issued by President Kennedy on March 18, 1961.

"Power for Peace," a slogan adopted in 1953 and used for 9 of the past 12 Armed Forces Day observances, will be retained as the slogan in 1962. This slogan, so appropriate to our national policy, emphasizes the basic concept that our national security and our free way of life depend upon the power which comes from American teamwork and national unity.

Armed Forces Day is primarily an "open house" program. However, the observance is a public event and may be the occasion for a wide variety of community activities. Wherever feasible, the public is invited to visit posts, camps, stations, bases, armories, Reserve centers, and other facilities in our national defense system. Although major emphasis is on the "open house" observance, properly sponsored community programs are authorized and encouraged.

Records show that the public has welcomed this annual opportunity to see the defense team in operation and that public participation in Armed Forces Day activities has increased annually. In 1961, over 25 million people attended or participated in the "open house" and community programs in the United States and abroad. Millions of others learned more about our national security through newspapers, magazines, radio and television programs, and other media.

A joint command, to include all uniformed Services, coordinates Armed Forces Day activities in each of seven geographical areas of the United States. Personnel changes often occur prior to Armed Forces Day, but responsibilities of area and cooperating commanders remain with the designated commands. A project officer coordinates the program in each area. In addition, project officers may be designated at posts, camps, stations, bases or other commands. Overseas, the services are organized for the annual observance along similar lines.

## More Than Six Hundred Veterans Of World War II Still In Training

More than 600 World War II veterans, who were unable to enroll in rehabilitation training earlier because of their severe disabilities, are now engaged in such a program, the Veterans' Administration has announced.

For most disabled World War II veterans, the program expired in 1956, but legislation extended it until July 25, 1960. About 1,000 disabled veterans were in training when the program ended on this date.

The program was reinstated September 8, 1960, by legislation permitting disabled veterans who were in training June 1, 1960, or who were unable to pursue or complete their training prior to that date, to

enroll. Included are many veterans who previously were unable to pursue training because of the severity of their disabilities.

One hundred nineteen severely disabled veterans are now studying in colleges and universities, compared to 82 when the program ended in 1960.

Four hundred forty-five are now in vocational schools and other training below college level. Thirty six are taking on-the-farm training, while 64 are currently engaged in on-the-job training.

Since 1944, more than 615,000 disabled World War II veterans received training under the original program.

## Induction Quota For North Dakota Board Reaches Sons of Members On Same Call

Registrants usually don't have to be reminded that their classifications and other processing including induction is performed by friends and neighbors who are understanding.

But if any registrant of the Golden Valley, N. Dak., local board should feel that the board didn't understand his problems, there is good evidence to counter that feeling.

The local and Bismarck newspapers saw the news value of an event which occurred during the recent heavy inductions. The *Bismarck Tribune* reported the matter as follows:

### DRAFT BOARD MEMBERS DRAFT THEIR OWN SONS

**BEACH.**—Charles Conrad Bohn, Jr., and Gerald Wayne Farstveet filled the November induction call here for service in the U.S. Army.

Both men were inducted into the Army November 9, and sent to Fort Carson, Colo.

Bohn is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bohn, Sentinel Butte, and Farstveet is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Knute Farstveet, rural Beach. Both of their fathers are members of the Golden Valley Selective Service Board.

## War Orphan School Aid Rules Told

The eligibility of children of deceased veterans for benefits under the War Orphans Education Assistance Act is not affected by subsequent adoption or even by marriage, the Veterans' Administration pointed out.

They remain "children" as far as this benefit is concerned even if they marry, and "orphans" even if one parent is still living or if the remarriage of that surviving parent results in their legal adoption, the VA said.

Eligible ages are between 18 and 23 years, but exceptions provide earlier or later use of the benefit, in certain cases.

Students approved for training may receive \$110 a month for as long as 36 months.

Guardians of prospective students meeting these requirements and the children themselves are urged to arrange for vocational counseling at the nearest VA regional office in order to select the proper course of training and make the necessary application for enrollment.

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$1, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

March 16, 1962—Transmittal Memorandum No. 108, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 65, Subject: "Symbols Describing Physical, Mental, and Moral Qualifications of Registrants," concerning the use of evaluation symbols consisting of three elements to describe and record the physical, mental, and moral qualifications of registrants to contribute to the national interest in the Armed Forces or in civilian capacities and the determination and recording of these symbols by Armed Forces examining stations and local boards.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with National Headquarters with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information were:

Miss Willie Emert, clerk, Local Board No. 5, Maryville, Tenn.; Harry Sammet, chairman, Local Board No. 14, New York City, N.Y.; Mrs. Phyllis M. Guetzlow, clerk, Ramsel County Local Boards, St. Paul, Minn.; and William A. Sies, member of Local Board No. 21, Kansas.

### Classification Picture March 1, 1962

Class	Number
Total Classified	23,218,111
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	131,736
Not Examined	1,183,385
Not Available for Induction or Examination	195,353
Induction or Examination Postponed	3,479
Fathers 19 through 25	400,761
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	119,614
Under 19 years of age	150,708
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	136,005
I-C	
Inducted	226,434
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,446,218
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	1,316
Not Examined	5,744
Fathers	2,493
I-W	
At Work	1,890
Released	5,747
I-D Members of Reserve Component	868,972
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	20,676
College	7,363
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	94,835
II-A Apprentice	5,775
II-C Agricultural Deferment	19,768
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	310,358
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,907,975
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,087,878
IV-B Officials	38
IV-C Aliens	7,811
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	69,489
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service	3,439,489
V-A Over Age of Liability	10,366,796

## State Directors Hold Annual Meeting in May

Current operational and administrative matters will occupy the State Directors for the greater part of their annual Washington conference, scheduled for May 21-25.

During the week, the group will meet with the President. The visit is scheduled for Wednesday morning, May 23.

After arrival details are disposed, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, will welcome the State Directors and open the conference. Monday, May 21, will be devoted to conference details and the Director's opening.

Personnel administration will be the subject of the conference on Tuesday morning, May 22, with members of the Director's staff scheduled for the presentation. Tuesday afternoon has been left free on the schedule for such use as may be necessary.

Following Wednesday's visit with the President, the conferees will consider the history and status of Federal coordination of interagency emergency planning.

Thursday's sessions will be devoted to a variety of manpower matters, will generally review the field of operation.

Prior to the close of the conference by the Director on Friday, May 25, the State Directors will take up various subjects dealing with the use and custody of records and forms, and matters involving communications, both routine and emergency.

## Early Director For Mississippi Taken by Death

Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Grayson, State Director of Selective Service in Mississippi in 1940-42, died April 6, 1962, in Jackson, Miss. He was 64.

General Grayson served as adjutant general of Mississippi in 1932-36, and again in 1940-42. His tour of duty as State Director was from October 15, 1940, to May 31, 1942.

It was under General Grayson's supervision that the Mississippi System was organized under the 1940 act. He was retired from the Army in 1944.

## Son Of Clerk Is Inducted By Her Board

Mrs. Margaret Garrison, clerk of Local Board No. 203 of Michigan, has the necessary experience to talk not only with registrants but with their mothers.

Among those recently inducted through her local board was her son, Sherman Garrison. The event was the subject of a feature story in the local newspaper.

## Few Employees Change Health Insurance Plans

Fewer than 97,000, or 5.3 percent, of the more than 1,800,000 Federal employees and annuitants covered under the Federal Employees Health Benefits program on September 30, 1961, transferred from one to another of the 37 participating health benefit plans during the program's first "open season" held last October, Civil Service Commission reports. During the open season employees had an unrestricted opportunity to change plans and options, and employees who had previously registered not to enroll could enroll in a plan for the first time.

Predictions made last spring, based upon a survey of more than

### Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Awards for assistance to the recruiting programs of the various armed services were recently presented to the following local board clerks:

Indiana: Mrs. Nellie Hines, Air Force.

Montana: Miss Grade M. West, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force.

North Carolina: Mrs. Sarah W. Capehart, Mrs. Lottie F. Greenough, Mrs. Pauline S. Ferguson, Mrs. Hazel M. Holland, Mrs. Lorraine J. Hunter, and Miss Ruth S. Scott, Army.

Ohio: Mrs. Norma J. Greiner, Mrs. Muriel J. Hall, Mrs. Alberta L. Henderson, Mrs. Harriett Miracle, Mrs. Catherine G. Rehl, Mrs. Elsie M. Richards, Mrs. Anna M. Russell, Mrs. Clara Stallings, Mrs. Marylee Stewart, Army; Mrs. Hazel V. Bauer, Mrs. Ella M. Blount, Miss Catherine L. Dempsey, Mrs. Gertrude S. Federer, Mrs. Helen M. Follman, Mrs. Mary K. Fravel, Mrs. Margaret G. Friend, Mrs. Lena D. Handler, Mrs. Mac G. Harris, Mrs. Adeline H. Hertel, Mrs. Marcella M. Jones, Mrs. Helen S. Levy, Miss Theresa D. Martinka, Mrs. Hazel M. Reirdon, Mrs. Irene Rockwell, Mrs. Helene J. Silver, and Mrs. Helen J. Zeitz, Air Force.

Oklahoma: Marshall Marie Brand, Rebecca Jones, Army; Bertha Dupler, Dorothy Gustafson, Rose Thomas, Air Force; Laura Rucker, Jerry Thompson, Navy and Marine Corps; and Anthony Bauer, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

South Carolina: Mrs. Lillian D. Green, Mrs. Esther L. Hieny, Army; and Mrs. Virgie K. Reeves, Navy.

Tennessee: Mrs. Cecile C. McKinney, Army, and Mrs. Virginia H. Heird, Army and Navy.

Texas: Mrs. Mary A. Callahan, Miss Elizabeth Fisher, Mrs. Madgelease A. Hodge, Army; Mrs. Hazel B. Musick, Navy; and Mrs. Anne L. Lohse, Air Force.

Virginia: Mrs. Florence L. Boyer, Mrs. Margaret R. Hulvey, and Mrs. Mary Lipscomb, Army.

100,000 employees selected at random, were that the number of transfers would reach 10.7 percent of the total enrollment. The small percentage of transfers is probably due to the fact that most of the problem areas pinpointed by the survey were corrected by the carriers working in close cooperation with the Commission.

In addition, the survey information provided a sound basis for improvement and adjustment of the benefit structures of the plans so that the revised contracts, which became effective shortly after the "open season," are more responsive to the employees' needs, the Commission stated. The Commission also pointed out that some of the movement was due to participation in the program by three new plans, the withdrawal of one plan, and curtailment of service areas and the elimination or addition of options by some of the comprehensive medical plans.

Another indication of the program's improved responsiveness to employee needs was the enrollment in the program of about 96,000 employees who had previously registered not to enroll, the Commission said. Including the new enrollments, the Commission estimates that 90 percent of eligible employees are now covered under the program. An additional 6 percent are not enrolled but have protection under non-Governmental plans so that about 96 percent of all eligible employees now have some form of health benefits protection.

## New Director Is Named for Nation's Capital

Sylvan Reichgut, formerly chair man of Local Board No. 4 of the District of Columbia, has been appointed the new State Director for the District, effective April 15, 1962.

Mr. Reichgut has been employed by the Internal Revenue Service since 1931 where he is now serving as a tax law specialist. He is a native of the District of Columbia and a graduate of the University of Virginia.

He is a member of the American Legion, the Post Mortem Club, the 40 and 8. The new State Director also serves as financial secretary of the Hebrew Home for the Aged, and as director, Government Division, United Jewish Appeal. He is president-elect of the National Capital Association of B'nai B'rith lodges, and vice president, Board of Governors of the George Washington University Hillel Foundation. He is also a member of the national Phi Epsilon Pi fraternity.

Mr. and Mrs. Reichgut, parents of two, make their home in Washington.

## Registrant's Reply Literally Accurate

A Wisconsin local board received a literal reply on a questionnaire returned by a registrant. In answer to the query "Type of Separation" under Series II—Military Record, the registrant wrote:

"By train."

## Degrees Awarded Register Increase For Fifth Consecutive Year in 1960

The following report is from the December issue of *Higher Education*, publication of the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"For the fifth consecutive year, the number of bachelor's and first-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in the United States has increased. The approximately 395,000 such degrees conferred in the year ending June 30, 1960, represents an increase of almost 10,000 over the preceding year, but a decrease of about 39,000 (9 percent) below the post-World War II peak.

"The number of master's and doctor's degrees conferred during the year is the highest ever reported. The 74,500 master's degrees and the 9,800 doctorates represent increases of 7.2 percent and

## Natural Error

This has occurred before, but another example of the same subconscious(?) malapropism was recently reported by an Iowa local board. A registrant, filling out his questionnaire, stated:

"My being abducted into the service would impair my employer's farming operation." (Emphasis added.)

5 percent, respectively, over the preceding year.

"The proportion of degrees conferred on men and on women has remained about the same for several years. During 1959-60, approximately 2 out of 3 bachelor's and first-professional degrees, more than 2 out of 3 master's degrees, and 9 out of 10 doctorates were conferred on men.

"With 90,200 bachelor's and 33,500 master's degrees, and 1,600 doctorates, the field of education accounted for nearly one-fourth (22.8 percent) of all bachelor's and first-professional degrees, almost one-half (45 percent) of all master's degrees, and a little over one-sixth (16.2 percent) of all doctorates.

"Nearly one-fifth (18.7 percent) of all doctorates granted were in the physical sciences—a total of 1,800.

"More than 4 out of 10 of the doctor's degrees were conferred in the combined scientific areas of the biological sciences, physical sciences, health professions, mathematics, and engineering. In contrast, only one out of four of the bachelor's degrees and one out of five of the master's degrees were conferred in these areas."

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

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## Vital Changeless Forces Hold Key to Human Survival

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHAY  
Director, Selective Service System

We have been marveling at our scientific developments for the past two decades. Books, speeches, papers, radio, and television, all proclaim the changes that have been happening in the world. There is no end of information concerning what is different in our present-day living. We have admitted repeatedly that never in the past has there ever been anything comparable with our accomplishments. Not too subtly, we have promoted the impression that this generation's accomplishments have never been equalled.

There is no question that we have broken all kinds of barriers and that we need to recognize and evaluate the changes in material developments. It is quite useless for us to long for the horse-and-buggy days when missiles may be threatened with obsolescence. This is no effort to contend that we should ignore our environment. There are a few cautions we well might observe as we are swept breathlessly through this new life.

A great deal of effort has been spent in trying to know the changes that have taken place. Why not spend a little time trying to discover, identify, and understand the things which have remained the same? There must be some things of that nature.

Perhaps we have overlooked them because change is movement and the moving object is easier to discover than is the stationary object. Movement, even in a circle, is more impressive than the object which does its job by standing fast.

The changes have been entirely in material things which are easier to see than forces which influence human behavior. They are easier to see, touch, hear, taste, and smell; for these reasons, their measurement is much easier. Things that cannot be identified by the senses have been ignored. Our scientific advancement has exaggerated the importance of the measurable by basing classification solely on it.

It follows that few barriers have been broken in the area of deciding why people behave as they do. The advancement in material sciences has made the measurement of human qualities even more difficult by complication of environment.

So it would seem helpful to spend some of our efforts on trying to find the things that have not changed. Perhaps the answers to the problems of man's relationship with other men lie in those things that do not change.

This poses no simple problem, but the necessity to find answers cannot be exaggerated. What man has done with things we hear continu-

(Continued on page 2)

## Director's Letter Discusses Local Board Clerk Status, Pay

Considerable interest has been demonstrated in recent months with respect to the status and method of compensating local and appeal board clerks. The Director has received inquiries from Members of the Congress, as well as from members of the Selective Service System.

The following letter, typical of those which have been written by the Director in response to the inquiries, is reprinted here for the information of personnel of the System:

"Local and appeal board employees are civil service employees,

but are excepted from the pay provisions of the Classification Act of 1949. For example, they have the same leave, retirement, group life insurance and health insurance benefits, and the same rights of tenure.

"The great majority of the System's employees are local board clerks. There are now about 5,700 so employed in 4,000 local boards, most of which are in smaller communities. At any time, several hundred of these clerks are employed part time as needs dictate. The salaries of these clerks are administratively established by the State Director who considers factors such as the duties involved in each local board, the number of registrants, the availability of funds, and local rates of pay for comparable work.

"The Selective Service System is operated by the local community through the uncompensated services of local citizens selected by the Governor of each State. Local boards register men, make final classifications subject to appeal to uncompensated State appeal boards, select men for induction, and carry out the many other functions involved in this Agency's responsibilities. This type of organization requires delegation of responsibility and flexibility in operation to the greatest possible degree. The present method of compensating employees of local boards and appeal boards is a reflection of this concept.

"The Selective Service System has been conducted with outstanding success due solely, I believe, to the fact that it is a community function carried out by the community. It is essential that this local board team of unpaid members, their unpaid advisers, and the compensated clerks be fully identified with the community. I believe that this community orientation essential to success requires that the position of local board clerk be set apart as little as possible from the community.

"One of the most important ways in which this identification with the community is attained is the long-established policy, expressed in legislation, of compensating local board clerks in accordance with community standards rather than standards established for Federal employees generally. This policy has not penalized local board clerks on occasions of general pay raises for Federal employees. Funds and authority have always been provided by Congress on such occasions to adjust local board salaries

(Continued on page 2)

## Defense Requests 5,000 Men in July From Local Boards

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide 5,000 men by induction in July, all for the Army. The all is the smallest since before the Berlin buildup began July a year ago.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Vital Changeless Forces Hold Key to Human Survival

(Continued from page 1)

ously. What man has done with himself is less evident, and what things created by man are doing to man are frightening.

The ultimate in some of our long-range projections in planning could be the replacement of man by machines "far more efficient," if we use the words of those who base all solutions on things. The danger of man's replacement completely by machines may be slight, but man's difficulties as he strives to determine how far along this road he can or dare go may be disastrous.

Man has capacities when used which permit him to be a cooperative member of a society which can further the long-range best interest

of all. This cooperation requires effort from all, which means work for each. It means unity of purpose and action which in turn requires that each person submerge many, perhaps most, of his immediate interests for the long-range gain of all. The instruction of Socrates to "know thyself" remains a necessary but unfinished business.

No one wants or dares to depreciate scientific advancement with material things. We have probably earned the right to be proud of the barriers we have broken by change, but there are unchanging factors in the world of men, and we had better think on them, lest we are strangled by the machines we have created.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of March 31, 1962.

Relative standings of the 37 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Idaho	13.02
Puerto Rico	12.65
Guam	12.62
Virgin Islands	10.09
Wisconsin	8.99
Nevada	8.82
Alabama	8.75
Montana	7.57
Hawaii	7.51
Utah	7.33
Nebraska	7.01
Wyoming	6.95
Washington	6.82
Vermont	6.57
Maryland	6.56
Missouri	6.49
North Carolina	6.37
Oklahoma	6.37
South Dakota	6.34
North Dakota	6.27
Minnesota	6.26
Kentucky	6.12
Mississippi	5.89
Ohio	5.73
Indiana	5.72
Michigan	5.49
District of Columbia	5.37
New York	5.34
New Jersey	5.28
New Hampshire	5.25
Maine	4.85
Arizona	4.79
Connecticut	4.56
Rhode Island	4.38
Florida	4.20
Georgia	3.92
Alaska	3.22

## Local Board Clerk Status, Pay Discussed

(Continued from page 1)

consistent with the principles discussed above.

"Aside from the basic principle, the placement of local board clerks under a single salary schedule provided in the Classification Act would pose knotty administrative problems arising out of the extreme decentralization of the System, the variety in local board size and clerk workload. The effect of classification on individual positions would vary. Salary rates for some positions would increase, while for others they would decrease. There would be no opportunity, however, for State Directors of Selective Service to make adjustments in salary rates in consideration of factors existing in a particular area or in a particular position. While legislative provision could be made for the continuance of an employee's salary rate if the rate for the position was lowered, the employee's salary rate could not be increased by administrative action of the State Director and a new employee would receive the lower rate.

"The present approach to local board clerk status and pay has been in effect since 1940. It has been sanctioned by Congress each time it was presented and has been consistently supported by the administration and the Civil Service Commission."

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

Twenty years ago this month, the Selective Service System made its initial use of date of birth for the assignment of order numbers of registrants. The June 1942 issue of this paper announced that the birth date system of assigning numbers would be used for the fifth registration, proclaimed for June 30. The registration was of men 18 and 19, and some 20-year-olds. The national lottery used in previous registrations was abandoned.

The distribution of occupational questionnaires to the fourth registration, men 45 to 65, began in June 1942. The distribution of this questionnaire to previous registrations had for the most part been completed.

Members of veterans groups were helpful during World War II, as since, in aiding the local boards. The June 1942 issue of the paper reported the adoption of a resolution by the American Legion national executive committee commanding Legionnaires for their aid to local boards and other Government agencies.

A system of granting automatic furloughs immediately after induction to facilitate transition from civil to military life was put into effect in June 1942, with the War Department and Selective Service cooperating. The furlough permitted the inducted man to postpone severance of civilian ties until

after he was finally accepted, and insured that community sendoff would not misfire.

The Army initiated a program of enlisting a quota of qualified college students in the Reserve and permitting them to continue their studies until called to active duty. The program was similar to one in operation by the Navy.

The Army planned to seek 3,000 Class III-A registrants in June 1942 as candidates for commission under a program which had been initiated in March of that year. Under the plan, registrants deferred solely for hardship were eligible, within the quotas, to volunteer for induction for the purpose of competing for a commission. The candidate had to appear before the examining board at his own expense. If approved for the program, then he would be inducted under the quota for his local board for this program.

The allocation and proper utilization of the Nation's manpower resources was the subject of an editorial in the June 1942 paper. In the editorial, the Director discussed the roles of the War Manpower Commission, the Selective Service System, the U.S. Employment Service, and other agencies of the Federal, State, and local governments in bringing about the most efficient allocation of manpower to the various users in support of the war effort.

## Classification Picture April 1, 1962

Class	Number
Total Classified	23,344,261
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	139,285
Not Examined	1,210,415
Not Available for Induction or Examination	142,683
Induction or Examination Postponed	2,764
Fathers 19 through 25	398,183
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	120,623
Under 19 years of age	148,816
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	194,309
I-C	
Inducted	223,568
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,464,937
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	1,330
Not Examined	5,894
Fathers	2,486
I-W	
At Work	1,942
Released	5,765
I-D Members of Reserve Component	875,388
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	24,099
College	7,094
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	95,377
II-A Apprentice	5,917
II-C Agricultural Deferment	19,840
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	323,118
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,916,975
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,087,176
IV-B Officials	38
IV-C Aliens	7,920
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	69,638
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service	3,415,053
V-A Over Age of Liability	10,433,628

# VA Hospital Emergency Role Is Described

The Veterans' Administration, in cooperation with the Civil Defense program, is preparing its medical system to be able to care for mass casualties should nuclear attack ever occur.

In such an emergency, the VA's personnel would operate not only their own hospital and clinic system, which is the Nation's largest, but also Civil Defense emergency hospitals.

In cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, which is responsible for the Civil Defense emergency hospital program, VA installations are storing these "packaged" hospitals, teaching their own personnel to set up and operate the hospitals, and helping teach community personnel to do so.

The VA hospital system has about 8 percent of the available hospital bed capacity of the Nation. The agency's 170 hospitals and 91 outpatient clinics together could provide the basic necessities of medical care for 350,000 patients in a national emergency, and VA personnel could care for more as soon as the "packaged" hospitals augment bed space.

The VA's system of radioisotope laboratories provides an important resource of equipment and trained personnel for detection of radiation and care of persons exposed to it. Many of the VA hospitals are located away from the large population centers that could be expected to be targets in event of nuclear attack.

In accordance with Civil Defense guidelines, each VA medical installation has developed and practiced a plan for action in national emergency. Each hospital and clinic would, if necessary, operate on a completely local or independent basis during the first few days or weeks of a disaster period.

Many of the VA hospitals have shortwave "ham" radio stations. These are primarily for use in rehabilitation of patients, but the network of stations would constitute an emergency means of communication should other means be disrupted.

A shortwave radio station, equipped and manned by an employees' club, also is in operation at the VA Central Office in Washington.

VA hospitals across the Nation have held Civil Defense emergency hospital drills or demonstrations to teach their own and community medical personnel.

The Civil Defense emergency hospital is a packaged unit designed to meet disaster needs. Patterned after the mobile U.S. Army surgical hospital used in Korea, it provides for care of 200 patients for 36 to 48 hours.

# Nation's Production of Scientists, Engineers Over Last 11 Years Is Reviewed in Publication

Concern with the adequacy of the Nation's supply of scientific and technical manpower to meet the expanding requirements has been expressed recently by the President. This subject was dealt with in a recent article in the publication *Higher Education*, published by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The article was written by Dr. Clarence B. Lindquist.

From time to time, materials on the supply and demand of such

manpower, taken from Government sources, have been reprinted in *Selective Service* because of the System's responsibility for classifying registrants in a manner to promote the fullest utilization of such specialized manpower.

Portions of Dr. Lindquist's article are reproduced here as material of value and interest to members of the System.

"The extent of the commitment of the Soviet Union to the production of scientists, engineers, and technicians has been carefully documented in a voluminous and extremely important study, 'Education and Professional Employment in the U.S.S.R.', prepared by Nicholas De Witt of Harvard and recently published by the National Science Foundation. The facts Mr. De Witt sets forth are sobering. He reports, for example, that in the Soviet Union about 57 percent of the bachelor's degrees earned in 1959 were in engineering, science, and applied science fields, as compared with about 24 percent in the United States, and that the Soviets are graduating two or even three times as many people in these fields as we are.

"At his news conference on January 15, President Kennedy referred to the De Witt study and expressed concern that the number of our graduates in the sciences and engineering has fallen short of our needs. He said:

"This has been a matter of some concern to me for some time because one of the most critical problems facing this Nation is the inadequacy of the supply of scientific and technical manpower to satisfy the expanding requirements of this country's research and development efforts in the near future." He then stated that he had asked his Science Advisory Committee, in cooperation with the Federal Council for Science and Technology, to review available studies and other pertinent information and to report to him as quickly as possible on the specific measures that can be taken on this matter both in and out of the Government.

"One of the basic facts confronting the Committee and the Council is that, although our population during the 1950's increased substantially and the demands of our growing technology became more pressing, the number of students earning degrees in scientific and technical fields fell far short of the demand. This article, based on the annual Earned Degrees Conferred: Bachelor's and Higher Degrees reports of the Office of Education, presents facts and comparisons for the 11-year period, 1949-50 through 1959-60, in the biological sciences, the physical sciences, mathematics and statistics, and engineering.

"Major trends.—After a sharp decline during the first half of the 1950's, the number and percentage of bachelor's and master's degrees in biological and physical sciences, mathematics and statistics, and engineering gradually but steadily increased. At the same time, the

number of doctoral degrees increased steadily throughout the decade, with only a slight decrease in the percentage during the mid-fifties.

"Bachelor's degrees.—The 83,108 bachelor's degrees awarded in science, mathematics, and engineering in 1959-60 were still considerably less than the high figure of 101,298 in 1949-50. The 1959-60 figures for the biological sciences, physical sciences, and engineering, considered separately, were substantially below those for 1949-50.

"In the case of engineering, reports circulated about 1950 that there was an oversupply of engineers were undoubtedly an important factor in the sharp decrease in the number of engineering bachelors—from 52,732 in 1949-50 to 22,236 in 1953-54. By 1958-59 the number had risen again, but only to 38,134, and then decreased in 1959-60 to 37,808.

"Master's and doctor's degrees.—Although bachelor's degrees failed to return to their former levels, some comfort may be found in the record during this period of master's and particularly doctor's degrees. The number of these degrees in 1959-60, with the exception of master's degrees in the biological sciences, in every instance exceeded the corresponding number in 1949-50. Mathematics and engineering, indeed, not only showed substantial gains in total numbers of master's and doctor's degrees but also advanced significantly in their percentages at both these levels.

"Totals for the 11-year period.—To eliminate year-by-year fluctuations, I have computed totals of degrees conferred in the biological sciences, the physical sciences, mathematics and statistics, and engineering at each level for the 11-year period. At the bachelor's and master's levels, engineering accounted for a little less than half of the total number of degrees in science, mathematics, and engineering; at the doctoral level the physical sciences accounted for nearly half of all the doctorates conferred in these fields, primarily because of the large number of doctorates awarded each year in chemistry.

"Degrees awarded to women.—In discussions of means by which our scientific manpower resources might be enlarged, attention has been devoted in recent years to the problem of attracting more women into scientific and technological careers. Although women received nearly 1 out of 3 bachelor's degrees in all fields, they received only slightly more than 1 out of 10 of the degrees in science, mathematics, and engineering. At the master's level the corresponding figures were about 1 out of 3 versus about 1 out of 12, and at the doctoral level about 1 out of 10 versus about 1 out of 20. The biological subjects at all levels and mathematics at the bachelor's and master's levels were the most popular fields among women."

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

May 15, 1962—Operations Bulletin No. 191, as amended, Subject: "Instructions Concerning the Determination of Availability of Members of the Standby Reserve and the Procedures and Forms Relating Thereto," which was amended to delete the former Attachment No. 1 consisting of the list of forms pertaining to the Standby Reserve, and to include in Part II references to the new Standby Reserve Locator Card (SSS Form No. 92-A) in paragraphs 2(a) and 3(a), references to Item 1 of Series I of the Standby Reserve Questionnaire (SSS Form No. 80) in clauses (4) and (5) of paragraph 4(b), and a reference to other authorized reporting documents in paragraph 7(a).

May 15, 1962—Operations Bulletin No. 203, as amended, Subject: "Procedures Relating to Use of Standby Reserve Control (DD Form 889) and Standby Reserve Notice and Report (SSS Form No. 91)," which was amended to prescribe in subparagraphs (b), (c), and (d) of paragraph 2 the changed procedures to be followed in the mailing of DD Forms 889 and SSS Forms No. 91 for Army reservists because of the centralization of the administration of the Army Standby Reserve in the U.S. Army Records Center, to also reflect in paragraph 6 these changed procedures pertaining to Army reservists, to state in paragraph 3 that a discharge letter will be provided for each Naval reservist discharged from the Standby Reserve, and to eliminate from paragraph 5(b) the provision which required the entry on SSS Form No. 91 of the address used by the local board in attempting to contact the reservist.

# State Directors Hear President Praise System

A highlight of the 1962 State Directors' conference was a visit on May 23 to the White House. President Kennedy greeted the conferees, led by General Hershey, on the White House lawn, spoke briefly, and mingled with the crowd, shaking hands and talking to several individuals.

The President praised the State Directors and the System for "an extraordinary record" of fairness in conducting the System.

He told the State Directors that inductees may have registered "complaints about going, but there have been very few times when anyone has ever suggested that the boards were not attempting to do the job in the fairest possible way."

"When you take a man from his family and send him into hazard, and possibly extreme hazard, this places a great responsibility upon you," Kennedy said. "I want to thank all of you, and also especially thank those who for so many years, and quite anonymously have served on these boards in their communities."

The President said draft board members worked under tremendous pressures in performing "a very important citizen function." But he said he "cannot think of any branch of our Government in the last two decades where there have been so few complaints about inequity."

"That is an extraordinary record, dealing with men's lives as we do in this matter," he commented.

The President said he could not imagine anything more destructive to the common welfare than for draft boards to lose the confidence of Governors and the people of their States in the equity of the System.

But, he said, the Selective Service System had maintained such confidence while registering some 75 million Americans in the last 20 years, of whom some 13 million have been called into service.

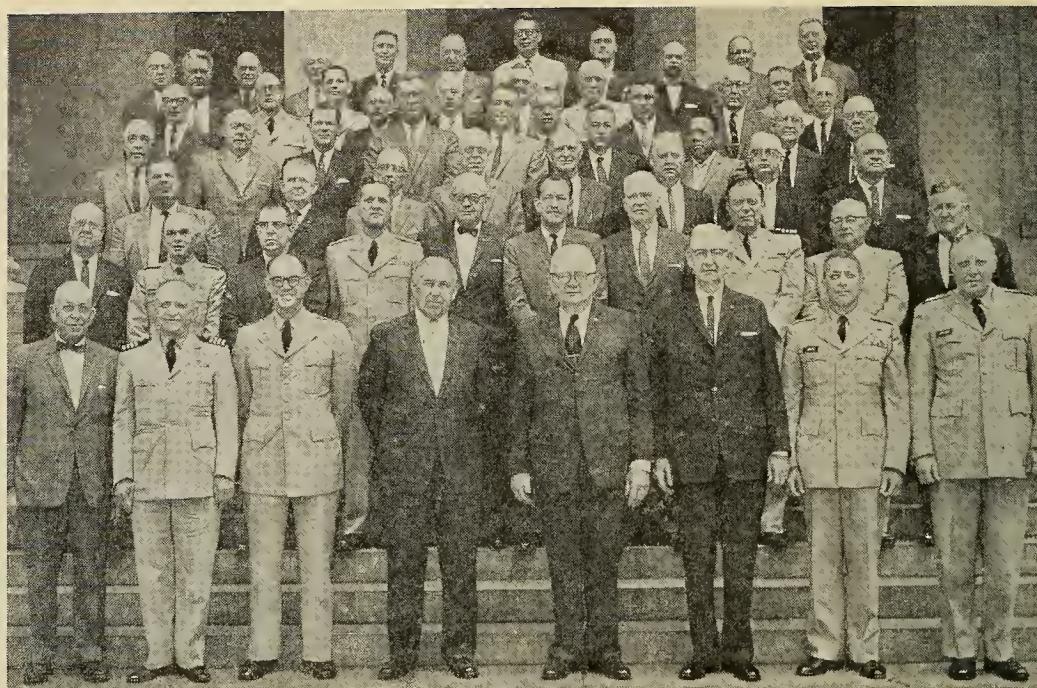
## Service Rewards Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters are:

**Arkansas:** Mrs. Effie F. Diffie, Mrs. Bernice H. Purvis, Mrs. Juanita E. Richards, Army; Miss Alice Huen, Marine Corps.

**Mississippi:** Mrs. Elinor R. Duett, Mrs. Mary D. Gaston, Mrs. Doris D. Goza, Mrs. Cecil E. Groves, Mrs. Lorraine G. James, Mrs. Luevenue R. McShan, Army.

**Texas:** Mrs. Naomi Moody, Navy.



STATE DIRECTORS at annual conference, May 21-25, pictured above are: *First row*, left to right: Lt. Comdr. John H. Hammack, Ill.; Capt. Chester J. Chastek, Wash.; Lt. Col. Everette S. Stephenson, Ky.; Col. Daniel O. Omer, Dep. Dir.; Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director; Lt. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, Nebr.; Lt. Col. Clifford E. Hall, Del.; Maj. Gen. Homer E. Jensen, S. Dak. *Second row*: Sprague H. Carter, Sr., Ore.; Col. Robert K. Custer, Ind.; Lt. Col. Daniel W. Mahoney, Alaska; Lt. Col. Luis Torres-Massa, P.R.; Col. Raymond T. Finks, Mo.; Col. Bentley Courtenay, Wis.; Lt. Gen. Rhodolph L. Esmay, Wyo.; Capt. Charles L. Kessler, Va.; Col. Thomas H. Upton, N.C.; Maj. Gen. S. H. Mitchell, Mont. *Third row*: Maj. Richard B. Laing, N. Mex.; Col. Harold C. Wall, Fla.; Col. Elbert T. Kimball, Vt.; Col. William H. Boughton, N.Y. State; Col. Kenneth H. Leitch, Calif.; Col. Donald A. MacGrath, N.J.; William F. Leahy, N.H.; Col. Claude S. Sanders, Miss. *Fourth row*: Lt. Gen. Frank E. Fraser, Ariz.; Brig. Gen. Ernest E. Novey, Conn.; Col. Herbert T. Hope, Okla.; Col. Fred M. Croom, Ark.; Col. Glenn R. Bowles, Iowa; Willard A. Manning, Ill.; Lt. Col. Joseph A. Christmas, V.I.; Carlos C. Guerrero, Guam; Lt. Col. Henry M. Gross, Pa.; Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell, Kans. *Fifth row*: Lt. Col. Murley A. Reep, Minn.; Lt. Col. Paul B. Merrick, Maine; Col. Mike Y. Hendrix, Ga.; Lt. Col. James F. Ulmer, N. Dak.; Frederic L. Nyhan, Mass.; Lt. Col. Leo W. Davis, La.; Col. Lloyd C. Wilson, R.I.; Walter M. Thompson, Jr., Ala.; Col. Howard E. Reed, Colo.; Col. Raymond E. Clouse, Ohio; Sylvan Reichgut, D.C. *Sixth row*: Maj. Gen. John E. Walsh, Idaho; Col. William A. Boyen, Hawaii; Col. Paul V. Akst, N.Y. City; Col. Morris S. Schwartz, Tex.; Col. Evan P. Clay, Utah; Maj. Gen. James A. May, Nev.; Brig. Gen. Gene H. Williams, W. Va.; Col. Donald H. Collins, S.C.; Arnold L. Malone, Tenn.; Col. Arthur A. Holmes, Mich.; Brig. Gen. Henry C. Stanwood, Md.

## Deputy Director In Puerto Rico Named Director

Lt. Col. Luis Torres-Massa was appointed State Director of Selective Service for Puerto Rico, effective March 19, 1962. He had served as Deputy State Director since 1954.

The new State Director began his military career as an enlisted man in the Puerto Rico National Guard in 1930. He was commissioned in 1936, and served on active duty for nearly 7 years during World War II.

In civilian life, Colonel Torres-Massa spent several years in the banking business in Puerto Rico and with the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority. For several years prior to his appointment as Deputy State Director, he was employed by the Puerto Rico National Guard.

## Registrant Keeps Board Informed Of Address (Partly)

Members of the System in Oklahoma are following the wanderings of a registrant through reports in the Oklahoma Selective Service newspaper.

The latest report was a letter from the registrant to his local board informing the board:

"I am writing to let you know where I am. I went to Arizona and now I'm in Arkansas. Will write again soon."

As in previous correspondence, no return address was given, the Oklahoma paper reports. The return address on the envelope was Ft. Cobb, Okla., and the letter was postmarked in Maud, Tex.

The principle of veteran preference for Federal jobs was written into law nearly a century ago when, in 1865, Congress gave preference to veterans with service-connected disabilities.

## State Director Is Appointed For Illinois

John H. Hammack, retired Superintendent of Schools at Tuscola, Ill., has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for Illinois. The appointment was effective June 1, 1962.

The new State Director is a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve, and has been a member of a Selective Service training unit for several years.

Commander Hammack has served in the State educational system since 1930, except for service in the Navy during World War II. He entered service in May 1943 and was released to inactive duty in June 1946.

He is a member of a number of service, professional, civic, honorary, and patriotic organizations.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Volume XII

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Number 7

## Rights of Citizens Spring From Duties Performed

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHIEY  
Director, Selective Service System

It has been one hundred and eighty-six years since the Declaration of Independence was adopted. Even from this distance in time the decision of the scattered colonies to declare themselves free and to dissolve the political bonds with the mother country seems sheer madness.

To the east of them was the Atlantic, a barrier to them but means of transportation to the British fleet. To the west were mountains, forests, and Indians, all possible dangers. Means of communication between the several colonies were few where they existed. The signers of the Declaration had

no illusions as to what would be required of them when they wrote their names to a document which said: "And for the support of this declaration we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Succeeding generations have had the benefits of their actions. Each generation has had to learn that freedom can be enjoyed only if continually earned. Earning is not easy. It is never simple. There is always the question of how much is enough. Too much freedom for one citizen leaves too little for another. This is not good for the citizen deprived and in the long run worse for the one with too much freedom.

Freedom is a heady wine and can be drunk only when watered with a high percentage of acceptance of responsibility. Governments instituted among men can only redistribute to the citizens what the citizens by their cooperative efforts have given to the government. This is true of material things but is also true of freedom.

We have a right to expect much of our Government, but it in turn has the right to expect much of each of us. We want a government strong and powerful, able to defend us but at the same time there must be controls that prevent such a powerful government from exercising its power to deprive its citizens of their rights. It must be controlled, as well, to prevent overprotection of the citizenry. It is a fine balance that must be maintained between the government and the citizen as to the point where privileges and rights guaranteed by the government end and where obligations and duty of the citizen begin.

It would seem that it might be likened to the relationship with a bank. The citizen deposits obligations and duties with the government, and the government is then able to issue rights and privileges. If this be true, our Government

(Continued on page 2)

## Reserve Service Is Accorded Greater Credit

Processing for induction of men with 6 years or more of membership in one or more of the Armed Forces, including the Reserve components, is halted under Local Board Memorandum No. 66, issued June 15, 1962.

The new directive extends the policy of the Director not to induct men who have had substantial periods of military service while there are adequate numbers of men available without military service to meet induction calls.

The postponement of the issuance of orders for physical examination and induction to men with substantial periods of service halts the processing of various categories of persons whose service does not meet the technical requirements for classification into class V-A.

National Headquarters adopted the policy on the grounds that a man who has maintained his membership for 6 years or more in the military service has been available for such participation as the military services may require. The fact that not all of the 6 years was in the Ready Reserve should not leave the man vulnerable for induction while other men are available without military service of any kind.

The initial specific assignment of Selective Service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was to procure men at the rate of 900,000 per year for training by the Armed Forces for a period of 1 year.

## Skill Inventory Data Supplied After Plant Blast

An inventory of health manpower resources was made available to Meade County, Ky., officials following an explosion at a chemical plant on Tuesday, April 17, it is reported in a recent issue of the State Selective Service System paper. The early morning explosion caused an estimated \$8 million damage, claimed one life, and injured 18.

Following the explosion, Local Board No. 103 was requested to furnish a list of registered and practical nurses currently residing in the area. This information had been compiled as a result of a health manpower resources survey made in 1960 by Kentucky State Headquarters.

Information of this type has been made a part of the broad band activities in which registrants are categorized as to activity, past experience, and hobby.

## Total Strength Of Armed Force Drops in April

Numerical strength of the Armed Forces on April 30, 1962, based on preliminary reports, was 2,829,887. This was a decrease of 10,532 from the combined strength on March 31.

The strengths of the various branches on April 30 and March 31, 1962, were: Army, 1,080,847 and 1,092,174; Navy, 670,412 and 672,094; Marine Corps, 189,891 and 188,512; and Air Force, 888,737 and 887,639.

These figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both Regulars and Reserves on continuous active duty and officer candidates, including cadets at the Military and Air Academies and Midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

The strengths of the services 1 year ago, April 30, 1961, were: Army, 864,557; Navy, 620,983; Marine Corps, 176,272; Air Force, 821,147; total, 2,482,959.

## Defense Requests 5,000 in August

The Department of Defense has requested that the Selective Service System provide 5,000 men by induction during the month of August. All are for induction into the Army.

## Report Notes Major Findings In 1962 SSCQT

A summary of the major findings of the April 17, 1962, Selective Service Qualification Test has been reported to National Headquarters by the Educational Testing Service which conducted the test.

Applications for the test numbered 5,688, but only 4,648 of those applicants underwent the test which was given at 326 centers. The number tested this year was about 1,100 more than were tested the previous year, and about 1,300 more than were tested in 1960.

The following table shows the percent of registrants scoring below selected points on the test for both 1961 and 1962.

Score	Percent Scoring Below	
	1961	1962
95	99.6	99.2
90	94	91
85	83	78
80	68	62
75	41	37
70	22	17
65	9	5
60	2	1
55	1.4	0.7
50	1.1	0.4

The mean score for the 1962 test was 77.3 compared with a mean of 75.9 for the 1961 test.

Noting that the 1962 group scored better on the test than the 1961 group, the report pointed out that this year's test group was more heavily weighted with juniors and seniors in college. Of the additional 1,129 who took the test this year over last year, 880 were upperclassmen in college and university.

Of the 1,748 who scored 80 or above, 617 were freshmen, 262 were sophomores, 265 were juniors, 512 were seniors, and 92 were graduate and special students.

Of 795 who scored 69 and below, 209 were freshmen; 215, sophomores; 222, juniors; 132, seniors; 17, graduate and special students.

Freshmen accounted for 1,201, or 25 percent of the total number tested. Fewer sophomores, 884, or 19 percent were tested. Juniors numbered 1,058, or nearly 23 percent of the total, and seniors, 1,281, or more than 27 percent. There were 224 graduate and special students in the test group.

Those scoring 70 and above numbered 3,853, or 82.9 percent of the total number tested.

Smaller percentages of each grade level scored 69 and below in 1962 than in 1961. The percentage of juniors and seniors scoring 80 and above showed a marked increase this year over 1961.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## Rights of Citizens Spring From Duties Performed

(Continued from page 1)

can only guarantee the citizen his rights and privileges so long as there is a surplus which has been built up by obligations accepted and duties performed by the citizens heretofore or at the present time.

Our ancestors were jealous of the powers of government when not controlled in accordance with the consent of the governed. They believed that as citizens they had the right to throw off a government that ignored their rights and neglected their privileges. They had no illusions about the responsibilities that the citizen must assume if he expected to have a responsive government. For this purpose they

pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

Perhaps today we may feel that our rights and privileges and our obligations and duties are not as well defined as they were when the Declaration of Independence was written. Admitting this to be true does not relieve the citizens from the necessity of learning their obligations and doing their duties.

Independence and freedom are rights we must have but their possession does not come automatically or easily. They will remain available to a people ready and willing daily to pay for them by obligations accepted and duties done.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of April 30, 1962.

Relative standings of the 37 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Idaho	13.32
Guam	12.57
Puerto Rico	12.31
Missouri	9.39
Wisconsin	8.97
Alabama	8.81
Nevada	8.76
Montana	7.57
Utah	7.49
Hawaii	7.47
Nebraska	7.25
Wyoming	6.85
Washington	6.78
Oklahoma	6.67
Maryland	6.54
Minnesota	6.45
North Carolina	6.43
Vermont	6.34
South Dakota	6.34
Kentucky	6.30
North Dakota	6.09
South Carolina	5.83
Mississippi	5.83
Indiana	5.75
Michigan	5.49
District of Columbia	5.32
New Hampshire	5.27
New York	5.22
New Jersey	5.18
Pennsylvania	4.94
Arizona	4.79
Connecticut	4.75
Maine	4.60
Rhode Island	4.32
Florida	4.20
Georgia	3.91
Alaska	3.33

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

June 13, 1962—Operations Bulletin No. 81, as amended, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days," which was amended to set forth the dates of the Jewish Holy Days for the coming year.

June 15, 1962—Transmittal Memorandum No. 109, containing (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 66, Subject: "Postponement of Physical Examination and Induction of Registrants Who Have Been Members of the Armed Forces, Including the Reserve Components, for 6 Years or More," instructing local boards to postpone issuance of the Order to Report for Armed Forces Physical Examination (SSS Form No. 223) and Order to Report for Induction (SSS Form No. 252), or to cancel any such order if it has been issued, in the case of each registrant who, for 6 years or more, has been a member of one or more of the Armed Forces, including the reserve components.

(2) The rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 46, Subject: "Information Received From Armed Forces and Public Health Service."

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

Considerable space in the July 1942 issue of the SELECTIVE SERVICE newspaper was devoted to a discussion of the reclassification and selection of men in classes III-A and III-B. The article emphasized that local boards must give priority to meeting their calls while in the process of putting the new policy on dependency deferments into effect. The article, discussing a recent memorandum to State Directors, advised local boards to break down the two classes into categories based on dependency or war work, and a combination of those two factors. The breakdown provided that single men without dependents would be selected first; then single men with dependents and who are not in war work; then those who are in war work; then the married man with wife only; the married man with wife and children; and so on. The last vulnerable group would be the married man with wife and children and engaged in war work.

Expansion of the induction of limited-duty men by the Army was announced in the July 1942 issue of the paper. The August call was to include quotas of class I-A (reliable) men with defective teeth.

The Army had lowered its literacy standards to accept men who could understand simple orders in English and had ability to absorb military training rapidly.

National Headquarters, 20 years ago, issued a listing of 24 "critical" occupations as a guide to local

## Reserve, Guard Keep Summer Months Filled

Traditional summer vacation time only means more work for those members of the System at State, regional, and national levels who are involved in the Selective Service training programs for officers earmarked for emergency duty with the System.

In addition to the National Guard section of each State, which normally trains at its State Headquarters, 39 of the System's 80 Reserve officer units are scheduled for 2-week active-duty tours under the instruction of State Directors during June, July, and August. More than 400 officers are scheduled for training in all phases of Selective Service during this summer period.

The remainder of the Reserve units, whose membership numbers about 350 officers, take their annual training duty during the other 9 months of the year.

boards in considering men for deferment. The list also contemplated the deferment of student preparing for work in those fields deemed essential to the war effort.

Up to June 1942, Army office candidate schools had graduate 17,791 men to commissioned rank of whom 10,318, approximately 6 percent, were men who had entered the Army by induction.

An Arizona local board was recording in motion pictures the "going-away" ceremonies for each group of inductees. The pictures taken by a member of the local board, were being preserved as part of the board's records.

An editorial by the Director in the June 1942 issue of the paper discussed the wholeness of the war effort, pointing out that the chain of the Nation's strength is only as strong as its weakest link. Acknowledging the need for an invincible armed force, the Director wrote:

"Our soldiers, sailors, and marines cannot be victorious on the military front unless those on the industrial and agricultural front win the battle of production and the battle of transportation. Our fighting men on a front thousands of miles away must be supported by a chain that extends all the way back to the heart of the country.

"We must produce the goods. We must deliver the goods!"

"If munitions and materiel to win the war are to reach our fighting men, they first must be produced by the skills and abilities of those who serve behind the battle front. If our industries are to produce them, they must have materials supplied from the bowels of the earth by our miners, from the forest by our lumbermen, from the soil by our farmers, and from the laboratory by our scientists."

In addition to the list of "critical" professions issued by the System, National Headquarters also distributed to the local boards a list of 34 essential activities as a guide in classifying individuals. The list was prepared by the War Manpower Commission and included those producing the products, facilities, and services considered necessary to war production and essential to the war effort." National Headquarters warned local boards that issuance of the list in no way altered the bar against group or class deferments.

A Chicago local board clerk, after seeing 400 of the board's registrants off to the service, called the roll of selectees on June 5, 1942 put on his coat, boarded the bus with them, and enlisted.

# Trend Reversals In Class IV-F Noted in Study

A recent analysis of the growth in class IV-F for fiscal years 1949 through 1961 shows several reversals in trend.

Of the 7½ million men registered under the present Selective Service legislation, who were also registrants under the 1940 act, over 250,000 had been in class IV-F during World War II and were so classified again in fiscal year 1949. Added to other registrants rejected in fiscal year 1949, the total number of men in IV-F by the end of the period stood at 481,578.

During the period fiscal years 1952-55 the actual number of rejections exceeded the net increase in IV-F. This was the result of the System's program of reexamining more than 267,000 registrants rejected on mental grounds. As a result of this program, 33 percent were found acceptable and 69,500 were inducted.

During fiscal years 1956-60, the net increase in IV-F exceeded the total rejections. This reversal of trend resulted from the policy adopted by the Armed Forces in September 1955 of reporting voluntary enlistment rejections to Selective Service. The local boards classified these men as IV-F but did not count them as current rejections in the System's operations.

In fiscal year 1961, age was the main factor in determining the trend. Since the June 1951 amendments to the Universal Military Training and Service Act provided for the extension of military liability to age 35 for deferred registrants, men who acquired extended liability under the amendments began to reach age 35 and to be reclassified into class V-A, overage, during that fiscal year. Thus the year's net increase in IV-F was only 63,535 whereas total rejections for the year were 198,354.

## ROTC Program Produces Most Military Officers

The ROTC programs in the colleges and universities of the country is the primary source of officers for the Armed Forces, according to information from the Department of Defense. A second important source is the direct appointment of such specialists as physicians, dentists, nurses, lawyers, and others.

During fiscal year 1960, the ROTC programs produced 12,245 of the total 31,145 officers appointed. Direct appointment brought in 6,898; officer candidate classes, 4,667; aviation cadet programs, 2,289; the military academies, 1,570; and all other sources, 3,476.

# Director Reviews Selective Service Role In Berlin Buildup at Committee Inquiry

The Director of Selective Service reviewed the System's role in the 1961 buildup of the military forces, and suggested clarification of screening procedures for Standby Reservists at recent congressional hearings. The Director appeared before a subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives during its inquiry into the Reserve callup of last fall and into the Reserve posture.

The Director's prepared statement before the subcommittee on May 23 read, in part:

"I have understood that the Congress intended the Selective Service System to be a keystone in the defense structure of the Nation through the performance of these functions:

1. Insuring the maintenance of the strength of the military forces, both active and reserve;
2. Insuring the maintenance of the vital national economy through channeling men into essential civilian activities by deferments;
3. Making available in time of war or emergency, through a process of continuous screening, members of the Standby Reserve;
4. Insuring the readiness of the System to respond to demands which might be placed on it as a result of rapidly changing world conditions.

"That Selective Service has kept itself in a flexible and ready condition is attested by our position in connection with the recent Berlin

## System Heads Bond Honor Roll For Sixth Time

The Selective Service System led all Federal departments and agencies in percentage of participation in the purchase of savings bonds for the quarter ending March 31, 1962. It was the sixth consecutive quarter in which the System has won this honor.

The Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee released an honor roll of departments and agencies with more than 50 percent participation. The mark achieved by Selective Service was 96.4 percent.

In second place was the Tennessee Valley Authority with 94.4 percent, and in third place, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board with 94.1 percent.

## Visit Headquarters

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, were:

Mrs. Frances S. Maxwell, Utah State Headquarters, and Col. Goodrich M. Sullivan, commanding officer, Minnesota National Guard Selective Service Section.

flareup. We were in a position to respond to increased draft calls and also to furnish up to 425,000 Standby Reservists in event of need.

\*\*\* Early in July, last year, we determined to build up the examined and qualified pool to 100,000 men. It was about 69,000 as of June 30, 1961. We did not reach that goal before the Berlin buildup began, but we did deliver sufficient numbers to be examined to enable us to fill the larger calls. During the period July 1 to December 31, 1961, the local boards delivered to the Armed Forces examining stations more than 419,000 men for preinduction examination, of which more than 186,000 were disqualified. The Armed Forces examining stations responded splendidly to the heavy increase in their work. They were also examining an increased number of recruits.

"One concern of the Selective Service System in meeting its anticipated part in the buildup was our capacity to meet the calls under existing deferment policies. As soon as the magnitude of the increased draft calls became known, it was clear that the required numbers could be supplied easily from the existing I-A pool without altering deferment policies, even allowing for those men then in I-A who would be found eligible for deferment, and for losses from the I-A pool to stepped-up recruiting and by disqualification. As of June 30, 1961, there were about 1,660,000 nonfathers between 19 and 26 who were classified in class I-A, including the 69,000 or so I mentioned who were already examined and qualified. The Berlin buildup prompted many of these I-A registrants to furnish information which resulted in their reclassification into a deferred class. Thousands of others were recruited, many after they were found qualified for Selective Service induction after examination. In addition to the I-A pool, there were about 1,650,000 younger men, not classified, as a backup resource.

"At the end of January 1962, the pool of I-A nonfathers 19 to 26 had declined to about 1,300,000, including almost 120,000 who on that date had been examined and found qualified.

The losses from the pool during the buildup due to induction, disqualification, other reclassifications, and recruiting were partly offset, of course, by normal reclassification of previously deferred men into class I-A, and by a tendency of the local boards to classify more of the younger unclassified men. This I-A pool began to grow again in February 1962 as accessions to active duty declined. Behind the I-A pool there were on January 31, 1962, about 1,580,000 younger, unclassified men. Thus the untrained potential military manpower resource of the Nation was only very lightly invaded by withdrawals through induction and enlistment during the Berlin buildup.

"In addition to being prepared to meet increased draft calls, the System was prepared to meet its statutory obligation for making available in time of war or national emergency, through the process of continuous screening, persons in the Standby Reserve who might be needed to meet mobilization requirements. At the time of this buildup the Selective Service System had screened nearly 2,600,000 Standby Reservists and had found available for callup approximately 425,000 such Standby Reservists.

"Of course, the Standby Reserve was not authorized to be recalled during the Berlin buildup. However, the armed services screen numbers of men to the Standby Reserve who have a remaining statutory Ready Reserve obligation. Such men are categorized by the local boards as are other Standby Reservists who do not have a remaining Ready Reserve obligation. During the buildup, several cases came to my attention where a Standby Reservist with a remaining Ready Reserve obligation was rescreened to the Ready Reserve and recalled to active duty. A number of these had been considered by local boards and found not available because of dependency or because they were engaged in critical occupations. In these cases, so far as I am aware, the Selective Service System was not requested to review the categorization nor to render any other advice on the availability of these men.

"The retransfer and recall of some Standby Reservists to active duty produced situations where one voice of the Federal Government had told a Reservist, his family, and employer, he wasn't available for recall; and another voice, or hand, had proven that he was. While this problem involved very few people, I believe it would be beneficial to clarify the intent of Congress. I interpret that intent to be that the local board's determination that a Standby Reservist is not available should prevail, but the military services apparently find that intent to be that a Standby Reservist can be rescreened and called as a Ready Reservist without regard to the local board determination.

"In any event, it seems possible that the few Standby Reservists who had to be rescreened to the Ready Reserve, then ordered to active duty because of their military skills, might have been found among the 425,000 available Reservists rather than among those with dependents or critical jobs.

"The Ready Reserve should not include the unready Ready Reserve. I believe our Reserve concept is clouded and handicapped when the term 'Ready' is stretched to cover not only those in drill-pay status in units, but those in non-drill-pay status without unit affiliation, and, in the cases I have mentioned above, even some men who are, practically simultaneously, both Ready and Standby."

# Retired Reserve Rolls Grow; List Tops 1,800

Growth of the Selective Service System Retired Reserve, composed of former officers and employees of the System, continues. Recent figures showed that certificates of appointment had been issued to more than 1,500 former civilian members, and more than 300 military personnel formerly on active duty with the System, or "earmarked" for such duty.

The Selective Service System Retired Reserve was created in September 1959 with the issuance of Administrative Bulletin No. 290.

As announced in the Bulletin, officers and civilian employees eligible for consideration for membership in the Retired Reserve are:

Officers of the regular or reserve components who have served on extended active duty with the System prior to retirement.

Officers of the reserve components who have not served on extended active duty, but have been in an "earmarked" status for at least 5 years prior to retirement, or who were transferred to the Retired Reserve of their component because of physical disability before 5 years of earmarked status.

Former civilian employees who were employed for a period of not less than 2 years prior to retirement.

The Director also may select any person for membership who he feels is entitled.

The purpose of the Retired Reserve is to provide a source of experienced Selective Service personnel in the event of an emergency. Candidates for membership must state in writing their availability for such service.

Selection of members of the Retired Reserve is made by a Selective Service System Retired Reserve Board, created by Administrative Bulletin No. 290.

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters are:

Kansas: Marjorie R. Dailey, Golda C. Jonker, R. Louise Pace, and Mildred E. Walters, Army.

Kentucky: Mrs. Martha M. Roberts, Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Pennsylvania: Miss Peggy E. Hill, Mrs. Maudeine S. Karmany, and Mrs. Catherine Vorkapich, Army.

Rhode Island: Miss Stella Burke, Miss Alice R. Lallouette, Miss Emma V. McAuliffe, and Mrs. Rheta McBrier, Air Force.

South Carolina: Miss Jean M. Brunson, Navy; Mrs. Jean B. Hunt, Army.

Texas: Miss Pearl Miller, Army.

Virginia: Mrs. Mittie W. Lewey and Mrs. Mildred S. Tatum, Army.

## Registrant Tells Board "Thanks" For Class I-Y

Local Board No. 89 of Kentucky recently received the following letter from a registrant placed in Class I-Y, according to *The Echo*, Kentucky System newspaper:

"I have just received notice of change of my classification from IV-F to I-Y. I just wanted you and the other board members to know how much I appreciate the reclassification, as I have always felt that should a national emergency arise, I should be able to be of some service just like everyone else and, quite frankly, I was always disheartened by the fact that I had been designated IV-F."

"It seems to me that except in extreme circumstances of physical disability, all of us can and should do our part."

"Thank you again."

## Minor Children May Get Pension

Unmarried minor children of deceased veterans may be eligible for pension payments even when their mother, the veteran's widow, is not eligible, the VA states.

Most frequent examples occur when the widow becomes ineligible due to remarriage or receives income in excess of the legal limit. Ineligibility of the widow does not affect the eligibility of the minor children.

## Awards Program Review Shows 352 Approved

The Director recently approved the following awards for suggestions presented through the incentive awards program:

Certificates of Award: Mrs. Dorothy S. Buday, clerk, Local Board No. 50, Mo.; Herschel S. Freshour, property and supply clerk, State Headquarters, Mo.; Mrs. Myrtle P. Smith, clerk, Local Board No. 19, Mo.

During the past 11 years, a total of 352 awards have been presented to personnel of the System through the incentive awards program, as

## Registrant Gives All Information

Section 1641.7 of the Regulations requires every classified registrant to keep his local board informed of his physical condition.

One registrant of Texas Local Board No. 17 is obeying this provision to the letter.

"I am writing about my physical condition," he wrote the board recently. "I have been having ear aches. These aches have not been too painful. I have not been to a doctor to see what causes these pains. I don't have them every day, but I do have them one or more times a month."

"I hope my expressions are clear."

## Classification Picture April 1, 1962

Class	Number
Total Classified	23,462,579
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	137,944
Not Examined	1,239,667
Not Available for Induction or Examination	116,685
Induction or Examination Postponed	2,437
Fathers 19 through 25	395,207
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	120,522
Under 19 years of age	150,345
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	237,840
I-C	
Inducted	219,325
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,472,806
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	1,257
Not Examined	5,858
Fathers	2,488
I-W	
At Work	2,019
Released	5,726
I-D Members of Reserve Component	880,500
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	26,755
College	6,865
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	95,637
II-A Apprentice	6,022
II-C Agricultural Deferment	19,788
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	332,660
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,923,940
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,092,470
IV-B Officials	38
IV-C Aliens	8,024
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	69,853
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service	3,390,250
V-A Over Age of Liability	10,499,651
Total	352

of December 31, 1961. The total includes both those awards of cash with certificates and of certificates alone.

Seven members of the System have received four or more awards. They are:

Mrs. Mary I. Colony, secretary, State Headquarters, Sacramento, Calif., four.

Mrs. Rose H. Smithson, clerk, Local Boards Nos. 194 and 195, Springfield, Ill., four.

Mrs. Marguerite M. Talbot, clerk, Local Board No. 65, Macon, Mo., seven.

Mrs. Florence J. Baugh, clerk, Local Board No. 62, Stillwater, Okla., eight.

Ralph E. Dyer, local board auditor, State Headquarters, Portland, Oreg., four.

Miss Marjory I. Stoner, clerk, Local Board No. 11, Portage, Wis., seven.

Walter F. Halleck, illustrator, National Headquarters, Washington, D.C., four.

The awards presented in each State and National Headquarters during the 11-year period by State are shown in the table below. No awards were made in those States omitted from the table.

Alabama	3
Arizona	2
Arkansas	4
California	18
Connecticut	6
District of Columbia	4
Florida	2
Idaho	7
Illinois	9
Indiana	4
Iowa	1
Kentucky	5
Louisiana	1
Maine	4
Maryland	2
Massachusetts	3
Michigan	10
Minnesota	4
Missouri	32
Montana	4
Nebraska	7
Nevada	7
New Hampshire	11
New Jersey	7
New York City	3
New York (Ex. NYC)	3
North Carolina	6
North Dakota	2
Ohio	22
Oklahoma	14
Oregon	15
Pennsylvania	2
Rhode Island	1
South Carolina	2
South Dakota	2
Tennessee	10
Texas	28
Utah	3
Virginia	10
Washington	9
West Virginia	2
Wisconsin	21
Wyoming	1
Hawaii	1
Puerto Rico	3
National Headquarters	35

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PUBLICATIONS

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XII

WASHINGTON, D.C., AUGUST 1962

Number 8

## State of World Requires Extension of Act

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

Legislation will be under discussion this fiscal year affecting the Universal Military Training and Service Act. It will be said that this Act terminates on June 30, 1963. This, of course, is a popular misconception widely held. The authority of the Executive Branch of the Government to induct any registrant who had not been deferred does expire on that date. For practical purposes, something will be done by the Congress with this Act before the end of the present fiscal year.

Extension in 1955 and 1959 was enacted without any appreciable opposition. Undoubtedly the tensions in the world were factors in these extensions. It would require extreme optimism to believe the situation will be different in 1963. Few indeed are those who argue that the world is a peaceful place.

There are some who would abolish the Armed Forces in spite of this fact. The numbers who hold these views are few. Their opposition to reenactment can be expected in 1963, with arguments which have been presented each time this bill, or bills similar to it, has been before the Congress.

This opposition will probably avail little because of the small numbers of its adherents and because it is unlikely that the majority will be convinced of the practicality of pacifism.

There is an old saying that we always need to be spared from our friends. There have been times when those in favor of a strong defense and a compulsory system of providing men have injured the common cause by debate over the relative merits of selective versus universal service. This is not to say that there is no difference between everyone serving and less than all serving. What I am saying is that the present Law authorizes either system. So far as the Law is concerned that would tend to make a selective versus universal debate unnecessary.

The fact remains there are advocates of universal military training. Such a system has many advantages and avoids some of the so-called inequities of the present application of the Universal Military Training and Service Law. If such a system were to be inaugurated it would mean great numbers on duty for training. This would involve a different type of defense organization than we have at present. It would require no additional liability for the registrant. For this reason the talk of the need for some other type of system which would provide for service in the Armed Forces for everybody misses the point when it is aimed at modification of the Law.

(Continued on page 2)

## Critical Skills 1963 Quota Not Established

The Department of Defense has not established a quota for enlistment in the Critical Skills Reserve program for fiscal year 1963. The States were advised of this in Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended July 2, 1962. The Coast Guard, which also participates in the program, has not established a 963 quota.

Local boards were advised by Operations Bulletin No. 185 to continue to accept and process applications, and to notify approved applicants of their selection. However, applicants will not be processed beyond that point unless the applicant withdraws his application or ceases to be qualified for selection.

The local boards will continue to operate the program much as they have when applications were still being processed, but after quotas have been filled toward the end of the fiscal year. If quotas are later established, approved applications will be on hand for enlistment.

Since the program was established in 1956, more than 20,000 registrants have applied for selection. Nearly 15,000 applications had been approved.

## Call 5,000 Men for September

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service system to furnish 5,000 men by induction in September. All men inducted will be assigned to the Army.

## Russia Decrees Registration for 17-Year-Olds

News reports recently announced the lowering of the draft registration age in the Soviet Union from 18 to 17.

The decree of the Soviet parliament as officially announced provided:

"Citizens who are 17 by the 1st of January are to be entered into the lists of conscription offices annually in the months of January and February."

The lowering of the registration age will enlarge the pool of manpower the government can call up.

## Army Presents Honors to All D.C. Clerks

When the Army recognized the aid given its recruiting service by District of Columbia local board and headquarters personnel, it did so in a grand manner.

At ceremonies last month in the National Headquarters building, attractive and impressive certificates of appreciation were awarded to 15, including the entire local board clerk force. Also receiving a certificate was Mrs. Kay B. Barker, assistant to the District of Columbia Director.

The awards were presented by Col. Fred J. Martineau, Chief, Military Personnel Procurement Division, 2d U.S. Army Recruiting District, and Capt. John C. Hooper, Sr., Commanding Officer, Recruiting Main Station, Baltimore, Md.

The Director of Selective Service, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Col. Daniel O. Omer, Deputy Director, and other National Headquarters officials were spectators at the ceremonies.

The certificates presented to the District of Columbia personnel were the first such certificates presented to any member of the System in the District by any armed force.

In addition to Mrs. Barker, those receiving certificates were:

Mrs. Mary R. Carpenter, Miss Mary R. Cole, Mrs. Marcella B. Dalton, Mrs. Beverly N. Frazier, Mrs. Delores C. Harris, Mrs. Mae P. Lacy, Mrs. Sara A. McMahon, Mrs. Doris R. Norman, Mrs. Emma E. Nunley, Mrs. Mary E. Robins, Mrs. Louise M. Stanner, Mrs. Eva R. Turner, Mrs. Marilyn C. Ullrich, and Mrs. Betty J. Woods.

## Study Results In Reduction Of Publications

Recently stepped up attention to the continuous job of monitoring administrative publications has resulted in a 46 percent reduction in the number of Operations Bulletins, Local Board Memoranda, and State Director Advises pertaining to manpower operations.

The concentrated review of these publications is continuing and is expected to produce a reduction of more than 50 percent in their number.

Throughout the last year, each publication has been subjected to thorough analysis. In addition to the elimination of many publications, others were edited and revised, and some were issued in another form.

Elimination of a number of publications was accomplished by the consolidation into one issue of several on the same or related subjects.

The objective of the program, as always, is to maintain flexibility and simplicity in operations.

While some publications or parts of publications which were rescinded or revised were outdated, in many cases the subject matter of rescinded publications has simply become an established part of procedures so that retention of the printed directive served no useful purpose. In these instances, rescission does not mean abandonment of the procedure covered in the publications.

Concurrently with the consolidation and elimination of publications, a number were reissued in other forms. For example, a number of Operations Bulletins have been reissued as Local Board Memoranda. Generally, those operations Bulletins reissued as Local Board Memoranda dealt with subjects which substantially affected manpower procedures and were relatively permanent. A result of these reissuances is to emphasize the function of Operations Bulletins to serve as temporary advices until the subject matter is issued in more permanent form.

The concentrated effort in this field of recent months was discussed at the State Directors conference. Several States have increased their own attention to this day-by-day task with respect to their own publications paralleling the enhanced review at National Headquarters.

In World War I, all persons were in the military service from the date and hour notice of induction was received, and were subject to trial by military courts when delinquent.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## State of World Requires Extension of Act

(Continued from page 1)

It is true there is confusion in the term "universal training" for there never have been systems that literally trained everyone. There have always been exceptions for perhaps three general reasons—

First, some were unfit for any kind of service at any time.

Second, for budgetary or other reasons, not all could be used and hence were not called.

Third, there have been professions and occupations which have been considered necessary enough to take precedence to military training.

The advocates of universal military service often confine their comparison of selective service and universal service into the inequities of the former and the theoretic equities of the latter. There is far more effort expended in pointing out what is wrong than in suggesting how to meet requirements of survival by modification of our methods or by some other method.

We have heard the claim that service in the Armed Forces can be made so attractive that there will be no need of compulsion as an incentive or as a means of procurement of men. It is noted first that those who advocate this means are

not the ones who enlist. It is also a fact that this Nation has never maintained Armed Forces comparable in size with present demands by an unsupported volunteer system. Abroad in the past few years we have witnessed the unfortunate effects of a reinstitution of the volunteer system even though established with a rapidly falling strength level.

Finally, what kind of protection is afforded a nation when defended by those activated solely by the attractiveness of the services? Survival is a serious business and, like living, which it is, can hardly be pleasant unless successful. To make it successful requires the continual doing of many tasks far from attractive or pleasant. Attractiveness as an end brings in people who feel deceived when they learn what will be required of them.

The Congress heretofore has legislated to provide means which would directly or indirectly procure men for the Armed Forces. The meeting of a need has been a greater consideration than the implementation of a philosophy in the enactment of the laws administered by the Selective Service System. This practice will probably continue.

## Letter From Draftee to Senator Reflects Pride, Value of Service

Letters from servicemen to Members of Congress, the press, and others have received considerable attention in recent months. Most were letters of complaint.

Other letters which did not receive comparable publicity also were written, and one such inserted in the Congressional Record by Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas is reprinted below because it was written by an inducted man.

FORT HOOD, TEX.  
April 21, 1962.

Hon. JOHN L. McCLELLAN,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR McCLELLAN: I suppose most of the letters you receive from service members are those of complaint, but I am writing to say I'm very proud to be a part of the 58th Infantry. I must admit that I was not too pleased with the idea of coming into the Army when drafted in 1961, but since that time I have learned many vital lessons in life.

To begin with, I have learned the joy which comes from serv-

ice—even though it means sacrifice. To know that I am doing my part in my small way in the protection of America has brought me great happiness.

Secondly, I have found that regardless of the environment, a person can maintain the basic principles by which he knows he should live. In doing so, it strengthens him and those with whom he associates.

We all have our place of service. Yours is perhaps much more important than mine. If everyone would only do what he is capable of doing, whether great or small, we could have the assurance that America will remain great. God give us all the courage to do our part in the fight for freedom.

Sincerely yours,  
(s) R. CULLEN GARDNER.

Senator McClellan also inserted in the Record a lengthy letter from a recalled reservist, an attorney, which he accurately described as "comparable in tone and spirit" to the letter above.

## Rejectee Referral Program Generates Interest, Action

Progress has been registered in the Government's program promoting rehabilitation of men rejected for military service. The program was announced late last year by Secretary Ribicoff of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as a cooperative effort among the Selective Service System, the Army, the Department of Defense, and the Public Health Service.

Considerable interest has been generated in the program, according to a recent progress report, and advances are expected in the next 6 months.

The program involves referral of rejected men for medical attention and a systematic followup to determine the results of the referrals. It involves cooperation with the State and local public health departments.

On May 1, 1962, a pilot project for New York City was approved

and funds for it were provided by the Public Health Service. The long-range purpose of the New York City program is to demonstrate how the city Department of Health can most effectively act as a central coordinating unit that will play a key role in bringing about maximum utilization of both private and public community health resources. The immediate objective will be to make the total resources of the community available for the remedial and rehabilitative care of young men rejected for military service by the Armed Forces.

According to the outline of the New York City program presented to the Public Health Service, other objectives include the development of practical working relationships with a number of cooperating agencies and health resources, the identification of the causes for medical rejection, and the extent to which local health resources can provide remedial and rehabilitative services to rejectees. In addition, the demonstration is expected to identify the causes for delay in the discovery of medical defects prior to the preinduction examination and to examine the patterns of the rejectee's voluntary response to the offer of counseling and referral services.

The progress report on the program, compiled by members of the staff of the Director of Selective Service noted that the Public Health Service is still considering a proposed project submitted by Philadelphia, while projects proposed by Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, Pa., initially were rejected. Both localities are considering future plans.

The report also points out that a number of States have shown interest in the program. Those States include Arkansas, California, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, and North Carolina.

Three types of programs are under consideration in the several States. Those programs are:

1. Those conducted under Public Health Service grants where States supply matching funds. These grants are given for a variety of programs which could include the referral program for rejected registrants.

2. Public Health Service grants for demonstration projects to prove the feasibility of programs which the State will continue on its own.

3. The assignment by the Public Health Service of a junior medical officer to the State. Such officers often are those fulfilling service requirements under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. Such officers may be assigned to State or local health departments on specified programs. Such assigned officers could direct the rejectee-referral program in the State.

During fiscal 1961, more than 2 million applications for Federal employment were processed by all Government activities and produced some 954,000 eligibles, or about 45 percent of all processed applications.

In 1929, the United States had about 800,000 men in the Regular armed services, the National Guard, and the other reserve components.

# Report Details Civil Defense Gains, Needs

Major gains and deficiencies in the Nation's emergency preparedness programs are described in detail in the 1961 Annual Report of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization submitted recently to the President and to the Congress by Director Edward A. McDermott of the Office of Emergency Planning, OCDM's successor agency.

The report for the fiscal year 1961, ending June 30, covers the first actions taken by the Kennedy administration to advance survival planning and emergency readiness throughout all levels of government and industry. Reorganization of civil defense operational functions and their transfer to the Department of Defense were announced by the President on July 20, 1961, and are not covered in this report.

Progress in civil defense programs at all levels was detailed in the report, with emphasis on the continuing lag of county planning. At the end of fiscal year 1961, 46 percent of the counties had little or no civil defense activity but many were edging toward full-time directors. All States and most major cities increased their nonmilitary preparedness programs during the past year.

The new emphasis on State and local emergency planning for mobilization and management of resources and production is revealed in the report. One of its highlights is the disclosure of actions now underway to strengthen emergency capabilities of local governments through joint efforts of Government, labor, and business.

This program, Director McDermott pointed out in the report, "poses to identify and predesignate groups of people by occupation, work relationship, and industry for performance of emergency activities closely related to their peacetime pursuits. Groups so identified and assigned within the framework of the community civil defense operation plan would become cadres or task forces automatically available for emergency postattack activities. Application of this concept in several communities during fiscal year 1962 should result in developing procedures for installation of the plan in communities throughout the United States."

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters were:

Mrs. A. Jane W. Rowe, Local Board No. 55, Mason City, Mich.; Mrs. Maxine Roberts, Local Board No. 39, Winfield, W. Va.; Joseph Egle, member Local Board No. 57, Syracuse, N.Y., and Will G. Ballentine, Local Board No. 18, Menomonie, Wis.

Miss Rosa H. Koch, Local Paper No. 37, Minneapolis, Minn.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

Brief postponements and deferrals of induction which had been authorized to permit processing of applications for enlistment and commissioning were barred after August 20, 1942. The authority of local boards to grant such deferments and postponements for 60 to 90 days was rescinded. In the same directive, local boards were denied permission in the future to distribute recruiting literature or give recruiting information.

An article in the August 1942 issue of *Selective Service* announced the new policies designed to aid the orderly filling of calls and withdrawal of manpower from the civilian economy. Local boards, under the new policy, were to receive notice of enlistments and commissionings from the Armed Forces and where such registrants had been ordered for induction, were to count them toward filling the call.

The System newspaper also announced 20 years ago the termination of Class I-B, designating men considered fit for limited military service. The elimination of the classification was predicated largely on the Army's decision to accept for induction men with minor physical defects.

An editorial in the August 1942 issue of the paper, written by the Director, discussed the fundamentals of the military obligation expressed in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. Pointing out that with a few limited exceptions every man 20 to 45 must expect to enter the military services when needed, the Director wrote:

"Some who are otherwise liable are deferred now from military service because they are more necessary now in war production or in other civilian activities supporting the war effort. Some are deferred because their induction would cause hardships to dependents . . . all deferments are provisional, subject to withdrawal, and are made only to serve the Nation's interest. . . ."

"Fundamentally, there are only two reasons why any man liable for military service is deferred, and the main one is that the expansion of the Nation's Armed Forces has not yet reached the stage where he is needed in them. The other is that, at present, he is more valuable to the war effort in his civilian occupation.

"But 'necessary men' who are qualified for military service may be deferred only so long as they are absolutely necessary in such civilian effort, and only until they can train men not fitted for military service, or women, to replace them.

"Each registrant who is liable under the law for military service, and is physically, mentally, and morally qualified to give his country that service, must realize that any deferment granted to him merely affects the order of his in-

duction; that he is a potential soldier and must be prepared to answer when his country calls him."

Reflecting the attitudes of the times, Illinois State Headquarters reported the story of a registrant who underwent four operations at his own expense to fit himself for military service. He paid his medical bills by doing light work in periods of convalescence, and in addition, bought \$875 worth of War Bonds.

The Army's program of accepting selected registrants deferred because of dependency for special training for commission's had resulted in the induction of some 7,000 such men by August 1942.

An editorial written by William Allen White, famed editor of the *Emporia Gazette* of Emporia, Kans., was reprinted in the August 1942 issue of the System paper. The editorial highly praised the "fairness and efficiency" of the local boards. The internationally known commentator wrote:

"In the draft democracy has found its best expression." Citing instances of men of wealth and fame filling routine roles in the citizen army, Mr. White concluded: "So long as draft boards do not recognize money, pull, or fame, the American army will be a democratic army."

## Korea Veterans Favor Study For Business

Korean conflict veterans who have thus far taken advantage of the college education benefits under the GI bill have made business administration, engineering, and teaching their top classroom choices.

Up to the end of calendar year 1961, more than 1,200,000 Korean conflict veterans have gone to college under the GI program.

Almost an equal number, 1,172,000, have taken other types of training in schools below college level or on-the-job training classes or on-the-farm courses.

Of those students who went to college, 201,000 chose business administration, 163,000 selected engineering, and 139,000 picked teaching as their course of study.

First choice of the GI engineering students was electrical engineering, followed by mechanical and then civil engineering.

Other vocational goals attracting large numbers of Korean conflict veterans turned college students have been medicine and related professions with 53,000; science with 45,000; law with 44,000; business courses such as accounting and advertising with 42,000; social sciences with 40,000; and the ministry with 13,000.

## Classification Picture June 1, 1962

Class	Number
Total Classified	23,578,262
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	135,316
Not Examined.....	1,283,607
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	99,237
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	2,048
Fathers 19 through 25.....	389,604
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	121,302
Under 19 years of age.....	151,971
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency.....	280,065
I-C	
Inducted.....	212,696
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,478,366
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	1,245
Not Examined.....	5,960
Fathers.....	2,452
I-W	
At Work.....	2,069
Released.....	5,662
I-D Members of Reserve Component.....	883,169
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	26,654
College.....	6,549
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	95,568
II-A Apprentice.....	6,031
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	19,764
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	336,485
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,932,421
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,093,592
IV-B Officials.....	39
IV-C Aliens.....	8,059
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	69,897
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service.....	3,357,585
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	10,569,849

## Courage Wins Cash, Honors For Two Clerks

The Director recently approved the following awards for suggestions presented through the Incentive Awards Program and for Special Acts and Services.

**Cash Awards and Certificates of Merit:**

Mrs. Myrtle A. Krumwiede, Clerk, Local Board No. 40, Rolette County, Rolla, N. Dak., was granted a cash award and a Certificate of Merit for her outstanding courage, her disregard for personal safety, and her devotion to responsibilities during the disaster of a fire which consumed the building in which the local board was housed.

Mrs. Velma A. Rutherford, Clerk, Local Board No. 19, Wayne, W. Va., was granted a cash award and a Certificate of Merit for her courage and devotion to responsibilities during a fire which threatened to sweep the community's entire area in which the local board is located.

**Cash and Certificate Awards for Suggestions:**

Mrs. Mary L. Dannelly, Assistant Chief, Administrative Division, Texas State Headquarters; Mrs. Victoria S. Reyes, Clerk, Local Board 35, Alice, Tex.; Mrs. Faye C. Tietjen, Clerk-Typist, Missouri State Headquarters; Miss Amanda L. White, Clerk-Typist, Missouri State Headquarters; Mr. Robert H. Cheek, Offset Press Operator, Administrative Division, National Headquarters; Mrs. Helen E. LaRock, formerly an Accounting Technician of the Fiscal and Procurement Division, National Headquarters.

**Certificates of Award for Suggestions:**

Mrs. Consuelo F. Bishop, Clerk, Local Board No. 8, San Antonio, Tex.; Mrs. Katherine B. Botkin, Secretary, Ohio State Headquarters; Mrs. Flonnie H. Christman, Clerk-Typist, South Carolina State Headquarters; Mrs. Cleo E. Evans, Clerk, Local Board No. 22, Taloga, Okla.; Miss Katie D. McClutchie, Secretary, Mississippi State Headquarters; Mrs. Hazel B. Ranson, Voucher Examiner, Virginia State Headquarters; Mrs. Frieda B. Tupper, Clerk-Typist, Clark, S. Dak.; Mrs. V. Leone Van Loenen, Clerk, Local Board No. 56, Big Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Pauline E. Walker, Secretary, Oklahoma State Headquarters.

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters are:

**Idaho:** Mrs. Leona Merrell, Mrs. Maxine Lee, Mrs. Phyllis Burggraf, and Miss Dorothy Horrocks, Army.

**Kentucky:** Mildred C. Griffey, Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

## Reports in Government Publication Tells Story of Nation's Skilled Manpower Need

Evidence is plentiful of the overall shortage of skilled manpower to man current and projected needs of the Nation. Members of the System have long been accustomed to consider these shortages in performing their classification functions, in channeling men into the preparation for and employment in vital work.

Items in a recent issue of a Government publication highlight facets of this overall shortage. The

articles, printed in the May issue of *Higher Education*, published by the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, discuss oceanography, Government support of training programs for skilled personnel, and medical research manpower.

The article on "Manpower for the Marine Sciences," written by a staff member of the Federal Interagency Committee on Oceanography, discusses the need for trained personnel in this field. The author points out that we have registered success in the employment of the resources of the land to meet our needs, but "the 70 percent of the earth's surface covered by the ocean has been largely neglected in scientific inquiry."

"Under the pressure of recent events, however, science has at last turned to the sea for answers to some of the problems now besetting mankind. The most pressing of these are connected with defense. But the problems of increasing the world's food supply, of mining the sea and sea bottom, and of controlling or avoiding damage caused by tidal and storm-driven waves are increasingly gaining attention."

"The need to provide the United States with the means of defense at sea has stimulated work in oceanography, the science of the sea. An extensive program of research in underwater sound has been in operation since the beginning of World War II with the objective of improving methods of detecting enemy submarines and concealing our own. Studies of currents are important in assessing the effect of radioactive pollution of the ocean as a result of nuclear explosions. Information about the subsurface currents, tides, and other seacoast features is important in planning amphibious operations. As submarines operate at ever greater depths, knowledge of the contours of submerged mountains and valleys is essential for safe operation."

"The Navy, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and other agencies of the Federal Government have been carrying out oceanographic research since the thirties, but the conception of a national effort in this science is very recent. The Interagency Committee on Oceanography, a coordinating body for all oceanographic research throughout the Federal Government, is only 3 years old. In contrast to this, a decree establishing oceanographic research as a vital part of Soviet national scientific planning was issued by Lenin in 1921, giving the Russians an almost 40-year lead. It is reported that Russia has 50 vessels carrying out research. Although there is no reason to believe that Russia has surpassed us in actual knowledge of the sea, the threat exists that if our own marine research does not match theirs, a significant advantage in naval warfare will accrue to Russia."

"As generous as the financial support has become, increased funds do not in themselves bring about a corresponding increase in knowledge. Highly trained scientists must be available to carry out the studies programmed. In a report of the National Academy of Sciences, *Oceanography 1960 to 1970*, it was pointed out that lack of trained personnel may become a serious bottleneck:

"Recruitment of highly trained professional oceanographers is barely adequate to meet the requirements of existing research programs in the United States, and less than adequate in the field of physical oceanography. A substantial increase in the support of oceanography will result therefore in a serious manpower shortage unless action is taken to increase the number of students in this field."

"The predicted shortage is already making itself felt, and promises to become acute unless steps are taken to train a sufficient number of people to relieve it. A study of manpower and training in the marine sciences, to be published shortly by the Interagency Committee on Oceanography, estimates that about 1,200 professionals are now working in oceanography and that projected programs will require as many as 5,000 by 1972."

"To increase the supply of oceanographers, we must solve three problems: How to attract more students to the field; how to provide sufficient funds to allow students to study oceanography without too great a financial sacrifice; and how to expand the capacity of existing schools and to create new ones. Groups within the Government, science, and education must cooperate in dealing with these three problems."

Two brief items in the same issue of the publication report the granting of awards to 2,068 candidates in two graduate fellowship programs. In one program, the fellowships include 211 in mathematics, 287 in engineering, 458 in the physical sciences, 211 in the life sciences, and 33 in the social sciences. In the program of summer fellowships for graduate teaching assistants, 143 are in mathematics, 85 in engineering, 335 in the physical sciences, 261 in the life sciences, and 44 in the social sciences.

Up to \$4,400 of public funds are committed for each fellowship.

In a brief item on medical research manpower, the magazine reports that the National Institutes of Health has estimated that projected medical research will require a doubling of competent manpower—physicians, scientists, and supporting technicians.

According to the item, in 1954 there were about 19,000 professional workers in medical research, in 1960 there were about 40,000, and by 1970, 80,000 will be required to mount a three-billion-dollar research program in the Nation.

### Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

July 2, 1962—Operations Bulletin No. 185, as amended, Subject: "Status of Quotas for Enlistment in the Critical Skills Program," which was amended to advise that no enlistment quotas have been established for the fiscal year 1963.

### "Alien" Checks Early Date of Entry to U.S.

Local Board No. 16 of Montana reports that a registrant filled out Series X—Statement of Alien of the Classification Questionnaire in an unusual fashion.

In response to the direction to check the appropriate box indicating that he was admitted for "permanent" or "temporary" residence, and the date, the registrant checked "permanent" and on the blank line for "date of entry" wrote the single word "born."

### Former Chairman Now U.S. Attorney

When Robert D. Smith, Jr., recently assumed his new office as U.S. Attorney for the Eastern Federal Judicial District in Arkansas, he took with him experience and familiarity with one Federal law his office will enforce.

For 12 years, from August 1950 to January 1962, he was chairman of Local Board No. 39 of Marianna, Ark.

In his new office, Mr. Smith will be concerned with registrants who become delinquent under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, a matter with which he had been concerned also during his years with the System.

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# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XII

WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 1962

Number 9

## Manpower Need Important In Classification

By COL. E. DEE INGOLD

Chief, Manpower Division

It is curious that the greatest factor influencing determination of a registrant's availability is not in his cover sheet. It transcends such considerations as the registrant's age, the status of his dependents, his occupation, physical, mental and moral status, and the perennial fetish of how other registrants in similar circumstances used to be classified. This greatest factor is the overriding background of the current personnel needs of the Armed Forces.

Since 1940, the announced needs of the Armed Forces when matched to the manpower resource have oscillated all the way

from a semblance of universal service to its virtual prohibition. The concept of universal service reached its peak of implementation just prior to the end of the war in Europe when the Selective Service System was making available for induction on an increasingly narrow, but still selective basis, fathers who were employed in critical jobs in war production industry. In contrast, universal service has been largely outlawed since the end of the Korean effort. Congress has rejected many opportunities to implement universal service and instead has placed both a numerical and financial ceiling on the size of the Armed Forces so that the current annual resource of manpower could not possibly be accommodated under wartime or even customary peacetime classification patterns. To place now as large a proportion of registrants in an available classification as at any previous time would under these circumstances be not only futile, but a serious blow to practical selectivity.

Selective Service must, and does, adapt itself to these wide differences in background against which each registrant being classified is silhouetted. Registrants cannot be made available for induction merely because their predecessors in similar circumstances were made available and inducted. Consistency under varying circumstances is no virtue. The numerical strength of the Armed Forces as fixed by the American people through their Congress cannot be influenced by making more registrants available for induction. A container full of water will not be made to contain more by pouring more water into it.

As the backdrop before which classification takes place changes, local and appeal boards readjust and adapt to this predominant influencing factor. They assess the needs of the Armed Forces in relationship to the manpower re-

(Continued on page 2)

## X-Y-Z Evaluation Procedure Expected to Cut IV-F Class

A review of all IV-F classifications in light of the recently adopted X-Y-Z evaluation procedure and the different character that the creation of Class I-Y has given to Class IV-F is well underway by the local boards of the System.

With more than a year of experience in the application of the evaluation procedure to registrants being currently examined, local boards have acquired familiarity with the procedure. This experience is now being turned to the task of reducing the numerically large IV-F class to only those registrants concluded by the boards to be definitely and unquestionably "not qualified for any military service," even in an emergency requiring drastic changes in physical, mental, and moral standards.

The progress of the review of older IV-F classifications is reflected in the reduction of the size

of Class IV-F since January 31, 1962. On that date, Class IV-F numbered more than 3,442,000 registrants. By the end of June 1962, Class IV-F had decreased to about 3,325,000. While there is a normal loss from Class IV-F to Class V-A of men reaching 35, the trend of Class IV-F throughout the history of the operation, has been to increase constantly.

The application of the X-Y-Z evaluation procedures, combined with the constricted scope left for Class IV-F was expected to bring about a reduction in Class IV-F. The rate of reduction of Class IV-F should increase as the intensity of review by the local boards is stepped up.

It is expected that some of the registrants reclassified out of Class IV-F as a result of the review will be reclassified into Class I-Y. However, the review also is resulting in reclassification into other classes particularly III-A and II-A, of many registrants no longer eligible to remain in Class IV-F, and who are also not eligible for Class I-Y because they are not currently available due to the nature of their occupations, anticipated hardships to dependents, or other reasons which merit deferment.

Since the regulations authorizing the use of Class I-Y were issued in February 1962, more than 315,000 registrants have been placed in that class as of June 30, 1962. Many of these are registrants who had been identified by local boards as "qualified in an emergency" since the evaluation procedure was established in late 1960. But a good part of the growth of Class I-Y, particularly in recent months, is attributed to the review now underway of older IV-F files.

A relatively high rate of reclassification out of Class IV-F is expected as a result of the review. Sample reviews involving evaluation of files by medical personnel have shown that as high as 80 percent of those in Class IV-F were found to be qualified for removal from that classification.

The pace of the review of Class IV-F is expected to increase rapidly. When the X-Y-Z evaluation procedure was instituted in August 1960, local boards were encouraged not to undertake immediately a review of all IV-F files. However, since the adoption of the amended regulations providing for Class I-Y, any reservations on applying the evaluation procedure to accumulated IV-F cases have been lifted. Local boards have been encouraged to undertake the review as workload permitted.

## Armed Forces Day Support Wins Thanks of Secretary

Appreciation for the support and cooperation given by the Selective Service System in the thirteenth annual observance of Armed Forces Day has been expressed by Secretary of Defense McNamara to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

The letter of appreciation, written by Arthur Sylvester, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) follows:

"Dear General Hershey:

"Secretary McNamara has asked that I thank you for your personal support and for the cooperation the Selective Service System gave to the thirteenth annual observance of Armed Forces Day.

"The final reports from the Area Commanders have been received and it was a great success. The cooperation and assistance of the Federal departments and agencies, public officials and community leaders contributed materially to this outstanding program.

Sincerely"

## September Call 5,000 for Army

The Secretary of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide 5,000 men for the Army by induction during September. The call is the same as those for the preceding 2 months.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 23, D.C.

## Manpower Need Important In Classification

(Continued from page 1)

source, determine first how deep the blade of the plane should be set to extract the relatively most available in the number indicated and, influenced by this most important overall consideration, proceed to classify registrants. The set of the blade of the plane affects not only a few, but all classification actions. The meaning of the word "hardship" changes as it is held up for inspection in the light of current Armed Forces needs. The word "critical" is softened or hardened by current reality. "Essential," "irreplaceable," "necessary to," all such words and phrases designed to produce effect-

tive inventory are plastic, expandable, retractable, adaptable. All are designed to facilitate classification in the world as it is found to be at the moment the classification is given, not as it was or as it might be later.

The essence of practical selectivity is to produce for the Armed Forces when they want them the number of men they are permitted by the people to have, from among registrants who are most obviously available. To produce fewer is to fail a purpose; to produce many more ignores the expressed desires of the people and abdicates selectivity.

## State Headquarters Folder Describes Basic Operations of System; for Distribution to Each New Registrant

A brief folder providing basic information on Selective Service has been produced by the Mississippi Selective Service System for distribution to each registrant.

The pamphlet is a double-folded sheet, creating six pages, or columns. One page is in the form of a cover with the seal, an introductory paragraph, and space for the local board stamp. The textual material fills the other five pages. The single column of type is about 3 by 7 inches.

The pamphlet was produced in cooperation with the State government, according to a Mississippi State Headquarters memorandum transmitting the pamphlet to the local boards. The paper and ink were supplied by State Headquarters and the State did the printing at no cost to the System.

The pamphlet covers the basic

duties of the registrant to keep information current, and discusses the registration certificate and Selective Service number; the classification questionnaire; lists the various classes; explains personal appearance and appeal; and discusses the military obligation and the alternatives to induction, briefly.

It also stresses the importance of registration and continued compliance with the law, the jurisdiction of the local board, and invites inquiries of the local board office on problems.

The registrant is urged to have his parents read the material.

The State Director advised the local boards that the pamphlet was available in quantities sufficient for the estimated registration of the next 12 months. He also noted that it would be revised as needed on reprinting each year.

## Registrant's View on Deferment Unusual But Overlooks Factor of National Needs

Local boards find it unusual to receive communications such as the following which was recently returned to a local board with the questionnaire:

"I do not believe that any civilian occupation is sufficiently critical to preclude military recall in the event of a legitimate national emergency as designated by Congress. In that event I would neither seek nor willingly accept (deferment) on the basis of present or future occupation."

The registrant was employed as a rocket test engineer.

While statements such as these are unusual, the local board might well have replied with a brief discussion of such matters as the "national interest" which dominates classification decisions, and may indicate that a man who wishes to enter service should stay in a civilian job, just as it may also indicate that a man who wishes a deferment should enter the military service.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

Simplified forms to aid employers in requesting the deferment of "necessary men" and to reduce the paperwork in the local boards were announced by National Headquarters in September 1942. The new forms were discussed in the issue of the System newspaper for that month.

In a related development, the Director of Selective Service, in an interview widely published in trade and business publications, warned employers to analyze their work forces and maintain orderly programs for the replacement of those who were physically qualified to enter the Armed Forces. In his interview as reported in the System newspaper, the Director stressed that occupational deferments are temporary and are granted only to allow the training of replacements. "Don't ask deferment for any man who can be replaced by training another person not likely to be eligible soon for service in the Armed Forces," the Director advised employers.

A small item in the September 1942 paper told of a North Carolina local board clerk who prepared

### Local Board Clerk Began Service In World War I

Kentucky's only Selective Service employee with service during World Wars I, II and since the present operation began is Mrs. Mayme Connally, clerk of Local Board No. 114.

Mrs. Connally was clerk of the Bracken County board under the 1917 Act, serving from September 1918 until November 1919.

In 1940, Mrs. Connally was named clerk of Local Board No. 14, and served until the termination of the Act in 1947.

She was appointed to her present post when the local board was activated in 1950.

### Many Americans Have Experienced Military Training

An analysis of reports by various Federal agencies shows that nearly 16 percent, almost 29 million Americans, have had military training. Data is included in reports by the Bureau of the Census, the Department of Defense, and the Veterans' Administration.

The reports, which were based on the situation prior to the recent buildup of the Armed Forces, showed more than 2,500,000 on active duty, more than 3,858,000 in the Reserves, and about 22,376,000 others with military training.

and mailed an order to report for induction to her husband. His reporting date was his wife's birthday.

Measures taken by National Headquarters to insure that all sections of each State would draw men from the same segment of the pool at about the same time were reported 20 years ago in the System newspaper. State Directors were requested to apportion calls to standardize so far as feasible the type of registrant being ordered by all local boards. In a step to achieve national uniformity, the Director called on all local boards to complete by October 16, 1942, the initial classification of all registrants liable for military service.

Reports from local boards across the Nation, published in the paper in September 1942 told of three fathers—in California, New York City, and Texas—were seeking induction into the Armed Forces. Each father had two sons already in service.

In an editorial in the September 1942 newspaper, the Director of Selective Service noted the arrival of the second anniversary of the operation—September 16, 1942. His article reviewed the great tasks accomplished in 2 years, emphasizing the transition from calling thousands in a year to train, to calling millions in months to fight, and paid tribute to the job done by the local boards.

The newly approved Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 was reviewed in an article in the System newspaper. The Act was important to Selective Service operations to the extent its provisions eliminated considerations of financial dependency.

Growing public appreciation of the job being performed by local boards was reflected in the September 1942 issue of the System paper. A feature article in a Pennsylvania newspaper spotlighted the demands of the office on the time of the members. "The wives who were left behind when their husbands went into service aren't the only 'war widows,'" the reporter wrote. "The wives of the Selective Service local board members can form their own 'war widows' union."

A typical local board work schedule 20 years ago was reported from California. Members met from 6 a.m. to late forenoon, and again from 4 p.m. until 6 p.m. or later. In between, they attempted to carry on their private businesses, but in the words of the chairman, this "private" time was mostly spent answering calls and questions about Selective Service.



**GOVERNOR PRESENTS AWARD**—Presentation of a certificate and cash award approved by the Director of Selective Service to Mrs. Velma A. Rutherford, clerk, West Virginia Local Board No. 19, of Wayne, was the occasion for a well-publicized ceremony at Charleston. Pictured above are, third from left, Governor Barron presenting the award on behalf of Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey to Mrs. Rutherford, second from the left. Also pictured are, left, Oscar C. Allen, Chairman, Local Board No. 19, and right, Brig. Gen. Gene Hal Williams, West Virginia State Director of Selective Service. The award to Mrs. Rutherford was for her heroism in removing vital records from the local board office which was threatened by fire.

### Classification Picture July 1, 1962

Class	Number
Total Classified	23,687,297
I-A and I-A-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	133,516
Not Examined	1,339,780
Not Available for Induction or Examination	90,900
Induction or Examination Postponed	1,842
Fathers 19 through 25	385,345
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	123,073
Under 19 years of age	162,401
I-Y Qualified only in an emergency	315,455
I-C	
Inducted	209,125
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,478,108
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	1,198
Not Examined	6,116
Fathers	2,408
I-W	
At Work	2,118
Released	5,668
I-D Members of Reserve Component	886,751
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	14,393
College	4,869
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	95,507
II-A Apprentice	6,037
II-C Agricultural Deferment	19,491
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	322,806
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,940,424
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,099,956
IV-B Officials	40
IV-C Aliens	8,159
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	70,100
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service	3,325,657
V-A Over Age of Liability	10,636,054

## Gen. James Oakes' Career Is Outlined in Brief Sketch

(A brief biography of Gen. James Oakes, whose recommendations on the operation of a Selective Service System, based on experience in the Civil War, largely shaped the present operation, was recently prepared by National Headquarters. It is being reproduced here in several installments.)

### I

Bvt. Brig. Gen. James Oakes, who served as Assistant Provost Marshal General and Head of the Civil War Draft for the State of Illinois from 1863 to 1865, was born in Limestoneville, Pa., April 4, 1826. He was the son of Samuel and Sara (Montgomery) Oakes. As head of the draft or Federal Enrollment program in Illinois, General Oakes' superior was Bvt. Maj. Gen. James Barnet Fry, Provost Marshal General in charge of that operation under the War Department for the entire country.

### Mexican War

Upon graduation from West Point on July 1, 1846, Oakes received assignment to the Second Dragoons as a brevet second lieutenant, and went to Mexico to take part in the War of 1846-48. He saw action in the Chihuahua Expedition; the Siege of Vera Cruz; the skirmish at Medelin; the Battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey; and the

operations leading directly to the capture of Mexico City. He served on the staff of Col. William S. Harney at the Battle of Cerro Gordo, and became acting adjutant of the Second Dragoons from April until October 1847 and later regimental quartermaster from November 1847 to August 1849. His permanent rank as second lieutenant was awarded July 29, 1847.

Lieutenant Oakes received special mention for distinguished service and gallantry at the Battle of Cerro Gordo and commendation in highest terms by Maj. Edwin V. Sumner for efficiency at Molino del Rey. Because of his outstanding record, he became twice brevetted during the Mexican War. He was brevetted first lieutenant on March 25, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the affair at Medelin, and captain on September 8, 1847, for similar activity in the Battle of Molino del Rey.

Several references to Oakes' participation in the Mexican War are made in the book titled "From Everglades to Canyon, 1836-1875," written by Theo F. Rodenbough. One reference is as follows:

A considerable force of Mexican cavalry, principally of rancheros and national guards, had its headquarters at Medelin, a village several miles south of Vera Cruz, where parties were detached to annoy the American lines. General Scott ordered Colonel Harney to break up the hornet nest. He was informed that a stone bridge on the road to the town was held by 2,000 men and two pieces of artillery. When they were within 60 yards of the bridge the Mexicans opened fire and several men were wounded. Colonel Harney sent back for two light guns and these arrived together with several companies which came to his assistance. The bridge was cleared with a few shots and a charge was ordered. The footmen fled into the woods. Lt. Lowry and Lt. Oakes, with three men, pursued a party of about thirty lancers, who turned off in a by-road, and all but five were either sabered or dismounted. These men were praised highly for their bravery and steadiness in the presence of the enemy.

### Return to the States

Oakes returned to the United States and was in garrison at East Pascagoula, Miss., and on frontier duty in a march through Texas during 1848. He was later stationed in Austin, Tex., for the period 1848-49, and then at Forts Graham, Lincoln, Mason, and Terrell in that State until June 1853. He undertook scouting duty in 1850 and engaged in two fights with the Comanches between the Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers on July 11 and August 12, 1850, being severely wounded twice in the latter affair. He was promoted to the permanent rank of first lieutenant on June 30, 1851.

(To be continued)

## War Orphan Students Favor Teaching Career

The Nation's shortage of teachers will be partially reduced because of the large number of young men and women who studied education under the War Orphans Education program, the Veterans Administration reports.

A survey of the 6-year-old educational program for the children of deceased service-connected veterans revealed that those preparing for teaching careers totaled 4,870, the largest number in any single classification.

There are 38,822 students enrolled in various schools and colleges in the United States and the Philippines under the VA program for sons and daughters of World War I, World War II, Korean Conflict veterans and peacetime inductees who died of service-connected causes. The young people, usually between 18 and 23, may receive up to 36 months of schooling with the VA paying an allowance of up to \$110 a month.

Approximately 6,800 seriously disabled veterans have received Federal grants totaling more than \$64 million for providing "wheelchair homes," the Veterans' Administration reports.

## Letter Reflects Value of Aid To Recruiting

Evidence of the appreciation of the recruiting services for the support and assistance given by the Selective Service System is embodied in letters recently received by State Directors in the Second U.S. Army Recruiting District. The letter, signed by Col. Fred J. Martineau, commanding officer, is similar to letters sent last year to State Directors in the recruiting district.

The letter reads as follows:

"I am extremely proud to inform you that the Second US Army has again been adjudged the winner of the Secretary of the Army's Annual Enlistment Competition, topping all other Army areas in the United States in percentage of achievement for FY 62. This is the second consecutive year that Second US Army has won this outstanding award.

"While I must pay tribute to my own recruiting personnel for this tremendous accomplishment, I must likewise and with warm and deep appreciation, express my gratitude to you for the magnificent and continuing support given us by you and all of your Selective Service personnel.

"It is of particular significance that during the past year even though the Selective Service workload increased tremendously, through our concentrated efforts, all administration flowed smoothly. This accomplishment by you and all of your people is to be commended and you share equally with us in our common achievement to create a first line of defense for our country.

"I convey the appreciation of all of my personnel to all members of the Selective Service for their contribution to the success of this organization. We are indeed fortunate to have such nice people to work with. With every good wish,

Sincerely"

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters are:

Alabama: Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, Army, and Mrs. Doris T. Jeffries, Army and Air Force.

Montana: Mrs. Margaret W. Holt, Army.

North Carolina: Miss Vera E. Beachboard and Mrs. Nancy E. Gentry, Army.

Pennsylvania: Mrs. Mary Lord, Mrs. Sophia Dalton, Mrs. Adele Miernicki, Mrs. Kathryn V. Rundle, Mrs. Anna R. Reese, Miss Carley J. Davis, and Miss Shirley L. Jones, Army.

Texas: Mrs. Joe Ann Dobrick, Mrs. Barbara A. Bond, Mrs. E. Faye Taylor, Navy and Air Force; Thomas A. Cunningham, Air Force.

## Court Response to Parole Plea Of I-A-O Registrant Reported

The Hon. James B. Parsons, Judge of the Federal District Court in Chicago, reached a conclusion last month which is of extreme interest to the Selective Service System in connection with the sentencing of a violator of the selective service law. The defendant was a I-A-O registrant who had refused to be inducted. Judge Parsons gave him 6 weeks' time in which to reconsider his decision not to enter the Armed Forces, but indicated that unless he did submit to induction, he would receive a prison sentence and fine.

In many respects this is not an unusual position, since almost all convicted violators of the selective service law receive prison sentences. Judge Parsons' position assumes importance to Selective Service because it was made in response to a plea that the defendant be placed on probation on the condition that he perform work in a hospital approved by Selective Service for civilian work by I-O registrants. This plea was based on the fact that in a recent case,

similar on the facts, a defendant had been placed on probation for 3 years on the condition that he spend the 3 years in work of national importance approved by the Selective Service System.

This problem is not limited to the Chicago area and is of concern to the Director of Selective Service. Not long ago, a Federal judge in another jurisdiction placed a I-A violator on probation on condition that he continue to work in a job comparable to that performed by conscientious objectors. The Director feels that such a sentence is, in fact, a classification by the Court; that the Court by its judgment of conviction determines that the denial of the claim of conscientious objection was proper, but immediately thereafter in the imposition of sentence, determines by inference at least that the denial was improper, since it requires the same performance that would have been required if the man had been found to be a conscientious objector.

We must recognize that liberal parole policies make it most difficult for a court to have any assurance that a selective service violator, if sentenced to prison, will serve more than a few months. Furthermore, we must assume that the courts understand that they will be giving a violator an economic advantage over his patriotic competitor who enters the Armed Forces for 2 years unless some provision is made to keep the violator away from his customary vocation for the same period of time. However, if it is not possible to do this under the present law, the remedy is to ask the Congress to change the law rather than to have the judicial branch of the Government take any action which, in effect, modifies the decisions of the executive branch when the finding in the case is that the executive branch has properly carried out the law promulgated by the legislative branch of the Government.

## Texas Unpaid War II Personnel Remain in Posts

Dedication of uncompensated personnel to Selective Service duties is a source of pride to everyone in the System. However, too seldom do we receive concrete evidence of that dedication such as was recently supplied by Texas State Headquarters.

In screening records of World War II uncompensated personnel to save those files of personnel still serving, Texas found that as of June 29, 1962, 351 uncompensated personnel who had served in World War II were still on duty.

The figure represents 13.9 percent of the total 2,152 uncompensated personnel then on the rolls.

## Report Reviews Training Year For Reservists

Progress in the Selective Service System's training program for Reserve officers earmarked for mobilization duty with the System is reviewed in a report to the Director of Selective Service for the training year ending June 30, 1962. The report follows:

"The interest of earmarked Reserve officers in the training program of the Selective Service System continues at a high level, according to a statistical study made of the training year which ended 30 June 1962.

"The records of 724 Reserve officers, who had been in the program a full year, were reviewed; records of an additional 43 officers were not included because of death, retirement, resignation, or recent earmarkings.

"In weekly drills, 78 percent of the 724 officers attended 48 or more scheduled sessions; 23 percent were present at 43 to 48; while only 4 percent failed to meet minimum drill requirements.

"Active duty tours, either on-the-job training at a State Headquarters or attendance at a General Conference, attracted 97 percent of all officers. This is a remarkable average, considering the responsible positions so many of our officers hold in civilian life, the adjustments required so that all in a unit can go to duty at the same time and the fact that in many instances such tours preclude the possibility of family vacations.

"Correspondence courses also provide an interesting indication of interest in our program. Reserve officers now in our program have completed a total of 4,741 courses during the years they have been earmarked. This averages about six and one-half completed courses per trainee during the time they have been affiliated with the program.

"Including participation by National Guard Section members, local board personnel, and Reserve officer trainees, there were 783 correspondence course completions during the past training year with 701 enrollments. From the inception of the correspondence course program in 1949, there have been 12,245 enrollments with 10,071 completions."

## CORRECTION

A report in the July issue on the approval of awards for suggestions erroneously identified one of the recipients of a Certificate of Award. The Certificate was awarded to Mrs. Myrtle P. Smith, clerk, Local Board No. 19 of Washington State.

During World War II, in 6 1/2 years of operation, the Presidential Appeal Board determined 65,879 classifications.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XII

WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 1962

Number 10

## Colonel Snow's Contribution To Nation Valuable

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHAY  
Director, Selective Service System

The obligation of a citizen to defend his nation has been a requirement in most nations as far back as history records.

The unusual geographical position of our Nation made it possible for our citizens to be unaware of, or at least unaffected by, this obligation during long periods of our Nation's history.

It was not until nearly a century and a half of independent existence had passed that the present method of administering the service obligation was created. It required another two decades and another war to develop the methods now used by the Selective Service System.

Less than half a century has passed since the beginning of World War I and the organization of the system of manpower procurement which has been modified into the Selective Service System as we know it today.

The Nation has been fortunate that the experience in the organization and the operation of the selective service process in World War I was available in the planning, organizing, and operating of Selective Service in World War II and the Korean Conflict. It was particularly fortunate that much of this experience was available in men who had lived through these experiences.

The passing of Col. Gordon Snow on August 26, 1962, reminds us not alone of the great contributions of the few who constituted this group, but the recentness of the formulation of our methods for the administration of the obligations of our citizens to insure national survival.

It is noteworthy that Colonel Snow was a State Executive of Utah during World War I, a position which was the forerunner of the State Director. He participated in the planning between World War I and World War II, and gave outstanding service in organizing and operating the Selective Service System between 1940 and 1947.

He remained to help liquidate the 1940 System and plan the 1948 System. His influence on the future was particularly great because of his contributions to the extension courses which are always effective factors in the training of earmarked officers.

A nation is fortunate when it has citizenry who will devote their time and their talents to the service of their nation. A nation is wise when it follows the advice of its citizenry who speak from long experience in the field about which they speak.



Col. Gordon Snow

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters are:

Arizona: Mrs. Dora Pearl Souris, Air Force.

Pennsylvania: Ruth M. Parker, Air Force.

Florida: Ruth F. Miller, Army; Margaret S. Sharp, Anne K. Quinn, and Louise F. Auxier, Air Force.

Kentucky: Mrs. Beatrice Smith, Mrs. Gladys Slusher, and Mrs. Lillian Mitchell, Air Force.

Rhode Island: Mrs. Anna May Nerone, Army.

Texas: Mrs. Ina K. Snipes and Mrs. Eula M. Miller, Army.

Vermont: Mrs. Ida M. Stone, Mrs. Mary C. Dodge, Miss Salice J. Aldrich, Mrs. Helen P. Douglas, Mrs. Mary T. Woodbury, Army; Mrs. Hazel M. Lander, Mrs. Florence B. Raciot, Air Force; Mrs. Emily C. Simpson, Navy and Army; Miss Mary E. Clark, Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force.

## November Call 4,000, Army Seeks 12,600 Overall

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 4,000 men for induction during November, all for the Army. The Department said that the Army's November objective is to obtain 12,600 nonprior service men by enlistment and induction.

The November call is the same as for October and 1,000 smaller than the call for September. For October, the Department had requested 4,000 men through Selective Service for the Army which had established a goal of 16,700 nonprior servicemen by enlistment and induction.

## Korea Veteran Student Total Drop Forecast

Along with the millions making the autumn trek to the classrooms will be approximately 100,000 veterans who will study under the Korea GI Bill, the Veterans Administration predicted today.

The Korea GI Bill is more than 7 years old and the number of veterans going to school has been dropping. Last year the veteran-student enrollment was 170,000. At the peak of the GI education and training program in November 1947, more than 2.5 million World War II veterans were in training under the GI Bill.

An additional 4,500 disabled Korean Conflict veterans, down some 1,000 since last fall, are expected to be taking vocational rehabilitation training. The peak of this program was in December 1947, when 255,000 disabled World War II veterans were in training.

More than half the Nation's veterans in training this autumn will be in colleges and universities, and another one-third will be in schools below the college level. The remainder will be engaged in on-the-job or on-farm training.

More than 10 million World War II and Korea veterans have received education or training under VA auspices, and almost 700,000 seriously disabled veterans have received vocational rehabilitation.

For most Korea veterans, the vocational rehabilitation program will end on January 31, 1964; and for those training under the GI Bill, **DOCUMENTS** January 31, 1965.

## Survey Reports School Records For Inductees

More than one-fifth of the men entering the military service through the induction process have attended college, if data gathered on inductees during the first 6 months of 1962 is a reliable guide.

Information on the educational levels attained by men inducted during those 6 months showed that 22.9 percent had had 1 or more years of college study.

Among all men inducted whose educational level was checked, 6.4 percent were college graduates; 3.2 percent had completed 3 years of college; 6.2 percent, 2 years; and 6.1 percent, 1 year.

The data, compiled at National Headquarters, also disclosed that 63.7 percent of the total number inducted has completed high school. No breakdown was compiled of the number of years of high school study completed among the 33.7 percent who had completed more than the 8th grade, but did not graduate from high school.

Only 2.6 percent of the inducted men had left school before finishing the 8th grade.

The percentages were computed from the records of more than 43,000 men of the more than 50,000 inducted in the Nation during the period January 1-June 30, 1962.

The breakdown by numbers of the educational level attained by these inductees is:

College graduate, 2,769; completed 3 years of college, 1,372; completed 2 years, 2,689; completed 1 year, 2,652; high school graduates, no college study, 18,167; 8th grade or more, but not high school graduate, 14,645; and less than 8th grade, 1,136.

## Director Approves Six Certificates

The Director recently approved the following awards for suggestions presented through the Incentive Awards Program.

Certificates of Award to: Mrs. Brigida Budkofsky, Clerk-Typist, Connecticut State Headquarters; Mrs. Alice R. Dimmick, Clerk, Local Board No. 36, East Tawas, Mich.; Mrs. Hazel E. Dorris, Clerk, Local Boards 188-189, Rock Island, Ill.; Mrs. Josephine W. Foster, Clerk-Typist, Local Board 14, Liberty, Ky.; Mrs. Marian B. Montgomery, Typist-Clerk, Local Board No. 101, Clayton, Mo., and Mrs. Naomi F. Petty, Clerk, Local Board No. 32, Lamesa, Tex.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

In a Columbus Day address by radio to the Nation 20 years ago this month, the President of the United States declared that the local boards of the Selective Service System had earned the gratitude of the entire Nation for their fair and efficient discharge of duty. Because of the System's success, the President said, he felt confident that if similar legislation became necessary to maintain war production the American people will not shrink from it.

The President's remarks were published in part in the October 1942, issue of *Selective Service*. Note of his comments was taken in the same issue by the Director in his signed editorial. The timing of the President's Columbus Day tribute was appropriate, the Director noted, recalling that the month of October had been marked by momentous events in the history of the Nation and democracy.

In his editorial, the Director also commented on the most recent public opinion poll concerning the operation of Selective Service which reported that 79 percent of the population approved of the manner in which the draft was being conducted.

"Few programs in the Nation's history have ever received such widespread favorable reaction from the people as the handling of the Selective Service draft," the poll reported.

Noting that the draft was directly touching the lives of increasing millions of American families, the poll report noted some decline in the percentage approving its operation compared to a year earlier, and 6 months earlier.

"In May 1941, after only a comparatively small number of men had been drafted, 93 percent of the country thought the draft had been handled fairly. Six months ago, the proportion was 88 percent. . . . Despite this drop it is clear that for the present, the draft boards are still earning praise and confidence from the great majority of people."

A new form to provide local boards with additional data on dependents of registrants was described in an article in the October 1942, issue of the System newspaper. The form was designed to provide information on the employment status of the registrants' dependents and was expected to be of help to local boards when considering possible reclassification of Class III-A registrants.

National Headquarters was urging local boards in October 1942, to speed the refinement of dependency deferments into those with essential jobs and those in nonessential jobs. The reclassification was aimed at channeling registrants with dependents into warwork, and to permit the retention of registrants in such work for longer periods.

The subject matter of much of the content of the October 1942, issue of the System paper reflected the Nation's concern with the problem of maintaining the war economy while furnishing adequate manpower to the Armed Forces. An Idaho employer's statement pledging the utmost restraint in requesting deferments for his 20,000 employees was printed in full in the paper. The statement not only pledged few requests for deferment and training of replacements, but committed the employer to accept the local board classification as final.

The dedication of the Nation to victory was reflected in a number of small feature items of the type that, although numerous, were always inspiring. These were reports of five and six sons of families entering service; of father and son inductions; and of the induction of veterans of World War I.

The involvement of families of the local board members also was reflected in the October 1942, paper, which carried a long list of local boards each member of which had a son in the service.

The War Department announced a nationwide quota of 500 Class III-A registrants up to age 45 would be accepted for training as volunteer officer candidates.

The local boards had obtained and submitted for tabulation occupational questionnaires from about 75 percent of the 41 million registrants 18 to 65. The gathering of occupational data was for the use of the U.S. Employment Service for labor placement to support the war effort, and for the Census Bureau as well as the System.

Other significant events of October 1942, included:

The freezing of rents, wages and farm prices;

Amendments extending the benefits of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act;

The announcement by the Secretary of War of a goal of a 7,500,000-man Army by 1943.

## Michigan Employee Knows Both Sides Of Manpower Procurement, Utilization

When Mrs. Margaret A. Stephens of Michigan State Headquarters completes transportation schedules for Michigan registrants headed for induction, she has some idea from personal experience what they are headed for.

Mrs. Stephens has had a busy

Selective Service-military service career over the last year.

In addition to receiving a cash award for devising a new system for expediting the scheduling of selected deliveries in Michigan as a part of her Selective Service duties, Mrs. Stephens was selected as the first recipient of the new Naval Reserve Meritorious Service Ribbon for her service as the only woman member of the Lansing Naval Reserve unit.

Upon completion of her enlistment in the Naval Reserve she was recently enlisted as the first SPAR (Coast Guard woman) in the Lansing Coast Guard Reserve unit, otherwise composed of 5 officers and 49 men.

During 1962 she also received a letter of commendation for her performance during active duty training in the Chaplain's office at 9th Naval District headquarters at Great Lakes. In 1960 Mrs. Stephens was detailed as a Navy yeoman and the only woman serving on the staff sponsoring the National Security Seminar held in Lansing.

As a Civil Service employee of Michigan State Headquarters since February 1, 1960, Mrs. Stephens arranges transportation schedules for pre-induction and induction calls each month for 129 local boards.

### Classification Picture August 1, 1962

	Number
Total Classified.....	23,778,028
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	130,310
Not Examined.....	1,381,181
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	89,504
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	1,986
Fathers 19 through 25.....	379,303
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended.....	124,658
Under 19 years of age.....	160,616
I-Y	
Qualified only in an emergency.....	346,377
I-C	
Inducted.....	205,567
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,466,991
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable.....	1,168
Not Examined.....	6,348
Fathers.....	2,377
I-W	
At Work.....	2,120
Released.....	5,672
I-D	
Members of Reserve Component.....	888,168
I-S	
Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	11,461
College.....	2,943
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	98,942
II-A Apprentice.....	5,993
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	19,413
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	310,446
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	1,949,252
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,105,954
IV-B Officials.....	41
IV-C Aliens.....	8,205
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	70,337
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service.....	3,296,465
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	10,706,230

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

**August 22, 1962**—Transmittal Memorandum No. 110, containing: (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 67, Subject: "Induction of Registrants After Their Attainment of the Age of 26," concerning the circumstances under which a registrant who has not been reached for selection for induction under section 1631.7(a)(5) of the Selective Service Regulations may properly be inducted after he has attained the age of 26.

(2) Local Board Memorandum No. 68, Subject: "Procedure When An Appeal Is Taken by a State Director of Selective Service," concerning the actions to be taken and the notification to be given when an appeal is taken to the appeal board or the President by a State Director.

**August 31, 1962**—Transmittal Memorandum No. 111, containing: (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 69, Subject: "Armed Forces Physical Examination Outside the United States," concerning the procedures for accomplishing the physical examination of registrants outside of the United States.

(2) The Index for Local Board Memorandums and the List of Forms Referred to in Local Board Memorandums.

**September 1, 1962**—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins and Table of Cross-References of Local Board Memorandums and Operations Bulletins to Selective Service Regulations," containing the list of current bulletins, the list of bulletins which have become no longer current or in effect since March 1, 1962, and the current table of cross-references to the regulations.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, were:

Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, Local Board No. 32, Dorchester, Mass.; Clarence F. Moore, Member Local Board No. 62, Ithaca, N.Y.; Mrs. Julia Lawton, Coordinator, Local Boards 20 and 21, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Mrs. Pearl B. Parks, Georgia State Headquarters; Mrs. Vivian C. Smith, a former Georgia State Headquarters employee; Alvin J. Blake, Illinois State Advisory Committee on Scientific, Engineering, and Specialized Personnel.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of July 31, 1962.

Relative standings of the 39 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	13.26
Idaho.....	12.94
Guam.....	12.47
Virgin Islands.....	9.79
Alabama.....	9.08
Wisconsin.....	9.01
Nevada.....	8.94
Nebraska.....	7.71
Hawaii.....	7.63
Montana.....	7.53
Kentucky.....	7.42
Oklahoma.....	7.16
Utah.....	7.05
Washington.....	6.65
Maryland.....	6.52
Wyoming.....	6.49
Vermont.....	6.43
North Carolina.....	6.38
Missouri.....	6.31
South Dakota.....	6.23
North Dakota.....	6.23
Ohio.....	5.85
South Carolina.....	5.82
Minnesota.....	5.74
Mississippi.....	5.52
Michigan.....	5.51
New Hampshire.....	5.49
Indiana.....	5.48
New York.....	5.18
New Jersey.....	5.13
District of Columbia.....	5.03
Pennsylvania.....	4.87
Connecticut.....	4.79
Florida.....	4.75
Maine.....	4.71
Arizona.....	4.68
Rhode Island.....	4.00
Georgia.....	3.86
Alaska.....	3.49

## President Calls For Observance Of Medal of Honor

The President has proclaimed the period from July 12, 1962, to March 25, 1963, as Medal of Honor Centennial, U.S. Army.

The dates of the centennial mark 100 years since President Lincoln approved on July 12, 1862, the joint resolution of Congress authorizing the Nation's highest decoration, and the date the first Medals of Honor were awarded to Army personnel on March 25, 1863.

The President's proclamation states in part:

"I urge the people of the United States to commemorate the significance of the Medal of Honor during this centennial period; and I urge the Governors of the various States, other State and municipal officials, and the various civic and patriotic organizations to plan and conduct, in conjunction with local Army commanders, appropriate ceremonies for commemoration of the Medal of Honor during the centennial period."

## Gen. James Oakes' Career Is Outlined in Brief Sketch

(A brief biography of Gen. James Oakes, whose recommendations on the operations of a Selective Service System, based on experience in the Civil War, largely shaped the present operation, was recently prepared by National Headquarters. It is being reproduced here in several installments.)

### II Marriage

From September 29, 1853 until April 4, 1854, he took part in a coast survey and then went on sick leave. He married Maria de Beelen in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on November 11, 1854. After recruiting a company of soldiers in Pittsburgh, he joined his regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, in 1855 and marched with it to Texas. He assumed permanent rank as captain of the 2nd Cavalry on March 3, 1855.

### Frontier Duty

In 1856 Oakes served on frontier duty at Ft. Mason, Texas, and while in the field February 22, 1856, overtook a party of warring Waco Indians inflicting heavy losses. He routed a body of Comanches May 1, 1856, near the headwaters of the Choncho, and August 30 that year had three engagements with hostile Indians near the junction of the Pecos and Rio Grande Rivers. Casualties were inflicted on some and the others were compelled to seek safety in Mexico.

Captain Oakes did tours of duty at Fort Clark, Texas, mostly in scouting work, until December 1858 when he again took sick leave due to the condition of wounds received from the Indians. He rejoined his company at Fort Inge, Texas, in February 1860, performing frontier service there until 1861 when the secession movement in Texas began.

### Early Secession Movement

When Oakes received orders from the State Confederate Commissioners of Texas to surrender U.S. Government property, march his company to Indianola and there embark for New York, he dispatched couriers to Forts Duncan and Clark and Camp Wood, urging a united action of U.S. Forces in moving northward out of the State in defiance of these orders. He also requested that U.S. Army officers be sent from these places to his own Fort Inge to discuss and adopt such plan of action.

But before Captain Oakes' courier arrived, Captain French had abandoned Fort Duncan and started for the mouth of the Rio Grande. Fort Clark answered that it was impossible to move its four companies of infantry as proposed, because they had no transportation. Then Oakes decided it useless to undertake the action alone since he had only seven days' rations and some posts farther north were

already held by State troops. He therefore left Fort Inge on March 19, 1861, marching his command to Green Lake, Texas, where he again took a leave of absence.

Next he returned to San Antonio to await the arrival of the last U.S. soldiers before leaving the State. While there he learned that the Eighth Infantry, under command of Colonel I. V. D. Reeves, was to be captured by the Confederates, in violation of the agreement they had made. Although in poor health at the moment Oakes volunteered to take his old guide and travel across the country until he met Colonel Reeves beyond Fort Clark, and turn him back in order that his forces might leave the State by the El Paso and Santa Fe roads. Department Commander Reeves refused to leave the State as Oakes advised but continued on counting on the good faith of the insurgents. As a result his entire force was captured. Captain Oakes then entrusted with dispatches, escaped from the State by way of Austin, Brenham, and Galveston.

### Civil War Service

Thereupon he became a major of the Second Cavalry on April 6, 1861, and was offered a brigadier-generalcy of volunteers in the Union Army May 17, 1861, which he declined. Next came mustering duty from May to September 1861. Then he went to Washington, D.C., to command the Fifth Cavalry, defending the city. Made a lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Cavalry November 12, 1861, he joined that regiment in January 1862. It was at the time a part of the Army of the Ohio.

Lt. Colonel Oakes commanded his regiment during the Tennessee and Mississippi campaigns, being engaged in (1) the movement on Nashville, February–March, 1862; (2) the march to Pittsburg Landing, March–April 1862; (3) the Battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862; and (4) the advance to and siege of Corinth, April 9 to May 30, 1862. He went on a leave of absence from June to September 1862 but then returned to his command. Soon thereafter his regiment was transferred to the Army of the Mississippi where it engaged in the Battle of Corinth, Mississippi, October 3–4, 1862. Later the same month he received assignment to mustering and disbursing duty at Jackson, Michigan, and remained there until April 29, 1863. At the time General Fry, Provost Marshal General, had him appointed Assistant Provost Marshal General for Illinois with headquarters at Springfield where he served until September 1866. During the same period he also had the duty of Chief Musterer and Disbursing Officer and Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service for Illinois. General Fry and he incidentally were at West Point together for three years, Fry graduating one year later than Oakes.

(To be continued)

# Col. Caldwell Ends 22 Years With System

Ending more than 22 years of duty with Selective Service, Col. Cloyd T. Caldwell, since 1948 chief of the fiscal and procurement division of National Headquarters, retired on August 31. Col. Caldwell's official duties involved extensive travel and resulted in a wide personal acquaintance among members of the System.

Before the enactment of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, Colonel Caldwell was involved in Selective Service work, serving the Joint Army-Navy Selective Service Committee on loan from the Office of the Chief of Finance, U.S. Army, beginning in July 1940. He was later assigned to duty with the System and remained with it until his retirement. He served as Assistant Chief, Finance and Supply Division; Chief, Archives Division; Chief, Finance and Supply Division; and Chief, Fiscal and Procurement Division.

Informal retirement ceremonies for Colonel Caldwell were held in the Office of the Director with members of the Director's staff present. In addition to the presentation of a Certificate of Achievement for his contributions to the System, the ceremonies were marked by the reading of a letter from the Director. In the letter the Director wrote:

"To indicate how long you have been a part of the Selective Service System misses the point for before it began you were here."

"A letter or a book is too short to enumerate, let alone describe, your contributions to it. The bricks you have made and laid in the building of the organization are there for keeps."

Colonel Caldwell indicated that he and Mrs. Caldwell plan to begin their retirement with travel.

Colonel Caldwell began his military service in World War I with extensive service in Europe and participation in noted battles. He was awarded the Purple Heart.

He was commissioned in the Finance Department, Officers Reserve Corps, Army of the U.S., in 1929. He served on active duty from March 1935, until November 1939, and from that date until his recall to active duty in August 1940, was a civilian administrative assistant to the Chief of Finance, a post comparable to the assignment he had held on active duty.

A resident of Pennsylvania, Colonel Caldwell received his bachelor of science degree from the University of Illinois, master's from Southeastern University and also studied at Duke University and George Washington University Law School. In civilian life, during the period 1925-35, he was employed in accounting by a public accountant firm, and by Burroughs Adding Machine Co.



Col. Cloyd T. Caldwell

## OEP Regional Conferences Are Summarized

The Nation's plans for nonmilitary defense, through Federal, State and local cooperation, were outlined in a series of eight recently completed conferences held throughout the country by the Office of Emergency Planning. Director Edward A. McDermott of the Office of Emergency Planning, in the Executive Office of the President, recently issued a "Summary Report on Regional Conferences" describing this program.

The eight regional conferences attracted approximately 3,000 leaders of State and local government as well as leaders of industry, business, labor and agriculture. Fifty States and two territories were represented in the conferences which began February 23 and concluded May 7, 1962.

Officials of the Selective Service System attended the conferences. Representatives of National Headquarters and many State Directors and members of their staffs also participated.

Advance copies of the report were issued to the Governors' Conference in Hershey, Pa., and particularly to members of the Committee on Civil Defense headed by Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York.

Among participants in the regional conferences were former President Harry S Truman and the Governors of New York, New Jersey, Florida, Illinois, California, Nebraska, Washington and Missouri.

The report contains explanations of OEP's "Comprehensive Program for Survival of Government and Management of Resources." Leaders in the conferences included OEP Deputy Director J. M. Chambers and Assistant Directors Charles S. Brewton and John E. Cosgrove.

California leads all States in the number of Federal workers. Other leaders, in order, are New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Illinois.

## Spot Study of Results of XYZ Symbols Shows I-Y Distribution in One State

A spot study of one State on the effect of the use of the XYZ symbols and the classification I-Y was recently made by National Headquarters. While experiences of States are expected to differ, the following results of the spot study are of interest:

Of the total registrants in this

## Special Week Promotes Use Of Handicapped

The President has proclaimed the week of October 7-13, 1962, as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

In the proclamation issued August 29, the President called on the people of the Nation to cooperate in the effort to further equal employment rights for the handicapped. The President in his proclamation stated:

"I also call upon the Governors of States, mayors of municipalities, Federal and other public officials, leaders of industry and labor, and other interested individuals and organizations to take part in this observance. I particularly urge employers to renew their efforts to give the handicapped equal consideration with others similarly qualified for employment; and I request all our people to follow the American tradition of helping others to help themselves by assisting handicapped persons to achieve economic independence and active participation in the total life of the national community."

Federal activities have proved in more than 193,000 cases that it is good business practice to hire the handicapped.

Records compiled during the past 20 years show that:

Handicapped workers perform as well as, or better than, able-bodied workers in both quality and quantity of work produced.

Handicapped workers have a lower rate of turnover.

Handicapped workers have fewer lost-time accidents, although their accident-frequency rate is slightly higher.

Handicapped workers' absentee records compare favorably with those of the nonhandicapped.

A national health survey made by the U.S. Public Health Service indicates that 1 person in 10 in the United States has an impairment which limits his normal activities. Many of these persons are skilled.

A Labor Department survey revealed that in this decade the Nation will face a skilled manpower "squeeze" in the most desirable employee age bracket.

With Government responsibilities increasing—in national defense, science, research, and other areas—skilled handicapped citizens represent a reservoir of national resources.

State who have been examined and classified in accordance with the two new procedures, 22.2 percent were placed in class I-Y by their local boards as being qualified for service with the Armed Forces in time of war or national emergency.

An analysis of these I-Y registrants shows that 58.3 percent were evaluated as "XYZ." These men were "X" each for physical and moral qualifications indicating fitness for current active duty, but they were "Y" for mental, fit only for active duty in wartime. On Armed Forces examination, these men fell into Mental Group IV, having failed to meet the minimum standards.

The next largest groups are "YXX" and "XXY." The former represents 13.8 percent of the I-Y group and the latter, 10.2 percent.

Of the remaining, "YYY" is the smallest group, representing 0.6 percent of the total placed in I-Y.

## Health Program Changes Possible October 1 to 15

The Civil Service Commission has reminded Federal employees covered by the Federal Employees Health Benefits program that limited changes in registration in their health benefits plans can be made during the period of October 1 through 15, 1962.

Changes permitted are:

Employees enrolled for self only may change to a self-and-family enrollment but they may not change plans or options.

Eligible employees who have not been enrolled in a plan under the program at any time during the period from May 1, 1962, to September 30, 1962, will be given the opportunity to enroll.

## Selective Service Flag Information Now Available

An inquiry has been received by National Headquarters concerning the availability of the Selective Service flag. The inquiry was prompted by a proposal in one of the States to make a presentation of the flag, using a privately established memorial fund for the purpose.

National Headquarters has obtained price quotations from makers of the flag. Those interested may obtain further information by writing to National Headquarters, attention, Management Improvement Committee.

U.S. Government is the Nation's largest employer of physical scientists and engineers—more than 131,000.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XII

WASHINGTON, D.C., NOVEMBER 1962

Number 11

## Examined, Accepted Pool Can't Be Fixed

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

How many are enough in examined and accepted registrants? The answer to this question is one continually sought and never found in the operation of the Selective Service System.

There are many reasons why this answer cannot be found. A fundamental cause is the inability of any one to determine very far in advance the number which will be required in the Armed Forces to insure the survival of the Nation. Even granting that this number could be determined, there are many factors which must be considered in deciding the rate at which they will be taken into the Armed Forces.

The capacity to accept men is always a limiting factor in the early days of any mobilization. This capacity is based on organization, equipment, and facilities available. Granting none of these factors are limiting, there comes the question of how rapidly the civilian economy can be readjusted to the loss of the manpower put into the services.

Another type of restriction on the size of the examined and accepted pool is the number of men who must be examined to provide an adequate reservoir of inductees. So long as enlistments are permitted without any restriction, this constitutes an uncertainty in planning the size of the pool needed.

During World War II, when monthly inductions were in the hundreds of thousands, it was found that an examined and accepted pool of four times the monthly call was barely adequate with six times a more dependable figure. It can be seen that such a system has limitations when calls are very low and change greatly, percentagewise, from month to month. Twenty-five thousand is far too many to carry

(Continued on page 2)

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters are:

Florida: Mary E. Davenport, Army; Clyde Kelly, Air Force.

North Carolina: Mrs. Amy E. White and Mrs. Helen M. Lang, Army.

Texas: Mrs. Marjorie M. Bohannon, Marine Corps.

(School Life, July 1962)

## New Occupation, Activity Lists Issued to Boards for Reference

New lists of Currently Essential Activities and Currently Critical Occupations has been distributed throughout the System by National Headquarters. With the distribution of the Departments of Commerce and Labor lists, dated August 1962, Operations Bulletin No. 18 was superseded. The Bulletin contained the previous March, 1955, lists.

These lists are used by local boards of the System for reference material rather than for guidance in considering registrants for occupational deferment. State Director Advice No. 691 distributed with the new lists pointed out that local and appeal boards should understand that "deferments shall not be limited to registrants engaged in the listed activities or occupations." In its deferment policies the Selective Service System recognizes a long list of locally and periodically critical occupations not included in the published lists and has the responsibility of recognizing for student and apprentice deferment purposes many occupations in which there is likely to be a shortage in the future.

Changes in the 1962 list from the

## War Orphan Enrollments Are Forecast

Between 10,000 and 12,000 young men and women are expected to undergo training in the Nation's schools and colleges this fall under the 6-year-old Veterans' Administration War Orphans Education Program.

Since the start of the plan in 1956 about 45,000 have entered training. The average monthly enrollment is expected to be 15,000 this year. The education program is for the sons and daughters of veterans whose death was from disabilities or illness incurred in active service.

Called "orphans" even though one parent is still alive, these eligible "children" generally must be between 18 and 23 years of age. They may marry without losing eligibility. They either must have completed or have been a student in a regular high school. They may receive up to 36 months of schooling with the VA paying an allowance of up to \$110 a month for each month they are at school.

previous list reflect scientific and technological evolutions in the economy, and developing national objectives since 1955.

These evolutions are directly reflected in three areas embraced in the 1962 lists which were not included, or were included in restricted form, in the 1955 list. Those areas are space technology, technical manpower, and language teaching.

The list of Currently Essential Activities includes a field entitled "Missile and Space Systems," embracing the "Production, installation, check-out, maintenance, and repair of missile and space systems, including aerospace and ground equipment." This was not listed in the 1955 activities roster although many occupational deferments have been granted by the Selective Service System in their support.

Under the heading "Educational Services," technical institutes are included in the 1962 description but were not listed in the 1955 description. This reflects the Nation's concern with the acute shortage of technical personnel which has received attention from Selective Service in its classification procedures for some time.

Under this heading also, the specific areas of instruction which are considered essential activities have been expanded beyond the "Mathematics and physical and biological sciences" of the 1955 list to include in 1962 "any modern foreign language except, French, German, Italian, or Spanish."

Similar changes are evident in the list of critical occupations.

Generally related to space technology are the occupations of "astronomer," "engineering psychologist," "health physicist," "biophysicist," and "technician, engineering and physical sciences," which were not included in the 1955 list.

In the field of foreign language teaching, the 1962 occupation lists includes "structural linguist," "teacher, high school . . . any modern foreign language except . . ." which were not included in the 1955 list.

And, reflecting the concern with the entire field of technical manpower, the new list includes "teacher, technical institute," as well as the practicing technical mentioned above.

While deferment policies of the Selective Service System have for several years taken cognizance of conditions which support the changes and additions to the lists, the new lists will be valuable as reference material to personnel of the System.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## Examined, Accepted Pool Can't Be Fixed

(Continued from page 1)

in a pool to maintain a call of 4,000 per month. But as we learned in the autumn of 1961, 70,000 is far too few to maintain monthly calls of 25,000.

A large pool with small calls puts a registrant in the examined and accepted group for too long a period. The longer this period the less the likelihood that the registrant will be available when finally called. It increases the necessity of reexamination and it makes the uncertainty of the time of the registrant's induction greater.

In dealing with an important factor in National survival, there seems no escape from the necessity to maintain a pool of examined and accepted at sufficient level to meet the demands of calls in the early days of a mobilization no matter how limited.

Last autumn there were indications that the pool should have been larger when the President initiated the Berlin callup. There is no question that the present pool is far too large to meet the present calls.

What influence the present authorized callup of 150,000 reservists may have on the Selective Service calls for this present fiscal year will depend on the extent the President finds it necessary to use the authority enacted by Congress.

It is the responsibility of the Selective Service System to be prepared to provide inductees in the number required by the Armed Forces at any time and under any circumstances in which the System finds itself.

The disadvantages of a large pool unused are less dangerous than those of a small pool which demands greatly exceed.

### Classification Picture, September 1, 1962

Class	Number
Total Classified	23,895,721
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	127,203
Not Examined	1,416,597
Not Available for Induction or Examination	85,284
Induction or Examination Postponed	1,750
Fathers 19 through 25	363,472
Registrants:	
26 and older with liability extended	125,095
Under 19 years of age	159,299
I-Y	
Qualified only in an emergency	378,512
I-C	
Inducted	202,155
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,481,358
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Not Examined	6,293
Examined and Acceptable	1,155
Fathers	2,339
I-W	
At Work	2,218
Released	5,601
I-D	
Members of Reserve Component	889,798
I-S	
Statutory Deferment:	
High School	11,065
College	1,833
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	102,854
II-D Apprentice	5,942
II-C Agricultural Deferment	19,138
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	304,721
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,967,478
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,113,866
IV-B Officials	40
IV-C Aliens	8,250
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	70,369
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service	3,262,016
V-A Over Age of Liability	10,780,020

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

Inauguration of manning tables for the orderly replacement of essential workers was announced 20 years ago this month. The Director of Selective Service and the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission announced the program in a joint statement:

"In total war, each person in the Nation should do as nearly as possible that thing for which he is best equipped. The War Manpower Commission and the Selective Service System recognize this principle and propose to leave in industry the irreplaceable worker and to allow employers time to procure and train replacements for those who are taken into the Armed Forces. The Manning Table Plan is a method developed by the staff of the War Manpower Commission and the Selective Service System to assist management in accomplishing the foregoing."

The significance of the inventory and analysis of jobs contemplated in the Manning Table program to maintain an effective industry while furnishing adequate manpower for the Armed Forces was also the subject of the Director's editorial in the November, 1942, issue of Selective Service.

November, 1942, marked the beginning of the use of two new classes, Class II-C and Class III-C for the deferment of necessary

agricultural workers. The former class was for such workers without dependents, and the latter for those with dependents. The new classes were created in effecting recent amendments to the Selective Service Act. Local boards were also instructed as to the reclassification as available of agricultural workers who left such work for other occupations without permission of the local boards.

Plans for the sixth registration to be held between December 11, and December 31, 1942, were discussed in the System publication 20 years ago this month. The registration was for those registrants who had reached age 18 since June 30, 1942. The proclamation calling for the registration also provided for the continuing registration thereafter of men as they reached 18.

The induction of men after the 45th birthday without written consent was barred by the Director, carrying out recent amendments to the law. Previously, men had been inducted who had registered before age 45, even though they were over 45 when inducted.

Administrative action was taken to postpone until the end of their academic year the induction of high school students ordered for induction during the last half of an academic year and who are more than 18 but less than 20 years old.

Selective Service inductees were expected in the future to be almost the sole source of Army officers through the Officer Candidate Schools. The Army announced that commission from civil life would be restricted. Up to June 30, 1942, about 60 percent of the commissions through Officer Candidate Schools had gone to inductees.

Other events bearing on Selective Service of November, 1942, included:

Nov. 13—Public Law 772, 77th Congress, approved providing for the liability for service of men 18 to 45.

Nov. 17—Presidential proclamation issued for the Sixth Registration.

Presidential order issued "to make sure that no man should be deferred from military service by reason of his employment in any Federal Department or agency either in Washington or in any other place."

Nov. 19—First report of the Director of Selective Service, "Selective Service in Peacetime," received in the Senate from the President.

Nov. 20—The President ordered the Secretaries of War and Navy to require Government employees seeking to enlist or to be commissioned to produce the approval of the head of their agency to avoid separating really irreplaceable men from essential Government positions.

Today, 64 years after the outbreak of the war with Spain, the roll of living Spanish-American War veterans has dwindled to an estimated 28,000 from the 392,000 who served in that war, according to the Veterans' Administration.

# Korea Veterans Near Deadline On School Aid

Projections prepared by the Veterans Administration indicate that here are 150,000 to 200,000 Korean conflict veterans still eligible to take advantage of the educational revisions of the Korean GI Bill. However, they have only about two-and-a-half years in which to complete their training or education.

The law provides that all education and training of nondisabled Korean veterans will end by January 31, 1965.

Since the Korean GI Bill program started, more than 2,372,000 Korean Conflict veterans have either gone to college or taken below-college-level training or on-the-job or on-the-farm courses.

There are about 100,000 Korean veterans still in training under these programs now. However, surveys of those eligible and interested have indicated that as many as 200,000 additional veterans may enter the program before it comes to an end.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of August 31, 1962.

Relative standings of the 40 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Idaho.....	13.74
Puerto Rico.....	13.12
Guam.....	12.48
Virgin Islands.....	9.80
Alabama.....	9.11
Wisconsin.....	9.01
Nevada.....	8.10
Nebraska.....	7.71
Montana.....	7.53
Oklahoma.....	7.18
Hawaii.....	7.12
Utah.....	7.03
Washington.....	6.82
Maryland.....	6.54
Kentucky.....	6.46
Vermont.....	6.41
North Carolina.....	6.38
Wyoming.....	6.33
North Dakota.....	6.24
South Dakota.....	6.18
Missouri.....	6.11
Minnesota.....	5.99
South Carolina.....	5.77
Ohio.....	5.65
New Hampshire.....	5.53
Mississippi.....	5.48
Michigan.....	5.37
Illinois.....	5.36
New Jersey.....	5.10
New York.....	5.04
Pennsylvania.....	4.93
Indiana.....	4.85
Connecticut.....	4.80
Florida.....	4.73
District of Columbia.....	4.69
Maine.....	4.68
Arizona.....	4.52
Rhode Island.....	3.95
Georgia.....	3.88
Alaska.....	3.59

## Excerpt From Recently Discovered Marble Slab Is Early Call By Athenians of Population to Arms to Repel Persian Invader

Some 2,440 years ago the Athenian Greeks had their own version of Selective Service as indicated by an excerpt from a small and somewhat battered slab of marble recently discovered in Greece. The inscription on the slab is virtually a complete record of a resolution or decree ordering the evacuation of Athens in June of 480 B.C. This evacuation was to save its inhabitants from the invading Persians and to defend Greece against these foes: The excerpt is as follows:

"The Gods.

"Resolved by the council and the people (of Athens) on the motion of Themistocles \* \* \*

"All \* \* \* Athenians and for-

eigners (men) of military age are to embark on \* \* \* ships \* \* \* and defend against the barbarian for the sake of their own freedom and that of the rest of the Greeks. \* \* \*

"The Generals are to appoint \* \* \* 200 trierarchs (ship captains), 1 per ship, from among those who have ancestral land in Athens and legitimate children and who are not older than 50. \* \* \* Also to enlist marines, 20 to a ship, from men, between the age of 20 and 30, and 4 archers.

"They are also to assign the petty officers \* \* \* also to write up (the names of) the crews \* \* \* on white boards (taking the names of)

the Athenians from the deme (township) registers, the foreigners from (the list of) those registered with the Polemarch (chief military official).

"When the outfitting of the (200) ships has been completed, with 100 of them they are to meet the enemy at Artemision in Euboea, and with the other 100 they are to lie off Salamis and the coast of Attica and keep guard over the land."

In 490 B.C., 10 years earlier, King Darius I of the Persian Empire, bent on expanding his realm, landed an army on the coast of Greece at Marathon, some 20 miles northeast of Athens, only to have it completely routed there by the Athenians and Spartans. Then in 480 B.C., King Xerxes I launched a combined land and sea offensive from the north against Greece. A small force led by Leonidas, the Spartan King, met the Persian Army in August 480 at the pass of Thermopylae and held them back by land while part of the Athenian fleet restrained the enemy navy at Artemision. The Persians managed to bypass Thermopylae, surrounding 300 Spartans, 400 Thessalians, and 400 Thebans at that battleground who perished almost to the man.

Advancing, the Persian land forces took most of central Greece, finally reaching and occupying evacuated Athens. The invaders eventually accepted the Greek challenge, now 300 ships, at Salamis, southwest of Athens, which gave the Greeks a crucial victory, permanently shattering the Persian strength of 500 vessels. A year later, in September of 479 B.C., the Persian Army met the same fate at the hands of the Athenians, Spartans, and Plataeans near Plataea, also southwest of Athens.

Thus the expansion of the Persian Empire was halted, and while that empire lasted many years longer, still the stage was set for the Greek Empire of Phillip and Alexander of Macedonia eventually to replace it. Although the Greek victories at Salamis and Plataea are considered the main reasons for the beginning of the Persian decline, additional factors were inner weaknesses and other foreign wars.

In the past it has usually been assumed that the Athenians were hastily evacuated from their city after the disaster at Thermopylae. However, now it seems that far from being a last-minute act of desperation, the evacuation was part of a well-laid strategic plan based upon the Themistocles Resolution and its universal military service provisions. The Athenian leader had seen the necessity for a strong navy and had managed to establish it while the Persians were still in the first stages of their northern advance toward Greece.

The slab, or tablet, containing the decree, was found about 3 years ago in Troezen, a village southwest of Athens in the Peloponnesus, by Dr. Michael H. Jameson, professor of classical studies at the University of Pennsylvania.



**"FIRST" IN LOUISIANA.**—Lt. Col. Stephen A. Dwyer of Louisiana State Headquarters and a longtime Selective Service officer, is pictured above registering his son in State Headquarters. It is the first such occurrence among officers on duty in Louisiana. Lt. Col. Dwyer was on duty in the Ohio State Headquarters when the new registrant was born. His registration placed Michael Patrick Dwyer, a Louisiana State University student enrolled in the ROTC program, under the jurisdiction of the same Louisiana local board which ordered his father for induction in February 1942.

## National Defense Education Act Fellowships to 1,500 More Students

The Commissioner of Education has awarded 1,500 graduate fellowships under Title IV of the National Defense Education Act for study beginning in 1962-63. These fellowships, most of which are for 3 years, are tenable in 571 approved programs at 157 graduate schools located in all States, except Alaska, and the District of Columbia.

Awards made since the inception of the program in 1959 now total 5,500. As the 1,000 graduate fellows who entered graduate school in 1959 have now completed their 3-year tenure, approximately 4,500 fellows will enroll under this program in the fall of this year. They will be studying in 813 programs at 165 graduate schools. These

schools will receive in 1962-63 about \$10.3 million to help pay for the cost of the new and expanded graduate programs in which the fellows are studying.

In nominating students for awards, the graduate schools with approved programs are required to give preference to students that are preparing to become college teachers. The 5,500 fellowships thus far awarded have been for study in the following basic academic areas: Humanities, 25 percent; social sciences, 26 percent; education, 8 percent; biological sciences, 14 percent; physical sciences, 17 percent; engineering, 10 percent. (From Higher Education.)

# Award Program Progress Told In Year Report

More than a million cost-conscious Federal employees have given Uncle Sam "something extra" on the job to the tune of nearly a billion dollars in aggregate benefits to the Government under the 7-year-old Government-wide incentive awards program, the Civil Service Commission has announced. For their work-improvement suggestions and superior job performance these employees have received cash awards totaling \$181 million.

During the year ended June 30, 180,000 employees contributed constructive suggestions and performance beyond job requirements valued at \$136 million.

The Selective Service System adopted employee suggestions during fiscal year 1962 at the rate of 2.6 per 100 employees. The measurable benefits of the adopted suggestions to the System was \$6,856.

In the same year, superior performance was recognized by employees of the System at a rate of 8.6 per 100 employees.

During the last fiscal year, Federal agencies adopted more than 104,000 employee suggestions with a value to the Government of nearly \$65 million in savings of man-hours, supplies, equipment, and paperwork. In addition, there were often benefits such as better reports, higher quality products, and improved service to the public which could not be measured in dollars. The suggestors received nearly \$3 million in awards, the majority of which ranged from \$15 to \$50 per suggestion.

Excellence of work performance above job requirements or special achievements brought recognition and cash awards of over \$10 million to 76,000 employees, with most individual awards ranging between \$100 and \$250. Benefits to the Government resulting from the efforts of employees who "went the extra mile" were valued at \$71 million. Additional benefits from their efforts not possible to measure in dollars included scientific breakthroughs, technological advances, strengthened national defense, and protection of public health.

Since 1954, more than 700,000 awards have been given for suggestions and over 400,000 for superior performance beyond job requirements. Measurable benefits from these extra efforts of Federal employees totaled \$941 million at the end of the fiscal year. The billion-dollar mark is expected to be reached in a few months.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, were:

Ralph Nichols, Local Board No. 1, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Mrs. Virginia Cusawa, clerk, Local Boards Nos. 10 and 11, Champaign, Ill.

# Gen. James Oakes' Career Is Outlined

(A brief biography of Gen. James Oakes, whose recommendations on the operations of a Selective Service System, based on experience in the Civil War largely shaped the present operation, was recently prepared by National Headquarters. It is being reproduced here in three installments.)

(Continued from last issue)

### III

#### Post War Service

Lieutenant Colonel Oakes became both a brevet colonel and brevet brigadier general, U.S. Army, March 30, 1865, "for meritorious and faithful service in the recruitment of the Armies of the United States." His permanent colonelcy of the Sixth Cavalry came July 31, 1866. Following this date he went on a leave of absence from September 30, 1866, until January 20, 1867, returning to duty February 1, 1867, in charge of the Freeman's Bureau and in command of his regiment at Austin, Tex.

He stayed with the Sixth Cavalry on the northern frontier of Texas, the Indiana Territory, Kansas and Arizona and likewise had stationings at Austin and Forts Richardson, Riley, Hays and Lo-

well. He performed the duties pertaining to a post and regimental commander until April 29, 1879. At that time he retired from active duty, upon his own request, having been for more than 30 years in military service.

#### The Oakes Report

General Oakes' final report on the operations of the Federal military draft in the State of Illinois which was included in General Fry's final report, served as a guide when a Selective Service Law and program was drawn up in World War I. His discussion of the problems which arose during his administration of the draft in Illinois, and the suggested solutions he offered, provided in large part the foundation for the success of the System's operations in both the First and Second World Wars and subsequently.

#### Report in World War I

When the Selective Service effort of 1917 was planned, no one with draft experience was available. There had been a 52-year lapse since 1865, and little thought had been given to any future program of this nature. Fortunately, the "Oakes Report" for Illinois was at hand and it proved invaluable to the planners in 1917.

Major General Enoch H. Crowder, who was in charge of the World War I System as Provost

Marshal General in the War Department, had studied the report of General Oakes. When asked to draw up a Selective Service Law after the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany he followed most of the suggestion made by the Oakes Report. Thus the modern concept of Selective Service was born.

#### Report in Second World War

The World War II statute, the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, had the advantages of having administrators from the First World War still living. These men had been called upon in 1926 to plan a future operation.

As their planning work progressed in the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee during the period from 1926 to 1940, the Oakes Report again proved invaluable. It enumerated the mistakes and failures of the Federal Enrollment program for the Civil War and made definite recommendations for any future operation directed at military mobilization. Some of the most important principles set forth by the Report are:

1. Selective service from the beginning of the conflict.
2. No bounties for volunteering.
3. No hired substitutes or purchased exemptions; individual deferment for cause only.
4. Cooperation of local government.
5. Law enforcement left to the Department of Justice.
6. Registration by voluntary action of the individual at designated places, conducted by civilians.
7. Draft boards made up of civilian neighbors.
8. Corruption made very difficult.
9. Service for the duration.

#### A Tribute

The people of the United States have accepted the Selective Service method of military manpower procurement. The successful operation of the System during World Wars I and II, the Korean Conflict and the current period of the "cold war" is a tribute to the vision of General Oakes. Small wonder then that he is often regarded as "the father of Selective Service."

#### Personal

General Oakes belonged to the following organizations among others: the Military Order of Foreign Wars; the Aztec Club of 1847; the Loyal Legion Grand Army of the Republic; Order of Indian Wars of the United States; the U.S. Cavalry Association; the Military Service Institution; and the National Geographic Society.

The General passed away November 27, 1910, in Washington, D.C., after becoming unconscious while walking near his home and being taken to a hospital where death was attributed to heart disease. His home at the time was Stoneleigh Court which still stands on Connecticut Avenue, NW. Prior to death at 84, he had been the oldest living graduate of West Point. Burial was at Arlington National Cemetery.

## President Calls For Observance Of Veterans Day

The President has invited all Americans to join in appropriate observances of Veterans Day on Sunday, November 11.

In his proclamation calling for the observance, the President noted that the ceremonies "will demonstrate our continued desire for world peace and our heartfelt gratitude to our veterans whose service and sacrifice has advanced the cause of peace."

The proclamation continued:

"I direct the appropriate officials of the Federal Government to arrange for the display of the flag of the United States on all public buildings on Veterans Day.

"I also call upon officials of the Federal Government and of the State Governments, as well as upon local officials, to cooperate fully with the Veterans Day National Committee and interested patriotic organizations in their efforts to make clear to all our people the true significance of Veterans Day."

## Indiana Launches SS Newspaper

Indiana has joined the ranks of those States publishing a "house organ" type newspaper for circulation among members of the System in the State. Over recent years, a number of States have undertaken similar projects.

The first issue of the Indiana paper, titled the "Hoosier Selector" was published in August.

## Four Employees Share Award

Four employees shared in a cash award of \$675, recently approved by the Director, for initiating major revisions in the SSS Forms 2, 86, 87, 110, and 111. Tangible and intangible benefits will be derived from the implementation of these suggestions.

The greater portion of this award was granted to Mrs. Agatha G. Yeager, clerk, Fort Collins, Colo. Mrs. Yeager was congratulated by the Director for becoming the first of her State to receive an award, also for being the recipient of the highest cash award granted to an employee of this agency.

The others who shared in the award were: Mrs. Charlotte G. Flynn, clerk, Local Board No. 104, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Dora B. Ramos, clerk, Local Board No. 46, Mayaguez, P.R.; and a former local board clerk of the District of Columbia.

Another award approved in the program went to Mrs. Melba C. Moffatt, clerk, Local Board No. 74, Tulsa, Okla.

## Oldest Board Member In Mississippi Resigns

The Mississippi Selective Service newspaper, *The Hi-Lighter*, reports that the oldest local board member in that State, J. H. Rimes, 90, recently resigned. He was appointed in October 1948.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XII

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Number 12

## General Edwards Exemplified Role of State Director

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHAY  
Director, Selective Service System

Historically, organizationally, and functionally, the States have played a most important part in the planning for the formation of and in the operation of the Selective Service System.

This fact has made the State Director of Selective Service a key figure in the System. He has been the official at the focal point in a System, national in character yet a part of the State under the Governor. The State Director, a Federal officer, operates the Selective Service System within the State for the Governor and in accordance with Federal laws, regulations, and policies. The System has worked much better in practice than it does in theory.

## Colleges Trend Toward Longer Degree Courses

The 4-year course of study for a bachelor's degree is still the one encountered in most colleges and universities; however, courses of study longer than 4 years for baccalaureate degrees are on the increase in American colleges and universities. The trend has been influenced by the increasing demands for personnel with high specialization and thorough formal education.

Various courses leading to degrees in engineering, scientific fields, architecture, law, medical fields, and others require more than 4 years of study.

In addition, many colleges and universities have instituted combination programs leading to two degrees, one in liberal arts and one in science, which require 5 years of study.

Colleges and universities now have coordinated programs where the student spends 2 years in a liberal arts college and then transfers to a school where engineering and scientific courses are taught. Such programs have as their objective the production of personnel with both a broad liberal education and a technical discipline to better fit them to meet the demands of the modern technological economy. Other 5-year courses lead to a bachelor's degree in 4 years and a master's in 5 years.

College and university catalogs reflect this trend toward longer periods of study in some fields, and broadened college programs which lead to two simultaneously awarded bachelor's degrees.

The reasons may well be many but one of the principal ones has been the type of individual that has occupied this important position in each of the several States, Territories, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and New York City.

During the planning for Selective Service, which preceded World War II, the responsibility for participation by the National Guard of the State was accepted by the Adjutants General of the States. The method of discharging this responsibility varied from State to State, both as to whether the Adjutant General, personally participated in this planning and at what period he began his personal participation. Some Adjutants General had combat unit assignments and delegated to some member of their staff the responsibility for planning and training to be prepared to assume the position of State Director of Selective Service should the need

(Continued on page 2)

## January Call Is 4,000 Men, All for Army

The Department of Defense has requested that the Selective Service System provide 4,000 men for induction into the Army in January. The Army's accession goal is 16,000 men for that month.

The January call is 2,000 smaller than the call for December. The December call is being delivered in two increments during the first 2 weeks of the month to permit the Army to continue its policy of recent years of providing the opportunity for holiday leave for new inductees at appropriate stages of the induction and reception center processing.

## System Leads In Participation In Bond Program

The Selective Service System again headed the honor roll of Federal agencies in participation in the Savings Bond program for the quarter ending June 30, 1962.

The System registered 96.8 percent participation, tops among 20 agencies with more than 1,000 employees with greater than 50 percent participation.

The same three agencies that have been consistent leaders in the program held the three top positions for the most recently reported quarter.

No. 2 spot on the honor roll was held by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board with 94.1 percent participation; and No. 3 spot was won by the Tennessee Valley Authority with 93.1 percent participation.

The top agency among those with fewer than 1,000 employees had only 81.5 percent participation.

## Death Claims Gen. Edwards Of N. Dakota

Maj. Gen. Heber L. Edwards who died Oct. 18, 1962, was one of the few State Directors who had served since 1940. He was first appointed State Director Oct. 2, 1940. His death came a few days following the 22d anniversary of his appointment.

General Edwards served 47 years in the military service which he began by enlisting in the North Dakota National Guard in 1915. He served on the Mexican Border and in France in World War I. He was commissioned a captain of the infantry in the North Dakota National Guard in 1920.

He was a graduate of the University of North Dakota law school and was admitted to the bar in 1927. Thereafter, until 1936, he operated a general insurance business in Grand Forks.

General Edwards continued his service with the National Guard, and was named adjutant general in 1937, a post he held at his death.

As a result of his work as State Director during World War II, General Edwards was awarded the Legion of Merit.

The way that you suggest may turn out to be the best.

## Student Test Date Is Set For April 18

The 1963 Selective Service College Qualification Test will be offered at colleges and universities across the Nation on April 18, 1963.

The contract to administer the test was awarded last month to Science Research Associates of Chicago, which last administered the test in 1958.

Informational materials on the 1963 test are now being printed and will be distributed in the near future.

The 1963 test will be the 28th test administered since the testing program was instituted in 1951. Five tests were offered in that first year. For the next 5 years, three tests were offered yearly. Two tests were given in 1957, and since 1958, one test has been offered each year.

While detailed test score and class standing criteria have been deleted from the Selective Service Regulations, the test score remains a valuable item of information in a registrant's file. Deferments for study are granted liberally. But in the event that demands for military manpower dictated a change in the application of policies, a test score in a registrant's file would aid the local board in considering students for deferment.

Relatively small numbers of students have taken the test in recent years. However, some increase in the number tested was noted in 1962 over 1961, probably because the late 1961 Berlin buildup prompted more students to be concerned over their status in the event of a sudden emergency.

## VFW Post Named For Late Director For Puerto Rico

A new post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States has been named in memory of the late Col. Rafael Gimenez-de la Rosa, State Director for Selective Service in Puerto Rico until his death last December.

The new Post, Number 5122, was instituted in San Juan, P.R., on August 23, 1962. Post officers include the present State Director for Puerto Rico, Col. Luis Torres Massa, and five other officers in State Headquarters and the Selective Service Unit in San Juan.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## General Edwards Exemplified Role of State Director

(Continued from page 1)

arise. Others in the late thirties began to personally participate with the expectation of becoming State Director in addition to carrying on the duties of Adjutant General.

One of the early participants in the Selective Service planning conferences was the then Adjutant General of North Dakota.

There are now three State Directors who have held the position from the beginning. One was never the Adjutant General of his State, the other two have retired from that position although still remaining State Directors.

The late Adjutant General of North Dakota, at the time of his death, was the last person who had participated in the pre-World War II planning for Selective Service as the Adjutant General of his State, organized the Selective Service Sys-

tem in his State, became State Director of Selective Service in addition to being Adjutant General, and remained in both positions until his death.

For a quarter of a century, General Heber Edwards was a planner, organizer, and operator of the Selective Service System in the State of North Dakota.

What the State Director is to the operation of the Selective Service System, General Edwards exemplified. He functioned under many Governors of differing political viewpoints. Yet he gained and maintained the confidence of all of these Governors. This is the first qualification of the State Director.

General Edwards earned and retained the confidence of the people of North Dakota. This is the highest qualification of a State Director.

### Classification Picture October 1, 1962

Class	Number
Total Classified	24,009,039
I-A and I-A-A:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	123,639
Not Examined	1,449,621
Not Available for Induction or Examination	79,720
Induction or Examination Postponed	1,740
Fathers 19 through 25	351,719
Registrants:	
26 and Older with Liability Extended	125,220
Under 19 Years of Age	160,283
I-Y	417,473
Qualified Only in an Emergency	
I-C	199,267
Inducted	
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,459,110
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Acceptable	1,117
Not Examined	6,534
Fathers	2,332
I-W	
At Work	2,185
Released	5,603
I-D	
Members of Reserve Component	896,715
I-S	
Statutory Deferment:	
High School	11,180
College	1,261
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	106,610
II-A Apprentice	5,898
II-C Agricultural Deferment	18,988
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	302,976
III-A Dependency Deferment	1,982,737
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,134,570
IV-B Officials	41
IV-C Aliens	8,244
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	70,532
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service	3,217,898
V-A Over Age of Liability	10,865,826

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

Twenty years ago this month, the President by Executive Order, halted recruiting of men 18 to 38. The order was the initial step toward a program of using Selective Service as the sole military manpower procurement agency for men 18 to 38.

While the combined calls were not expected to be put into operation until February 1943, the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard planned to fill their January 1943 requirements from among volunteers for induction. The step represented the first time the Navy and Marine Corps had obtained men

through Selective Service since October 1918.

Inauguration of the Replacement Schedule program for the systematic replacement of men industry required in the military forces was announced in the December 1942 Selective Service newspaper. The article reported the distribution of instructions for preparation of Replacement Schedules to State Directors of Selective Service and Regional Field Offices of the War Manpower Commission. The newspaper also described in detail the preparation of the sections of the Replacement Schedule and the Manning Tables, and explained in detail the objectives of the program and how it would operate.

### Services Reward Clerks for Aid To Recruiters

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters are:

Idaho: Mrs. Phyllis M. McNeill, Air Force.

Kentucky: Clemmie C. Menefee, Charlotte S. Kennard, Sara Ann Jennings, Glendora D. Myers, Ada Mae Pinson, Nell M. Smith, Hallye Griffin, Sally B. Hoenig, Carolyn Williams, James E. Pickle, Marion Ratcliff, Orene N. Stephens, Anna Forsyth, Jetta L. Huffman, Army; Marion A. Hay, Pauline G. Compton, Margaret M. Greer, Navy; Roberta Gilliland, Frances E. Brooking, Sue B. Cloyd, Marine Corps; Donald J. Craig, Jessie L. Mobley, Mary M. Douglas, Delia M. Seals, Mary M. Turley, Hester W. King, Ruth Daugherty, Rita M. Boyd, Ruth S. Branscom, Allie L. Earle, Air Force; Rose Mary Ballard and Emma S. Monarch, Army and Navy; Clara E. Phillips, Kathleen B. Enlow, and Beatrice L. Smith, Army and Air Force; Guy R. Carson, Army and Marine Corps.

### Indiana Salutes Oldest Unpaid Member in State

In the September issue of its newspaper, the *Hoosier Selector*, the Indiana Selective Service family pays tribute to Joseph C. Clark, secretary of Local Board No. 61, of Owen County. He is believed, at 89, to be the oldest uncompensated member of the System in the State.

A retired Army major, Mr. Clark organized the Owen County board in World War I. He was a local board member during World War II, and was again appointed in 1953.

Major Clark began his military service in 1896 and served in the Spanish-American War, on the Mexican Border, and in World War I. He has been active for many years in veterans affairs in his community and State.

A new survey by Dr. George Gallup's American Institute of Public Opinion, reported in the System newspaper, disclosed that the percentage of Americans approving the operations of Selective Service had climbed to 82 percent. Dr. Gallup's report noted that approval was higher than 3 months earlier despite the necessity to call more married men in recent months and the imminent induction of 18- to 19-year-olds.

Local boards were being urged by National Headquarters 20 years ago this month to speed the reclassification of married men with children engaged in war supporting activities into Class III-B. An article in the December 1942 paper pointed out that speedy action to utilize the new classification was expected to induce such men into war supporting work releasing single men for military service and helping to ease the war industry labor shortage.

A program of inducting Austrian volunteers into a special Austrian battalion of the U.S. Army was announced in the December 1942 issue of the System newspaper. Austrian nationals in the United States who wished to volunteer for this service as a symbol of the determination to free Austria from enemy domination were to volunteer for induction through their local boards.

In an editorial signed by the Director, attention of the System was called to the enlarged task of supplying virtually all manpower for the military services. The Director recognized the additional task placed on the System in addition to furnishing manpower for the Army and for industry, and expressed confidence in the System's ability to carry out its enlarged duties. The centralization of manpower management in one agency, he pointed out, provided greater opportunities to insure that the Nation's manpower was utilized to its fullest capacity.

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

October 15, 1962—Packet No. 76 of the Selective Service Manual containing a revised Index to the Selective Service Regulations and the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and the current lists of forms of the Selective Service System.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of September 30, 1962.

Relative standings of the 41 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Idaho.....	13.80
Puerto Rico.....	13.51
Guam.....	12.48
Virgin Islands.....	9.86
Wisconsin.....	9.22
Alabama.....	9.05
Wyoming.....	8.86
Nevada.....	8.63
Nebraska.....	7.98
Hawaii.....	7.77
Oklahoma.....	7.63
Montana.....	7.53
Washington.....	6.94
Utah.....	6.88
Vermont.....	6.49
Kentucky.....	6.45
North Carolina.....	6.45
Maryland.....	6.38
North Dakota.....	6.26
South Dakota.....	6.19
Missouri.....	6.17
Minnesota.....	6.15
South Carolina.....	5.84
Ohio.....	5.66
Michigan.....	5.57
Indiana.....	5.55
Mississippi.....	5.53
New Hampshire.....	5.41
Illinois.....	5.30
New Jersey.....	5.10
Pennsylvania.....	4.90
Connecticut.....	4.80
New York.....	4.75
Maine.....	4.67
Florida.....	4.64
District of Columbia.....	4.61
Arizona.....	4.30
Rhode Island.....	4.27
Georgia.....	3.94
California.....	3.71
Alaska.....	3.50

## Headquarters Visitor

A visitor who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, was Mrs. Jeanine Koetsch, clerk, Local Board No. 18, Stamford, Conn.

# Processing of Applications for Discharge On Conscientious Objection Grounds Set Out In Directive Issued by Department of Defense

The Department of Defense has issued a directive establishing uniform procedures for the consideration of requests for discharge from the Armed Forces on the grounds of conscientious objection. It applies to all personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and to all Reserve Components.

No vested right exists for any individual to be discharged from service at his own request before the expiration of his term of service, and administrative discharge prior to the completion of his term of service is discretionary with the service concerned. However, the Congress in the selective service law has recognized bona fide religious objection to participation in either combatant or noncombatant military service, to the extent that the I-O registrant is not inducted into the Armed Forces, and the Department of Defense has determined that, consistent with this national policy, bona fide conscientious objection by persons who are members of the Armed Forces will be recognized to the extent practicable and equitable.

In making this determination, the Department of Defense recognizes the decisions of Federal courts that a claim for exemption under the selective service law must be interposed prior to notice of induction and that failure to make timely claim constitutes a waiver of a right to claim. Therefore, the Department of Defense directive provides that a request for discharge based solely on conscientious objection which existed but

was not claimed prior to induction or enlistment cannot be entertained, and that requests for discharge based solely on conscientious objection claimed and denied by selective service prior to induction cannot be entertained.

Individuals requesting discharge are required to submit information which is substantially the same as that which selective service registrants are required to submit on SSS Form No. 150, and may submit any additional evidence or information which they desire bearing on the sincerity of their claim. Immediately upon receipt of the request, the individual is fully advised and counseled concerning his rights under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, if the discharge is granted.

If the applicant has less than 2 years' active military service, the military department, before making a determination, will normally forward the case to the Director of Selective Service for an advisory opinion as to the individual's proper classification under the selective service law. At the discretion of the military department, advisory opinions may also be sought on individuals with 2 or more years' service. If, in his advisory opinion, the Director of Selective Service feels that a I-O classification is warranted, the applicant will be considered for discharge. If the Director feels that I-A-O classification is warranted, the applicant will be reassigned to noncombatant duties. If, in his advisory opinion, the Director recommends neither I-A nor I-A-O, the

applicant will normally be retained in military service, subject to normal duty assignments.

Individuals for whom I-O classification is recommended by the Director of Selective Service will normally be discharged "For the Convenience of the Government," and conscientious objection will be cited as the supporting reason. Pending separation, the individual will be assigned duties providing the minimum conflict with his professed beliefs. If the discharge occurs prior to the completion of 180 days of active duty, the applicant will be separated for the convenience of the Government by reason of conscientious objection, to permit service in the Conscientious Objectors Work Program. In such cases, the Selective Service System will be promptly notified of the date of discharge and the fact that the individual has not completed 180 days of active duty, and the Selective Service System will be requested to assign the individual to alternate service as provided in the selective service law.

Requests for discharge on the ground of conscientious objection will be handled on an individual basis. The directive points out that great care must be exercised to insure the sincerity of the claim, and that while it is essential that discharge procedures do not invite or permit abuse by unscrupulous persons who seek to avoid all obligations, the evaluation of sincerity requires objective consideration of a professed belief not generally shared by persons in the military service, so that particular care must be exercised not to deny bona fide convictions solely on the basis that the professed belief is incompatible with one's own.

The criteria for determining conscientious objection on an application for discharge are the same as those which are prescribed in determining classification by the Selective Service System. The directive points out that, among the factors considered, are such items as membership in a Peace Church, training in home and church, the general demeanor and pattern of conduct of the individual, his employment in defense-connected activities, his participation in religious activities, and his credibility and the credibility of persons supporting his claim. It is also noted that in the case of servicemen not liable for induction after discharge, the individual's willingness to engage voluntarily in post-military work of the nature encompassed by the alternate service plan of selective service may also be pertinent. The directive states that, while church membership and church tenets are relative in determining conscientious objection, they are not compelling, and the law does not require affiliation with any particular group in order that an individual may be classified as a conscientious objector.

## State, Local Activities of System Source of Varied News, Feature Items

Selective Service in the States and the communities continues to find local news media receptive to a variety of localized news and feature items about the System, according to reports and correspondence received regularly at National Headquarters.

Many States have found that the local media give picture and feature coverage to the presentation of length-of-service awards, particularly to uncompensated personnel completing longer periods of service with the System. Greater numbers of uncompensated personnel are completing 20 years of service. Local papers particularly see the feature value of a ceremony marking the patriotic devotion of local leading citizens for such a long period to a vital national program.

Some States have found their news media interested also in personnel actions of all kinds—retirements, promotions, new employees, affecting both compensated and uncompensated personnel. Clerk conferences and similar activities of

interest to more than one community also have had good press coverage with a minimum of public information activity from State Headquarters.

Presentation of new 50-star U.S. flags to local boards by local civic and patriotic organizations, a custom which has been continuous since World War II, also has proven to be of interest to the local press for picture or news feature treatment in many localities.

Programs of States to acquaint the public with the fundamentals of Selective Service through personal appearance before schools and other groups, or through the issuance of printed information materials also have been publicized. For example, news media in one State recently carried pictures and articles on the issuance by a State Headquarters of an informal orientation manual for uncompensated personnel.

Presentations of awards through the Incentive Awards Program also attract local press interest.

# Increase Noted In Science, Math Degrees

Office of Education estimates of the number of baccalaureates conferred in science and mathematics during 1962 show an increase of more than 11 percent over the number conferred in 1960. The largest increase is shown in mathematics, with about 31 percent more men and about 34 percent more women earning bachelor's degrees in this field. Baccalaureates in the biological sciences show an estimated 13 percent increase. The total for the physical sciences, however, indicates little change; although degrees earned by women show an increase of about 13 percent, those by men show a decrease of about 2 percent.

During the 11-year period 1950-60, baccalaureates in the biological sciences fell from 22,521 in 1950 to 16,730 in 1960 (a decrease of about 26 percent); those in the physical sciences fell from 19,653 in 1950 to 17,133 in 1960 (a decrease of about 13 percent); while baccalaureates in mathematical subjects rose from 6,392 in 1950 to 11,437 in 1960 (an increase of nearly 79 percent).

The comparison of bachelor's degrees in science and mathematics conferred in 1960 with those estimated for 1962 reveals these facts:

In the totals for science and mathematics combined, women's degrees show an increase of about 24 percent; men's somewhat less than 9 percent.

The total for mathematics shows an increase of 32 percent.

In the biological sciences, women's degrees show an increase of about 26 percent; men's about 9 percent. The larger fields within this general area show no decreases, and some fairly large increases appear in anatomy and histology (approximately 56 percent); bacteriology, virology, mycology, and parasitology (approximately 30 percent); and zoology (approximately 19 percent).

Degrees in specific fields of the physical sciences show advances in physics (approximately 11 percent); in chemistry (approximately 10 percent); and in the physical science general program (approximately 8 percent); but these are shown as offset by a decrease of about 44 percent in the earth sciences.

A decrease of about 3 percent is indicated in the "sciences general program," with the total for men decreasing approximately 3 percent and that for women approximately 2 percent.

A comparison (not shown in the accompanying tables) of total junior-year enrollments in 1958 and 1960 shows that the number of men increased by about 2.6 percent and of women by about 16.1 percent; and that junior-year majors in science and mathematics increased by about 8.5 percent for men and 23 percent for women.

(*Higher Education*, July 1962.)

## Service Academy Student Obligation Is Specified in Navy Regulations

Revised regulations issued by the Navy Department concerning the service obligation to enlisted and other candidates appointed as midshipmen were recently published in the Federal Register.

The regulations, reflecting the status of students of the service academies, are reprinted in part below for the information of members of the System.

"Candidates entering the Naval Academy from civil life who had not previously acquired a military obligation will automatically do so upon acceptance of appointment as midshipman at the United States Naval Academy. Under certain of the provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act as amended . . . any person who is enlisted, inducted, or appointed in any of the Armed Services or Reserve Components acquires automatically a six-year military

obligation. Section IV.B, 3.f of Department of Defense Directive 1200.3 of May 23, 1958 (s50.4(b)-(3)(vi) of this title) includes appointees to the Service Academies among those who are subject to the six-year obligation. Such candidates will be required to execute the following statement of understanding of this obligation prior to appointment as midshipmen:

"I understand that if my appointment as a midshipman is terminated other than for the purpose of accepting a commission, I shall if qualified be transferred to a ready reserve component of the United States Navy or the United States Marine Corps, in a grade deemed appropriate by the Secretary of the Navy. I fully understand the requirement for satisfactory participation in the ready reserve. I also understand that upon completion of a period of satisfactory ready reserve service which, when added to my service as a midshipman, totals five years I shall if I request be transferred to the standby reserve to complete the total military service obligation of six years acquired under section 4(d)(3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act as amended . . .

"I understand further that if, after termination of my appointment as a midshipman I should complete my total 6 year military service obligation without serving the minimum period of active duty required for exemption I may be liable for induction under Selective Service regulations to complete the 2 year active duty obligation prescribed by section 4(b) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act as amended . . ."

## Teacher Census In Languages Is Undertaken

The Modern Language Association of America, under contract with the Office of Education, is conducting a detailed survey of available manpower at U.S. colleges and universities in the modern foreign languages not commonly taught in U.S. institutions. The survey will show the enrollment in all foreign languages other than French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish at junior colleges, senior colleges, and universities during the academic year 1962-63 and the summer of 1963; the names of persons teaching or capable of teaching such languages, and their training and experience; descriptive data on the content, methods, and aims of courses taught; student career goals; and projected extension of such language study to other academic levels.

The so-called uncommon languages are spoken by about three-quarters of the human race and include the highly important Arabic, Chinese, Hindi-Urdu, Japanese, Portuguese, and many others. The survey will make it possible to estimate the degree to which higher education is meeting the national need and the demand for persons competent in these languages.

Many of these languages are receiving support under the language development program of the National Defense Education Act in the form of fellowships, language and area centers, and projects of research and studies. The present survey is being financed under this program, \$10,000 being paid from funds allocated for fiscal year 1962 and the balance, \$41,591, from funds for fiscal year 1963. The survey, which was begun in mid-May, will be completed in the fall of 1963.

(*Higher Education*, July 1962.)

## President Gives Defense Power To Call Reserve

The President by Executive Order 11058 dated October 23, 1962, assigned to the Secretary of Defense the authority to order up to 150,000 members of the Ready Reserve to active duty. The authority delegated was granted to the President by the Congress early in October.

The Executive Order also authorized the Secretary of Defense to designate any of the secretaries of the military departments or of the Treasury to exercise the power to order reservists to active duty.

Congressional action gave the President callup authority until February 28, 1963. Under the resolution, Public Law 87-736, and the Executive Order, the Secretary of Defense is empowered to order any unit or any member of the Ready Reserve to active duty for up to 12 consecutive months. The resolution also authorized the extension of any military status not expiring before February 28, 1963, for a period up to 12 months.

The authority also excluded from recall to active duty any member of the Armed Forces who was involuntarily ordered to active duty or whose active duty period was extended during the Berlin buildup.

In approving the resolution, the Senate Armed Services Committee noted that it was informed that "in the event of a readily foreseeable need for additional manpower, efforts will be exerted to secure this manpower first through attempts to recruit voluntarily and second through increased inductions before the authority to extend enlistments or to order reservists to active duty would be utilized. It is possible, however, that the authority of this resolution would be needed to procure additional numbers of specialists that might be needed on short notice."

## Registrant Feels Status With Board Is Exaggerated

Mail to an Ohio registrant was returned marked "Deceased."

In order not to cause further grief to the family, the clerk wrote to the last employer of the registrant asking confirmation of the registrant's death. A few days later the following letter was received:

"GENTLEMEN: I wish to appeal my present status with the draft board.

"Even though, I understand, the classification 'deceased' is the last one to be called up in an emergency, I think I would rather retain my former status of IV-A. I also realize that mere desire is not normally considered sufficient reason to warrant a change in \* \* \* classification. If an exception could be made in my case, I would deeply appreciate it.

"Frankly, I think your evaluation of my physical condition to be quite unfair. I am so humiliated that I find it difficult to face my friends."

## Ohio Local Board Sends 'Greeting' To Grandfather

An Ohio local board has reported that it is processing a grandfather for induction. It isn't that the age of selection has advanced into the senior years, however.

The registrant, the Ohio board reports, was married at a young age to an older woman with three children. While he had custody of his stepchildren, the registrant was classified in Class III-A.

But after the stepchildren were married, and began their own families, the registrant was reclassified into Class I-A. He was then 23.

Less than 800 Hatch Political Activities Act cases have arisen in the law's 22-year history.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XIII

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Number 1

## 1963 Demands on System Cannot Be Foretold

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

What will be required of the Selective Service System in 1963? The answer will be easier when the question is "What was required of the Selective Service System in 1963?" The difficulty is that it will be 1964 at that time.

To judge the future by the past classifies the evaluator as a conservative. To ignore the past classifies the ignorer as something less than wise. Somewhere in between rests the answer.

In 1961 the Selective Service System was accelerated to a degree that taxed the limited personnel of the System. All can

be proud of the manner in which the acceleration was handled without additional personnel. It can be doubted if the personnel could have continued to operate effectively had the acceleration continued or even if the level it attained had become stabilized. Trained and dedicated personnel can for a time perform additional duties beyond what they are able to do over long periods.

In 1962 there was no repetition of the experience of 1961. Yet it will require the verdict of history to determine how near the Selective Service System was to a tremendously expanded operation. How well the Selective Service System would have performed in the situation.

(Continued on page 2)

## OEP Director Praises Action By State Voters

Arizona, Louisiana, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming have adopted continuity of government legislation by popular referendum, according to the Office of Emergency Planning.

Voters in these eight States approved constitutional amendments to help assure continuity of representative civil government should this Nation ever be attacked. This brings to a total of 30 the number of States which have ratified Continuity of Government amendments.

Edward A. McDermott, Director of OEP, termed this event a "milestone in the effort to assure State and local capability to maintain orderly government under any conditions." Mr. McDermott added: "We are now beyond the halfway mark in this important effort with 60 percent of our States moving forward with concrete actions to enable Government to continue to function. This outcome has a direct bearing on concurrent efforts to develop capability to manage resources at the State and local level. It is also a bright commentary on the willingness of the individual citizen, through his local government, to come to grips with problems affecting the safety and security of the entire Nation. The broad approval voters gave to continuity of government legislation and the bipartisan support it received is a source of real encouragement for all phases of Emergency Planning. In no case has such an amendment, when presented to the people, failed to be ratified."

## Field Officers Confer With National Staff

Current operations, policies, and problems were reviewed in a week-long conference of regional field officers at National Headquarters in Washington, D.C., early in December.

Members of the Director's staff and chiefs of divisions of National Headquarters, as well as other personnel, discussed matters in their areas of responsibility with the 12 officers who represent the Director in various regions of the Nation.

Among matters taken up by the field officers was the program of training conferences to begin after July 1, 1963, for Reserve and National Guard officers designated for duty with Selective Service in the event of mobilization. The field officers have responsibilities for arranging and conducting the training conferences held in various sections of the Nation throughout the year.

## Clerk Awarded Ninth Honor For Suggestion

A ninth incentive award to one member of Selective Service, and a first award in her State to another marked the recent list of 11 persons for whom awards were approved by the Director of Selective Service.

Mrs. Florence J. Baugh, local board clerk, Stillwater, Okla., received a Certificate of Award. In addition, she was congratulated by letter from the Director for her ninth winning suggestion of national application.

A letter of congratulations also was sent to Mrs. Nelda B. Wall, local board clerk, Chanute, Kans., recipient of a Certificate of Award, and the first member of the System in her State to receive an award under the program.

Cash awards and certificates of award were approved for Mrs. Dagny M. Flint, Clerk, Local Board No. 4, Bemidji, Minn., and Mrs. Mary M. Workman, Local Board Clerk, Murray, Utah.

In addition to the members of the System who received congratulatory letters, Certificates of Award also were approved for Mrs. Lucille K. Bading, Clerk, Local Board No. 55, Seguin, Tex., Harold E. Brown, Chief, Field Branch, West Virginia State Headquarters, Miss Marie A. Dillingham, Administrative Assistant, Tennessee State Headquarters, Mrs. Elsa A. Emmanuel, Clerk, Local Board No. 54, Ponce, P.R., Mrs. Janet B. Moore, Clerk, Local Board No. 81, Hazard, Ky., Mrs. Della Faye Pauley, Local Board Clerk, Columbia, Mo., and Mrs. Laura E. Wimberley, Local Board Clerk, Tarboro, N.C.

## Board Member's Attendance Sets Mark to Equal

Devotion to duty is common among Selective Service personnel, but Local Board No. 87 of Platte City, Mo., is particularly proud of the record of Mr. Tennence Riley.

The board reports that since October 5, 1948, when Mr. Riley resumed his duties with the System, the board has held 196 official meetings. Mr. Riley has attended 194 of them.

Mr. Riley also served on the local board all during World War II. He is a veteran of service on the Mexican Border and in World War I.

## CSC Chairman Praises SSS Award Program

A letter commending the participation of Selective Service System members in the Incentive Awards Program has been received by the Director from John W. Macy, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission. With the letter, Mr. Macy forwarded a report on the program for fiscal year 1962 which was reviewed in the November issue of *Selective Service*.

Mr. Macy's letter, in part, follows:

"Since we have a mutual responsibility to strive for the best possible government at the lowest feasible cost, I believe you will be pleased to know of the extra efforts of federal employees in the last fiscal year to achieve improvements in government operations.

"For the contributions made by Selective Service System employees to the total results I extend my congratulations to you, and to each employee who received an award for accomplishments beyond the requirements of his job.

"Federal employees have ample reason to be proud of the results in the fiscal year 1962 and I have reported them to the President.

"In the current year we anticipate a continuing emphasis on encouraging employees to contribute useful ideas that will reduce man-hour or dollar expenditures or improve quality, and on superior work that will result in better achievement of agency mission. Supervisors who are particularly successful in improving their operations through employee teamwork of this kind merit special recognition as well as the individual employees. The ideas of your staff for achieving additional use of the program by management officials in the coming months are thoughtful and forward-looking; with vigorous application the results should be evident when you summarize your program for the year."

## Headquarters Visitor

A visitor who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters was Miss Pauline Snyder, Clerk, Local Board No. 56, Romney, W. Va.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## 1963 Demands on System Cannot Be Foretold

(Continued from page 1)

tion that did not occur will remain unknown.

Will 1963 be similar to 1961 or similar to 1962? Best guess would probably be neither. Yet, certainly the Selective Service System must be prepared to meet either, along with many other possible situations.

The extension of the Universal Military Training and Service Act will be before Congress with a request for it to extend the power to induct registrants in the same manner as registrants are inducted at present. The request for extension gives Congress a logical time to inquire into the operations of the Selective Service System. The purpose for which the act was provided will be reevaluated in the light of the events transpiring in the present world scene. Observations now available indicate that the fundamental conditions confronting this Nation which caused the passage of laws to place obligations upon our citizenry are still present. Under these circumstances it would be a logical conclusion that Congress would not change its present policy.

There are, of course, many types of action which can be

taken. Four seem to include the width of the field of action, there can be countless combinations and modifications.

First, an action little discussed probably because those favoring it may believe that the second action may accomplish the same purpose which it could not.

This first most remote possibility is the repeal of the permanent law which places an obligation on certain of our male citizens for certain periods of time.

Second, failure to extend the part of the act which authorizes the undrafted and those becoming 18½ to be inducted.

Third, a simple extension of the present authority; and fourth an extension of the present authority with one or more modifications of the present provisions of the law.

Present estimate of the situation points to number three.

It seems that the men and women who operate the Selective Service System must remain in a position of "wait and see," prepared always to cease waiting and start doing when anything is seen that requires action.

## February Call 4,000; Increase Seen in March

The Department of Defense has requested 4,000 men through Selective Service in February. The inductees are all for the Army which has an objective of taking in 14,000 men during that month. The Army expects to obtain 10,000 by enlistment.

In November, news reports were printed to the effect that the Department of Defense expected to issue slightly higher draft calls for the Army during the next few months. The purpose was to have on hand trained replacements for men inducted during the Berlin buildup who will be leaving active duty during next fall.

In issuing the February call for 4,000, it was indicated that the slight increase in calls was expected in March. It has been reported that the increase in draft calls will provide a temporary boost in Army strength of 20,000 men to a total of about 980,000.

## Boards Postpone Induction Order For Dentists

Local boards have been instructed for the time being to postpone the issuance of orders to report for induction to registrants who are dentists. The suspension on ordering dentists for induction was communicated to the local boards in Operations Bulletin No. 243, issued December 6, 1962.

Adequate numbers of dentists have been commissioned in the reserve and are liable for orders to active duty to meet the presently foreseeable requirements of the military services in the immediate future.

The Operations Bulletin instructed local boards to postpone issuance of orders for induction to dentists who have been examined and who are classified as available for service, and to cancel orders which may have been issued.

Registrants who are dentists should continue to be delivered for preinduction examination and otherwise processed to maintain the inventory in a current status in the event that the requirement should develop for greater numbers in the Armed Forces.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

The February, 1943, issue of the System newspaper carried the following notice:

"With the merger of the Selective Service System into the War Manpower Commission in progress during January, it was found advisable to delay publication of *Selective Service* until February, hence this combined January-February 1943 issue."

However, January, 1943, was not a month of inaction for the System.

That month marked the cessation of enlistments. Beginning in February, all men were to enter service through the System.

January also marked the initiation of the continuing registration of all men as they became 18 years of age.

The overall shortage of manpower in the proper places was a continuing, dominating concern 20 years ago.

## Guard Alters Regulations On Enlistment

National Guard regulations relating to periods of enlistment have recently been amended. The new regulations were published December 7, 1962, and in general provide flexibility in Guard enlistments.

The portions of the regulations relating to enlistments are as follows:

"(1) Without prior military service. A person without prior service will be enlisted for 6 years.

"(2) Prior service. A person with prior service may be enlisted for 2, 3, or 6 years, except that a person who has a service obligation acquired through a previous enlistment, or by induction, will be required to enlist for a period sufficient to cover the remainder of his existing service obligations but not less than 1 year.

"(b) Period of reenlistment. Reenlistments will be accomplished only when an individual has had a break in Army National Guard service, when discharged from the Army National Guard of another State without a break in service, or when a member of the Air National Guard is reenlisted in the Army National Guard.

These reenlistments may be for a period of 1, 3, or 6 years, except that person who has a service obligation acquired through a previous enlistment, or by induction, will be required to reenlist for a period sufficient to cover the remainder of his existing service obligations but not less than 1 year."

Late in January, 1943, reflecting a War Manpower Commission decision, a list of nondeferrable occupations was distributed by local board memorandum. The memorandum advised that persons in the listed occupations were no longer eligible for deferment in Class III-A. The so-called "work or fight" order was to become effective April 1, 1943. Thus, registrants were given 2 months to enter war employment or lose dependency deferments.

The recently inaugurated Replacement Schedule device began to yield results in January, 1943, as schedules compiled by employers began to flood State headquarters hinting of the tremendous workload ahead which was to lead later to some modifications in the plan.

The problem of sufficient agricultural production to support the war effort also was critical 20 years ago.

In January, 1943, guidance to local boards in considering agricultural deferments was altered to somewhat liberalize deferments. The local boards were given leeway to find the production of 8 war units rather than the national standard of 16 war units sufficient for the deferment of an individual in specific cases. In addition, the list of farm products which could be considered in arriving at the number of units of production was lengthened. The new policy stressed the attainment of the National agricultural production goals and emphasized that farmers were either to remain on the farm or enter the Armed Forces.

Another indication of the severity of the potential food shortage was a plan disclosed in January, 1943, by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission and the Secretary of Agriculture to enlist a volunteer "Land Army" of up to 3½ million boys, girls, women, the elderly and other noncombatants in full-time and part-time farm work in their communities.

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters are:

Alabama: Mrs. Gladys V. Bobo, Army and Air Force, Mrs. Frances C. Reid and Mrs. Ellowayne D. Trotter, Air Force.

Kentucky: Miss Edith Garrison and Mrs. Edna Asch, Air Force.

North Carolina: Mrs. Hazel M. Womble and Mrs. Mable M. Johnson, Air Force.

Oklahoma: Lorraine Sandmann and Verna Azlin, Air Force.

Pennsylvania: Mrs. Nancy B. Reynolds, Army and Air Force.

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

December 6, 1962—Operations Bulletin No. 243, Subject: "Postponement of Induction of Dentists," concerning the postponement of the issuance of the Order to Report for Induction (SSS Form No. 252) to registrants who are dentists and the cancellation of that order if it has been issued.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of October 31, 1962.

Relative standings of the 40 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	13.33
Idaho.....	13.12
Guam.....	12.63
Virgin Islands.....	9.68
Wyoming.....	9.50
Wisconsin.....	9.08
Alabama.....	8.93
Nebraska.....	7.84
Oklahoma.....	7.73
Hawaii.....	7.73
Montana.....	7.53
Nevada.....	7.51
Washington.....	6.71
Utah.....	6.52
Vermont.....	6.44
Kentucky.....	6.37
South Dakota.....	6.17
North Carolina.....	6.15
Minnesota.....	6.02
Missouri.....	6.02
Maryland.....	5.93
South Carolina.....	5.75
North Dakota.....	5.60
Ohio.....	5.52
Mississippi.....	5.49
New Hampshire.....	5.43
Indiana.....	5.36
Michigan.....	5.32
New Jersey.....	5.24
New York State.....	5.01
Pennsylvania.....	4.73
Connecticut.....	4.71
Florida.....	4.67
District of Columbia.....	4.62
Maine.....	4.57
Rhode Island.....	4.45
Arizona.....	4.17
California.....	3.81
Georgia.....	3.79
Alaska.....	3.37

Some 11 months after the Civil Service Act of 1883 was enacted only 10 percent of Federal jobs were covered by the act. Today about 91 percent of all Government jobs in the United States are in the competitive service.



**DIRECTOR, LEGION COMMANDER, MEET**—James E. Powers, National Commander of the American Legion (center), conferred with Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, at the Director's Washington Office during a recent visit by Commander Powers to the Nation's Capital. At the right is James R. Wilson, Jr., Director, National Security Commission of the American Legion. The visiting Legion officials and General Hershey spent some time in discussing national security affairs, particularly as they involve the training and utilization of the Nation's military manpower resource.

## Annual Reports Of States Reflect Berlin Buildup

Many excellent State Annual Reports have recently been received. Most reflect the stepped-up activity of the System as a result of the Berlin Wall crisis, the first anniversary of which was August 18. In one State, to attain its quota of 6,000 I-A acceptables, preinduction examination, which had been geared to a 50-man daily examination rate, was increased to 300 men daily.

The job was done and on time, but a disturbing factor was the low rate of acceptance. However, those unacceptable for military service were not lost entirely as they were categorized for occupational skills according to the nature of their disabilities. Additionally, some were placed in the new Class I-Y which had been added by an amendment to the Selective Service Regulations January 5, 1962. This class contains men qualified for active duty only in time of war or national emergency.

## Board Chairman Is Arkansas Civilian Aide

James H. Clendening of Fort Smith, Ark., devotes substantial time to work in support of national defense.

He has served with the Fort Smith local board from March 1943 to January 1947 as adviser to registrants; and from July, 1948, has been chairman of the board.

In addition, he is civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army. Mr. Clendening recently welcomed to Arkansas Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Adams, new commanding general of Fort Chaffee and of the XIX Army Corps. The arrival of the new commanding general and his greeting from Mr. Clendening was the subject of picture treatment in a recent edition of the *Arkansas Democrat*.

The Veterans' Administration will put fallout shelters into six of its hospitals in the immediate future, to provide shelter for patients, staff members, and the public.

## Michigan Board Registers First Set of Triplets

When triplets Richard A., Ronald B., and Robert C. DeLing recently registered with Michigan Local Board No. 217 in Battle Creek, that city's *Enquirer and News* noted the event with a feature picture treatment of the three boys at the desk of Mrs. Ralph Bostick, assistant clerk.

The event prompted clerk Elizabeth Ford to check into unusual registration incidents. Mrs. Ford's research led her to the conclusion that:

1. The DeLings were the first triplets to register in Calhoun County since the 1940 Act went into effect. (State Headquarters believes it may be the first such registration in Michigan.)

2. Four sets of twins have been registered in 1 month in Local Board 217.

3. During March 1962, the local board registered five boys without birthdays. They were leap year babies born February 29.

# GI Schooling Time Extended For Recallees

Reservists who were called to active duty during the Berlin crisis have been granted additional time to complete their education and rehabilitation training under a bill recently signed into law by President Kennedy.

The extension amounts to equal time for services rendered, according to the Veterans Administration.

Reservists who were called to active duty under Executive Order before August 1, 1962, and those whose enlistments were extended, benefit under this liberalization of the original Korean GI Bill.

Similar extensions of deadlines for training under the War Orphans Educational Assistant Act are also granted to orphans whose programs of education are interrupted due to certain conditions beyond their control.

This is designed to aid orphans who (a) because of personal illness or sickness in the immediate family suffer financial hardship or (b) who are working and are obliged to temporarily suspend their studies because certain demands of their job force them to drop out of training.

Dorman B. Eaton of New York, a leader in the civil service reform movement, was the first president (now called chairman) of the Civil Service Commission under the 1883 Civil Service Act. He is also credited with having drafted legislation which became the act.

## Registrant's Letter Reflects Attitude Often Overlooked

A letter received by an Indiana local board and published in a recent issue of the *Hoosier Selector* reflects an attitude many registrants hold but which isn't often displayed. The letter, as printed in the Indiana System newsletter, follows:

"In regard to the deferment granted me 1 year ago, I deeply appreciate the attention given me. As I stated at that time, I wanted a temporary deferment only. My mother's health is better, the house I was building is now completed, and I feel that my business has progressed favorably. I am keeping my word and am now ready to be drafted. I feel that the attention given me by the members and the clerk is one of the biggest favors ever granted me."

In 1881, two years before the Civil Service Act was signed, the Federal Government employed 100,020 workers, with the Post Office Department accounting for more than half (56,421) and Justice the least (93).

## Manpower for Armed Forces in Modern Industrial Societies Is Subject of Third Book in Series on International Security Sponsored by the Institute for Strategic Studies

(A book review)

*Men in Uniform: Military Manpower in Modern Industrial Societies.* By M. R. D. Foot. 20 New Bond Street, London, W1; Wiedenfeld and Nicholson, 1961. XII, 163, II pp. No price indicated.

This is the third of the "Studies in International Security" fostered by The Institute for Strategic Studies, 18 Adams Street, London, W.C. 2, and financed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The others are: (1) *NATO in the 1960's*, by Alastair Buchan, Director of the Studies' Program of the Institute, and (2) *The Control of the Arms Race*, by Hedley Bull. The printing work for this third study was done by the Levison Press, The Hague, Netherlands.

AUTHOR: M. R. D. Foot, an English citizen, was born in 1919. His father was a "Territorial brigadier"; his grandfather, a "Regular general."

Mr. Foot himself was an Army officer for 6 years and during World War II served as a paratrooper in France in which service he was wounded and decorated. The Second World War also saw him work with all three branches of the British Armed Forces at their combined Operation Headquarters.

Since then Mr. Foot has offered courses in history and politics at Oxford for 12 years, and at the present time is engaged in research in London. As author of *Men in Uniform*, he acknowledges the help of Lt. Gen. Lewis E. Hershey along with other prominent Americans versed in military manpower procurement and strength. He likewise mentions the assistance of additional such specialists both within and outside the United Kingdom, some of the latter being staff members of NATO and SHAPE.

TEXT: For a small volume, the coverage of *Men in Uniform* is little short of incredible. Briefly though adequately, Mr. Foot deals with the military problem of manpower for the armed forces in modern industrial societies. Similarly he treats its civil background and the conscript, citizen-army, mixed and voluntary systems of procurement and service related thereto. Though all of these are approached specifically enough, he further particularizes with respect to (1) the United Kingdom and (2) comparisons and conclusions with reference to that country and all of the others he has discussed.

His book stresses that while most nations want peace, each wants a peace that entirely suits itself.

Consequently, many countries have armed themselves until there is said to be the equivalent of 10 tons of TNT in the arsenals of the world for every man, woman, and child on the planet.

The revolution has reached the field of armament and defense and progresses there as well as everywhere else in industrial societies. Nuclear weapons are becoming more elaborate, biological warfare is developing as is its chemical counterpart, and there are plans for armed conflict in space.

But though 20 pages in a separate chapter are devoted especially to the United Kingdom in these and other regards, almost as much attention is given to the United States and its Selective Service System and voluntary recruitment programs. This is in a chapter entitled "Mixed Systems," which deals with Belgium and the German Federal Republic as well. The evaluation for the United States is that—

One of the main advantages of the American . . . system in troubled times is that it provides readily and flexibly for a large expansion of armed manpower should circumstances demand that one be made. *The United States can raise or lower the number of men it keeps in uniform with much less effort than most other countries . . .* (Italics supplied)

Running through the text materials on our country as well as those on other nations, is the extensive complex of industrial facilities and manpower which in the modern world lie back of the successful functioning of each man in the Armed Forces. This leads to particular emphasis on the role of women in the production of defense-supporting goods, especially in time of war.

APPENDICES: I. Three significant pages on "Women in War." II. Two comprehensive pages on the "Comparative Strengths" of each of the 15 NATO countries and of 17 others including China and the U.S.S.R. Populations, labor force, armed forces, privates' and officers' pay, regulars, and military manpower procurement systems are presented by Appendix II in summary, quantitative detail.

## Ready Reserve

A member of the System's reserve recently wired the Director:

"Please don't call me if you don't need me but if you do need me I'll make it in an hour and a half."

First appointment under the Federal merit system was made about 7 months after the 1883 Civil Service Act was signed. Ovington Weller was given a post office job and later became a U.S. Senator from Maryland.

## Classification Picture November 1, 1962

	Class	Number
Total Classified		24,123,879
I-A and I-A-O:		
Nonfathers:		
Examined and Found Qualified	117,806	
Not Examined	1,462,349	
Not Available for Induction or Examination	81,550	
Induction or Examination Postponed	1,643	
Fathers 19 through 25		346,865
Registrants:		
26 and Older with Liability Extended	124,387	
Under 19 Years of Age	157,902	
I-Y		
Qualified Only in an Emergency	483,649	
I-C		
Inducted	197,138	
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,438,726	
I-O		
Nonfathers:		
Examined and Found Qualified	1,091	
Not Examined	6,479	
Fathers		2,241
I-W		
At Work	2,141	
Released	5,604	
I-D		
Members of Reserve Component	910,236	
I-S		
Statutory Deferment:		
High School	12,099	
College	1,173	
II-A		
Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	109,602	
II-A		
Apprentice	5,773	
II-C		
Agricultural Deferment	18,810	
II-S		
Occupational Deferment (Student)	317,637	
III-A		
Dependency Deferment	1,997,919	
IV-A		
Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,154,968	
IV-B		
Officials	41	
IV-C		
Aliens	8,244	
IV-D		
Ministers, Divinity Students	70,820	
IV-F		
Not Qualified for Military Service	3,141,389	
V-A		
Over Age of Liability	10,945,597	

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

DOCUMENTS

Volume XIII

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Number 2

## SSS Today Reflects Lessons Learned by Washington

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

George Washington was born in the month of February. He played a prominent role in the establishment and maintenance of the United States of America. He made contributions to the development of the present system which is called Selective Service. He experienced the problems and the frustrations caused by the absence of any effective means of manpower procurement for the Armed Forces.

The difficulties which Washington met in the formation and maintenance of an army were inevitable in the organization of a new nation. There were

methods for mobilization of manpower in 1775. In fact, there were 13, and it was not the absence of an obligation to serve that handicapped Washington. Over 600 laws had been passed in the several Colonies which required service in times of danger and service at stated times to train. These laws depended for their effectiveness on the colonial Governors and the colonial legislatures.

Funds to sustain these forces were secured with great difficulty. Washington served as one of the four adjutants general of Virginia. It was his duty to call the able-bodied men in his district and to provide for musters often enough to insure each man possessed the required equipment and participated in training.

Indian troubles were generally of limited duration, and the concept of long absences on military duty did not exist. The obligation for service in the mind of the citizen was to his Colony and did not extend to the general government which was then the British Crown.

The ages of liability varied among the Colonies. Initially, it had been based on able-bodied males. As the Colonies became more developed, legislatures enacted laws using age as a measure of able-bodiedness. The captain of the militia company exercised necessary judgments in the determination of individual relief from particular duties.

In the war against the French and Indians, there had been expeditions supported by some of the Colonies with volunteers as well as called-out militiamen. Generally, there were some British troops and often participation by the British Navy. Lack of means of communication and transportation added to the difficulty of any concerted action on the part of the colonies.

It was in this atmosphere that Washington built and maintained some semblance of an army. The general government was in the

(Higher Education)

The local boards of the System received calls for 217,500 men in April 1942.

(Continued on page 2)

## College Qualification Test Materials Are Distributed

Materials for applications for the 1963 Selective Service College Qualification Test were distributed to the System in January. The test, No. 28 in the series began in 1951, will be offered at about 500 test centers on April 18.

Application cards and informational materials are expected to be available at local boards well ahead of the last date for submitting applications. Applications must be postmarked no later than midnight Thursday, March 28.

The test this year is being administered by Science Research Associates of Chicago, Ill.

As usual, the test is available only to students satisfactorily pursuing a full-time college course, graduate or undergraduate, leading to a degree, who are registrants intending to seek a student deferment and who have not previously taken the test. The student need not be enrolled in a 4-year college, but his entire course must be satisfactory for transfer of credits to a degree-granting institution.

Although test score criteria

## Local Observances Mark Birthday Of Civil Service

Federal installations, employee groups, and public-spirited organizations across the country are observing the 80th anniversary of the Civil Service Act.

In response to the President's call for participation in celebrations, Federal agencies are cooperating with citizens and employee organizations in a variety of community programs, including awards ceremonies, open houses, and anniversary dinners, some of which will honor local recipients of "Civil Servant of the Year" awards.

In his proclamation on the anniversary, President Kennedy urged "the people of the United States to participate in the observance." He also called on agency heads, leaders of industry and labor, and other groups "to arrange appropriate ceremonies in honor of the public services performed by our able and devoted Federal civil servants throughout the country."

Signed on January 16, 1883, the act "has stood the test of time in providing the excellence in civil service which is required for successful execution of Federal programs and policies which have deep significance to all Americans and all citizens of the free world," the President said in his proclamation.

along with class standing criteria have been removed from the Selective Service regulations, the test score continues to be a valuable item of information for local boards in considering students for deferment.

While students making normal progress can usually complete undergraduate study under present conditions prior to being reached for induction, some registrants are reached in their senior year. The test score in the file also is valuable in the event the average age of induction should fall sharply as a result of heavy mobilization. In such an event, the test score would provide local boards with valuable evidence of a student's potential and indicate that deferment may be advisable in the national interest.

The test score also is valuable in considering for deferment those students who plan now or decide later to continue their education beyond the undergraduate level and beyond the age at which they are normally reached for induction.

Although a student may complete undergraduate work before he is reached for induction under present conditions, the Berlin crisis and the more recent reserve callup emphasize that registrants should keep local boards fully advised of their status. Information which may not seem necessary today might be vital to proper classification under suddenly changed conditions.

An increase in the numbers of applicants for the test in 1962 probably was the result of the Berlin crisis which reminded registrants of the possibility of a rapid change of conditions which would bring the average age of induction well down into the college years.

## Defense Requests 9,000 in March For Army Service

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide 9,000 men for induction into the Army during March.

The Army procurement objective for the month for men without prior service is 18,600.

The March call compares with 4,000 per month requested in recent calls.

Local boards, 20 years ago, undertook the distribution to all selectees of a War Department orientation booklet, "The Army and You."

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## SSS Today Reflects Lessons Learned by Washington

(Continued from page 1)

process of creation to be composed of Colonies with a minimum of experience in working together. In fact, escaping a general government was the purpose of their revolt.

The frontier had developed great self-reliance in tough bodies but little desire for or training in the discipline necessary in directed group action. Reliance for enlistments had to depend on enthusiasm for freedom from the Crown, a wide range of bounties promised in doubtful currency, lands beyond the mountains, and several commodities including certain stated quantities of alcoholic beverages.

When these means failed, short-time troops were requested from the States to be secured by calling out of the militia. These means of mobilizing troops left much to be desired as State Governors were often unable to make available the numbers at the time required, and the state of the training of these troops was poor.

Their stay in service was short, and Washington doubted many times whether their presence was worth the arms they lost or carried

away which added to the confusion their coming and going caused.

It was difficult to plan a battle because of the uncertainty of the presence of sufficient and effective numbers to fight it. Campaigns were far more uncertain and that the war was won can be attributed to other factors than our Armed Forces. Lack of enthusiasm for the war in Great Britain, its continuing cost, and the timely intervention of the French Fleet and Army were among the reasons for the successful termination of the war.

It is almost unbelievable that the United States mobilized 230,000 in the Continental Army and 165,000 in the militia to defeat British forces of about 40,000.

Washington set forth in his "Sentiments on a Peace Establishment" a plan which would provide a method to train our militia and to call it into service in an orderly and effective manner. Unfortunately, Congress did not enact this legislation, and several more wars were fought before the lessons Washington learned would be embodied in legislation in 1917.

February 1, 1943, marked the beginning of central procurement of manpower aged 18 to 38 for the military services. Local boards 20 years ago this month began to supply all manpower in those ages for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. The President had halted recruitment by Executive order dated December 5, 1942.

Determination of acceptability and the assignment of men to the various services was determined by Army and Navy personnel at the joint induction stations. Personal preference of service was respected whenever possible.

The single procurement system initiated 20 years ago this month recalled a similar system placed in effect in the last months of World War I. During October and November 1918 the Selective Service System supplied 3,394 men to the Navy and 6,529 to the Marine Corps by induction, in addition to Army inductions. Previously, the Navy and Marine Corps had relied on enlistments.

The suspension of recruiting and the merger of the Selective Service System into the War Manpower Commission enhanced the importance of local board classification and consequent allocation of manpower; it was pointed out in the System newspaper 20 years ago in a statement by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission. In the same edition of the paper, an article discussed the greater centralization of control over manpower as a result of the two measures. The article stressed five principal points in the national manpower program as:

1. Allocation of manpower to the

## Minnesota Publishes System Paper; First Issue Out in December 1962

Minnesota has joined the lengthening list of States which issue "house organs" as a medium of informal communication within the Selective Service System in the State.

The Minnesota publication, first issued in December 1962, is a mimeographed publication with the first issue consisting of 10 two-column pages. The monthly publication is titled *The Gopher Register*.

In an initial publication statement, the State headquarters recalled a predecessor State news publication, in part, as follows:

"Shortly after peacetime Selective Service came into existence, some 22 years ago, this headquarters published what was known as a "house organ," with circulation limited to those within the then immediate family."

"Without warning, came what we now remember, with no particular fondness, as 'Pearl Harbor,' and suddenly there were other things to be done. The house organ went the way of ample gaso-

line, adequate housing, Lucky Strike Green, and extra automobile tires.

"There are a number of oldtimers yet remaining with us who may still remember this original publication, *The Northern Lights*.

"The purpose of an internal publication was then, and is now, to provide an informal line of communication among members of our widely spread family.

"This issue, of what is now entitled *The Gopher Register* may be considered as a rejuvenation, perhaps long overdue, of a 'circular letter' kind of contact with each other."

### Headquarters Visitor

A visitor who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, was George F. Metcalfe, chairman, Local Board No. 58, Midland, Mich.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

Armed Forces and to essential civilian activities.

2. Efficient use of labor for war industries.

3. Mobilization of the Nation's labor reserves.

4. Transfer of workers from the less essential to the more essential activities.

5. Providing labor needed for essential agriculture.

Four girl clerks of an Ohio local board went in uniform—one they designed and obtained at their own expense. No Selective Service uniform was prescribed, but such dress as the Ohio clerks adopted was not prohibited provided it was approved by the State director.

A drive on delinquent registrants was launched in February 1943 through the FBI, U.S. attorneys, and by publicity. A rapid reduction in the number of delinquents was immediately noted. Selective Service regulations were amended to require registrants to have current classification cards as well as registration cards in their possession.

Hearings before the House Military Affairs Committee were conducted in February 1943 on a measure to postpone the induction of fathers until single men and nonfathers had all been taken.

Also introduced during the month was legislation to postpone the induction of high school students who had completed more than half of their academic year to the end of the school year.

## Director Commends Colorado Clerk For Heroic Action in Plane Crash

The courageous attempt of a Hinsdale County, Colo., Local Board Clerk to rescue the victims of an airplane crash in her community, and her year around unselfish service as a nurse in her remote county have been commended by the Director of Selective Service in a letter to Mrs. Lessie C. Ely of Lake City, Colo.

Mrs. Ely waded a dangerous stream and entered the gasoline soaked wreckage of an airplane in an effort recently to rescue two Hinsdale county men who died in the crash.

Mrs. Ely, a nurse, renders assistance wherever she can in her community which is some distance from the nearest physician, and is sometimes isolated by weather.

She is the local board clerk in the Colorado county with the smallest population in the State, 208 persons. There are 19 registrants in the county which lies

on the Continental Divide in the Rockies. The county is at elevations of between 8,500 and 14,300 feet above sea level.

In his letter of commendation the Director wrote, in part:

"Your display of outstanding courage and complete disregard of personal safety, together with your medical assistance during the recent fatal airplane disaster in Lake City, are most commendable.

"I find it gratifying to know that members of our personnel, like yourself, are devoted to responsibility not only to our System but to their communities as well. Your friends and neighbors are indeed very fortunate to have the services of such a courageous and self-forgetful individual."

"Your deeds reflect great credit upon you, Mrs. Ely, and also upon the entire Selective Service System. I am proud to have you among our employees."

## Official Notices

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December 17, 1962—Transmittal Memorandum No. 112, containing:

(1) Local Board Memorandum No. 70, subject: "Exemption from Registration of Retired Members of the Regular Armed Forces," explaining that members of the regular components of the Armed Forces, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service continue to be exempt from registration after they are retired.

(2) Local Board Memorandum No. 71, subject: "List of Registrants," authorizing the release or publication of lists of names of registrants.

(3) Local Board Memorandum No. 72, subject: "Timely Filing or Submission of Notices or Information," concerning the use of the date of mailing as the effective date of filing or submission when a notice or information is transmitted by mail.

(4) Local Board Memorandum No. 73, subject: "Processing Registrants Who Are Outside of the United States," concerning the registration of persons outside of the United States, and their classification and delinquency, the physical examination and induction of registrants who are outside of the United States, and the transmittal of forms and communications to registrants outside of the United States.

(5) Local Board Memorandum No. 74, subject: "Giving Priority to Review of Classifications of Certain Registrants," concerning the review by the local board of the status of its classified registrants under section 1625.1(c) of the Selective Service Regulations, and the giving of priority to the review of cases of registrants in class I-A, class I-A-O, class I-O, or class IV-F.

(6) Local Board Memorandum No. 17, as amended, subject: "Dependency Allowances," which was amended to reflect in paragraphs 1 and 5 the provisions of an amendment to the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 which became effective on January 1, 1963, and provides that dependency allowances may be paid only to dependents of enlisted men who are in the four lowest pay grades, E-1, E-2, E-3 and E-4 (4 years or less service), and also increases their allowance for quarters.

January 10, 1963—Operations Bulletin No. 244, subject: "College Qualification Test Date," concerning the making of applications for the test to be held on April 18, 1963.

## North Dakota State Director Is Appointed

Brig. Gen. LaClair A. Melhouse, recently appointed adjutant general of North Dakota, has also been named State director of Selective Service. He succeeds the late Maj. Gen. Heber L. Edwards in both offices.

General Melhouse's appointment as State director was effective December 18, 1962. He was named adjutant general November 17, 1962.

The newly appointed State director began his service with the North Dakota National Guard in October 1939. He served on active duty in World War II, during Korea, and was called to active duty during the Berlin crisis.

General Melhouse is a graduate of Minot State Teachers College, and in civilian life taught in the Maxbass and Minot, N. Dak., public school system. He also operated a farm during the years following World War II.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of November 30, 1962.

Relative standings of the 40 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico	14.79
Idaho	13.79
Guam	11.98
Virgin Islands	9.51
Wisconsin	9.47
Alabama	8.77
Oklahoma	7.91
Nebraska	7.85
Montana	7.53
Nevada	7.33
Hawaii	7.31
Wyoming	7.12
Utah	7.04
Washington	6.71
Vermont	6.60
North Dakota	6.55
North Carolina	6.36
Kentucky	6.22
Delaware	6.21
South Dakota	6.13
Minnesota	6.02
Mississippi	6.01
Missouri	5.95
New Hampshire	5.84
Maryland	5.63
Ohio	5.44
Indiana	5.36
Michigan	5.62
New Jersey	5.10
New York State	4.84
Pennsylvania	4.71
Maine	4.64
Connecticut	4.62
Florida	4.47
Rhode Island	4.44
District of Columbia	4.39
Arizona	4.22
Georgia	3.79
California	3.72
Alaska	2.54

## Two Selective Service Cases Pose Constitutional Question

Does Congress have the power under the Constitution to provide for the loss of citizenship where a native-born citizen remains outside the United States for the purpose of avoiding military service? That question has been pending before the Supreme Court of the United States for more than a year.

During the term of court which began in October 1961, the Court heard arguments on this question but had not arrived at a decision prior to the June 1962, adjournment. It desired to hear further argument upon the important constitutional points involved and carried the cases which presented the question over into the present term of court.

The first week of December 1962, the Court listened to three-and-a-half hours of additional argument. Presumably the Court now has all the information and argument necessary for it to make a decision. The question arises in two cases, *Kennedy v. Mendoza* and *Rusk v. Cort*.

Mendoza is a native-born citizen of the United States. His parents were citizens of Mexico, which also made him a citizen of Mexico. He

## World War I Draft Director's Career Varied

Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Draft Director during World War I, was a graduate of West Point and also studied law at the University of Missouri, receiving his LL.B. degree in June of 1886. He had previously become a licensed attorney at law and was admitted to the bar on March 7, 1884. In 1895 he was transferred to the Judge Advocate General's Department.

In 1900 he was appointed Civil Administrator of the Philippines and Military Secretary to Gen. Arthur MacArthur. He was sent to Manchuria in 1904 as Senior Military Observer during the Russo-Japanese War and later had various assignments in Cuba, Argentina, and Chile. President Taft appointed him Judge Advocate General of the United States in February 1911 with the rank of brigadier general.

General Crowder received wide recognition for his revisions of the Articles of War which were approved by Congress in August 1916. These revisions modernized the procedures of military justice, especially the court-martial manual. He was appointed by President Wilson to draw up and administer the draft legislation for World War I which proved to be so effective. In fact, the Selective Service Law of 1917 became the foundation upon which all future draft legislation was built.

General Crowder was promoted to the rank of major general on October 6, 1917.—From Maj. Gen. Enoch Herbert Crowder by Maj. Jesse I. Miller.

resided in the United States from his birth on March 3, 1922, until 1942 when he went to Mexico for the sole purpose of evading and avoiding training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

He returned to the United States in 1946. On June 23, 1957, upon his plea of guilty he was convicted of violating the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and received and served a sentence of a year and a day. Subsequently a deportation proceeding was brought against Mendoza and the Board of Immigration Appeals dismissed his appeal from the decision of the special inquiry officer who after a hearing and decision ordered that he be deported from the United States as an alien.

Mendoza then brought an action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California for a judgment that he was a national and citizen of the United States and could not be deported. Judge Jertberg held that the provision of the Nationality Act of 1940 that a national of the United States shall lose his nationality by departing from or remaining outside the United States to avoid military service is unconstitutional both on its face and as applied to Mendoza. The United States appealed.

Mendoza had lost in earlier judicial proceedings before the district and circuit courts, and upon his appeal to the Supreme Court the case had been returned to the lower courts for the determination of questions which did not involve the Constitution.

Dr. Cort is a physician and research physiologist who left the United States for England in May 1951. He failed to report for induction as a special registrant in September 1953. After the British Government refused to renew his residence permit he went to Czechoslovakia. In 1959 he applied for a United States passport so that he could return to the United States. This request was denied on the ground that he had expatriated himself by remaining outside the United States for the purpose of avoiding service in the Armed Forces. He brought a suit asking for a declaratory judgment. The United States District Court for the District of Columbia found the appropriate provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 unconstitutional. The Government appealed to the Supreme Court. His case and that of Mendoza have been considered together upon the loss of citizenship question which is still pending.

On April 2, 1962, the Supreme Court held that Dr. Cort could bring his action even though he was residing abroad. The question as to loss of citizenship is still under consideration.

An indictment charging Dr. Cort with failing to report for induction is still outstanding in Massachusetts. If he should return to the United States he is subject to prosecution under that indictment.

## OEP Director Stresses Local Disaster Role

In the event of nuclear attack, States and municipalities would be on their own during the recovery phase, Edward A. McDermott, Director of Emergency Planning in the Executive Office of the President, has warned the General Assembly of States. Mr. McDermott spoke to the Assembly in Chicago on the anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. He urged the assembly to expend more effort in developing a capability to manage resources and continue orderly government in the event of an attack.

He praised the "swift response" by governments at all levels in the Cuban crisis and said the Nation demonstrated "a united front" in face of the emergency.

He reminded the General Assembly that swift actions following Pearl Harbor gave us time to institute a system of mobilization and recovery actions. He cautioned, however, that a nuclear attack would preclude the use of stopgap procedures as in 1941. The Cuban crisis enabled us to accomplish more "in the field of nonmilitary defense in 7 days than we had witnessed in 7 years," Director McDermott said. He added "we ought not to be waiting for the next crisis to get on with this job."

Mr. McDermott described the Comprehensive Program for Survival of Government and Management of Resources which the Office of Emergency Planning recommends that States and localities put into effect. Thirty States have passed constitutional amendments providing for continuity of government and 20 States have appointed State Emergency Resources Planning Committees.

Mr. McDermott said that resource readiness will be fully realized only after the States "accept the mantle of leadership" in this field.

Mr. McDermott concluded: "Plainly speaking, in the immediate wake of a nuclear attack, the States and municipalities could not turn to the Federal Government. They would be on their own. Unless advance planning is done and through the medium of local initiative, each and every community is geared for this kind of disaster, their prospects for a swift and efficient recovery would be all but impossible. In aggregate, the national recovery would be slowed down and the national well-being compromised. On the other hand, the stamina and strength which the Nation would derive from emergency preparedness in the States would be a decisive factor in a period of unexampled travail."

## System Retains Savings Bond Sale Participation Lead

The Selective Service System again was the top Federal agency in percent of participation in the savings bond program for the quarter ending September 30, 1962.

The System topped all agencies with 97 percent of its employees participating in the program.

Second was the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, with 93.1 percent, and third was the Tennessee Valley Authority with 91.5 percent participation.

The System again achieved top spot among 19 agencies with more than 1,000 employees. Its mark was considerably above the best, 80.7 percent, among six agencies with fewer than 1,000 employees.

## Income Tax Refunds Available in Bonds

The Treasury has a new plan for taxpayers expecting a refund this year. They can take their tax refunds in U.S. savings bonds. A block on the new tax form lets them indicate their choice.

Citizens choosing to receive their income tax refunds in U.S. savings bonds, under the Treasury's new plan, will be issued the smallest possible number of the highest denomination bonds, with a check to make up the balance.

## Review of Class IV-F Files Is Pressed by Local Boards

The pace of the review of the files of registrants in class IV-F, underway since the initiation of the X-Y-Z symbol system and the creation of class I-Y, has accelerated in recent months. The result of this stepped-up review process is shown in an increasing rate of decline in the numbers of registrants in class IV-F.

As of November 30, 1962, class IV-F had declined to about 3,048,000 from a figure of more than 3,440,000 at the end of January

## Puerto Rico Keeps 259 World War II Unpaid Members

After reading a recent report in this publication on the number of uncompensated personnel in Texas who had served in World War II, Puerto Rico has compiled comparable figures. The Puerto Rico report was published in the Commonwealth's Selective Service Bulletin for November 1962.

The article pointed out that as of September 30, 1962, Puerto Rico had 700 uncompensated personnel serving and, of these, 259, or 37 percent, had performed service in uncompensated posts during World War II.

Classification Picture December 1, 1962	
Class	Number
Total Classified	24,228,869
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Found Qualified	1,165,256
Not Examined	110,175
Not Available for Induction or Examination	1,474,301
Induction or Examination Postponed	79,035
Fathers 19 through 25	1,745
343,208	
Registrants:	
26 and Older with Liability Extended	124,212
Under 19 Years of Age	157,113
I-Y	560,720
Qualified Only in an Emergency	
I-C	191,662
Inducted	
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,435,784
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Found Qualified	1,042
Not Examined	6,593
Fathers	2,173
I-W	
At Work	2,158
Released	5,598
I-D	
Members of Reserve Component	913,876
I-S	
Statutory Deferment:	
High School	13,235
College	1,175
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	111,608
II-A Apprentice	5,758
II-C Agricultural Deferment	18,386
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	336,288
III-A Dependency Deferment	2,021,115
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,166,251
IV-B Officials	41
IV-C Aliens	8,319
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	71,116
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service	3,048,424
V-A Over Age of Liability	11,017,758

1962. Class I-Y was created by Executive order in January 1962.

Although the year-end information was not available as this issue of the paper was prepared, it was certain that as of the end of 1961 class IV-F would have fallen below 3 million for the first time since January 1959.

Additional impetus has been given to the reviewing process by Local Board Memorandum No. 74, issued December 17, 1962. Calling attention to section 1625.1(c) of the regulations, the memorandum directed local boards to give priority in its reviews to the cases of registrants in class I-A, class I-A-C and class I-O for long periods of time, and to the cases of registrant in class IV-F.

The memorandum reminded local boards of the changes in the eligibility requirements for class IV-F, the change in the sequence of classes of class IV-F, to a position above class IV-A, and the creation and sequence position of class I-Y.

The position of class I-Y in the sequence of classes is important because a registrant no longer eligible for class IV-F may fall into one of several classes intervening between IV-F and I-Y. Consequently, the reduction of class IV-F will not result in a corresponding increase in class I-Y. Many registrants no longer eligible for class IV-F are expected to be reclassified in classes above class IV-F but below class I-Y in the sequence of classes.

Considerable variation exists among the States in the progress shown in the review and reclassification out of class IV-F. A few States on November 30, 1962, had more registrants in class IV-F than in January 1962. However, most States showed a reduction and several of the number of class IV-F cases in November 1962 was in the neighborhood of half the number of that class in January 1962.

A study of data from the State also showed variation in the numbers of former class IV-F cases reclassified into classes other than class I-Y. In some States, the review appeared to result in a majority of former class IV-F cases being reclassified into class I-Y. But in other States, half or more of the cases reclassified out of class IV-F were placed in classes other than class I-Y.

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid To Recruiters

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters are:

Alabama: Mrs. Margaret W. Bryant, Army.

Florida: Reba K. Duncan and Florence H. Hutson, Air Force.

Kentucky: Mrs. Shirley Wilson, Army.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Number 3

## Colonel Noell One of Early SSS Planners

The contributions of Col. Joseph J. Noell, Jr., to Selective Service spanned a period of approximately 8 years from his first training as a young officer in 1935 until his death February 17, 1963. He served in active duty in National Headquarters during World War II, and at the time of his death was the commanding officer of the Selective Service Reserve Unit in Washington, D.C.

Colonel Noell was commissioned first lieutenant and assigned to a Selective Service training status in July 1935. With others of that first Selective Service reserve, he participated in conferences and other training activities during the following years. Like most of them, he was called to active duty to carry out the plans they had made when the 1940 act was approved.

During World War II, Colonel Noell was chief of the Quota Section of the Manpower Division in National Headquarters. He also served, following relief from active duty in February 1946, as a civilian adviser to the Director.

After leaving active duty, Colonel Noell was earmarked as a Selective Service Reservist and had continued his training in Selective Service.

Funeral services were held in Washington, February 20. Pallbearers were members of the Mobilization Designation Detachment No. 20 which he commanded. They were Col. George Fox Mott, Col. Oliver H. Folk, Lt. Col. Lawrence L. Burdick, Lt. Col. Clifford H. Greve, Lt. Col. Charles R. Janes, Maj. Harold H. Leeper, Comdr. John L. Tierney, and Lt. Comdr. Fred Z. Ietzell.

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the system for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters are:

Florida: Rachel M. Rudolph, Army.

Indiana: Mrs. Belva J. Royal, Navy; Mrs. Roberta K. Sink, Air Force; and Mrs. Mary E. Pettjohn, Army and Navy.

Michigan: Mrs. Helen M. Stebbins, Army.

Montana: Mrs. Sheila K. Bowles, Mrs. Natalie L. Carlson, Mrs. Loraine Petronek, Mrs. Margaret Holt, Mrs. F. Winogene Clairmont, and Rodney Bozarth, Air Force.

## An Emergency May Require Abrupt About-Face

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHHEY  
Director, Selective Service System

The draft functions of the Selective Service System are often grouped under four headings:

(a) Procurement for the Armed Forces, regular and reserve, by direct and indirect methods.

(b) Maintain the categorization of the Standby Reserve.

(c) Channel registrants into training for professions and skilled occupations with consideration for continuance in the profession and skill if it be in the national health, safety, or interest.

(d) Prepare the Selective Service System to carry out all functions for which it is, or may become, responsible under any and all situations in which this Nation might find itself.

This discussion of the fourth function in no way lessens the importance of the other three. In its daily operation, the Selective Service System is involved to a greater degree in the first three functions than in the fourth. In fact, herein lies one of the difficulties in preparing to be ready to meet any eventuality.

To be prepared for any eventuality requires that we are able to decide the range of the possibilities of dangers. Here experiences of the past are inadequate to furnish guidance for future possibilities. We live in an age in which we cannot judge the future by the past.

Our next difficulty arises when we seek solutions for future prob-

lems that have never as yet arisen. Obviously, experience teaches us little about choosing solutions untried because the situation for which they are appropriate has not happened.

A third factor is psychological. How rapidly can an organization do an about-face to meet a danger so completely out of our present way of living?

At present the situation in which the Selective Service System finds itself requires a recognition of a vast number of activities that are in the national health, safety, and interest. Manpowerwise, the Nation can afford this broad recognition. To do otherwise under present circumstances would cast the Selective Service System in a dog-in-the-manger attitude. Yet the System must be prepared, if the

(Continued on page 2)

## System Policies Applicable To National Service Corps

The President has proposed to Congress the creation of a National Service Corps to develop programs within the country similar to those performed by the Peace Corps abroad.

In his message to Congress, the President called for a small volunteer "Corps of men and women of all ages \* \* \* to help provide urgently needed services in mental health centers and hospitals, on Indian reservations, to the families of migrant workers, and in the educational and social institutions of hard-hit slum or rural poverty areas."

If the Congress approves the program, it will have an initial objective of 200 to 500 volunteers. Pending congressional action, the President's Study Group on the National Service Corps, which, at his request, investigated the need

for the Corps and recommended its creation, will carry out its preliminary functions.

While perhaps most of the volunteers would be women, or men not currently facing a military service obligation, others may be registrants whose availability for service is under consideration.

The statements of the Director of Selective Service with respect to the Peace Corps are applicable to the proposed National Service Corps. In the April 1961 issue of this publication, the Director noted that the operation of the Peace Corps was in the national interest and that the classification of registrants engaged in such work could be handled as is the classification of any other registrant who performs functions in the national health, safety, or interest.

## State Directors To Consider Future Tasks

A program with participation in two parts—by personnel of National Headquarters and by State Directors—has been approved for the State Directors Conference, April 1–5, 1963.

National Headquarters personnel will present to the conference their opinions of the future missions, size, weaponry, and supporting roles of the Armed Forces as background information against which the System can anticipate the extent of its task of maintaining those forces.

The portion of the program assigned to the State Directors will be approached by committees which will study assigned topics and report on them to the conference.

The committees, to be chosen by lottery as the conference opens, will explore every facet of the manpower management problem as it is today and may be expected to evolve in the next few years. The statement of the whole problem to be presented to the committees of State Director notes:

"Technological changes, automation, the increasing concern with outer space, the increase in emphasis in certain educational fields, coupled with the growing awareness of the necessity to teach and train the 'whole man,' the increasing confusion between what constitutes military and civilian service, the increase in the birth rate following World War II, the potential increase in the age of compulsory induction, and other factors will have a tremendous impact on the manpower resource during the next 4 years. What should the System do now or plan to do in the future to more effectively carry out its responsibilities?"

From this broad area, seven topics have been developed for study, discussion, and presentation to the conference.

Fourteen committees will be formed by lottery as the conference opens, with two committees assigned to each topic. The opening days of the conference will be devoted to committee study and administrative matters. Reports and discussion will occupy the two closing days of the conference.

During the World War II period of 6½ years of Selective Service operation, State appeal boards determined 1,487,629 classifications, of 250 million classification actions taken.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## An Emergency May Require Abrupt About-Face

(Continued from page 1)

danger comes in great enough proportions, to reverse the field and in an incredibly short time recognize only the most vital of activities as justifying the use of personnel.

At present, the individual registrant's relationship to the activity need be no more than acceptable, whether he be student, teacher, scientist, or engineer. To be ready, the Selective Service System must be prepared to leave with the activity the irreplaceable, the ones upon whom the effective functioning of the activity depends.

A fourth factor to be considered is the circumstances under which the Selective Service System may be compelled to function. At the present time, we can afford to deliberate. Every right, even though of doubtful validity, can be considered. Paperwork can be in the greatest

detail, for the possibility of defending every action in court must be accepted and provided for. Every possible effort must be made by the Selective Service System to secure compliance with the law, even though the registrant be neglectful of his duties and even evasive of his obligation.

If an emergency should come under conditions which would make survival dependent on the rapidity of our response, there will be no time for the deliberateness of the present circumstances require.

It can be assumed that most of the facilities presently used in the operation of the Selective Service System will not be available. It will be necessary to operate under primitive and chaotic conditions. It will be a time to remember the functions of the Selective Service System and improvise the means.

### Classification Picture January 1, 1963

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	24,386,839
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Found Qualified.....	107,885
Not Examined.....	1,491,242
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	77,534
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	1,731
Fathers 19 through 25.....	341,330
Registrants:	
26 and Older with Liability Extended.....	124,806
Under 19 Years of Age.....	153,063
I-Y	
Qualified Only in an Emergency.....	611,494
I-C	
Inducted.....	190,647
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,436,780
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Found Qualified.....	1,031
Not Examined.....	6,637
Fathers.....	2,176
I-W	
At Work.....	2,183
Released.....	5,547
I-D	
Members of Reserve Component.....	912,616
I-S	
Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	15,005
College.....	1,316
II-A	
Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	112,741
II-A	
Apprentice.....	5,707
II-C	
Agricultural Deferment.....	18,228
II-S	
Occupational Deferment (Student).....	346,681
III-A	
Dependency Deferment.....	2,034,267
IV-A	
Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	2,169,301
IV-B	
Officials.....	40
IV-C	
Aliens.....	8,321
IV-D	
Ministers, Divinity Students.....	71,060
IV-F	
Not Qualified for Military Service.....	2,986,666
V-A	
Over Age of Liability.....	11,150,804

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

National concern with the production of vital foodstuffs for the war effort was reflected in the System newspaper of March 1943. The paper devoted more than two columns to a description of the new four-point deferment program designed to increase and stabilize the farm labor supply. The four points of the program were:

1. Authorization and instruction to State and county war boards of the Department of Agriculture to seek deferment of farmworkers and to appeal classifications when justified.

2. Local boards were to refer to war boards for more productive placement registrants not producing sufficient agricultural units to warrant a farm deferment.

3. Instructions to local boards to defer for farmwork experienced farmworkers who have left farmwork, provided they return to farmwork prior to being ordered to report for induction.

4. Instructions to local boards

not to reclassify out of deferred status regular and necessary farmworkers even if it means failure to fill military manpower calls.

In another assault on the agricultural worker shortage, the March 1943 paper reported the direction to local boards to halve the use of class IV-H, the class for men over the current military age limit of 38. Such registrants were to be placed in other classes reflecting employment, dependency, etc., and those not eligible for such classes were to be carried in I-A with the designation (H) to indicate age 38 to 45.

The instruction also provided that men in this age bracket deferred for farmwork would remain so deferred so long as they remained in agriculture if the military services called men over 38.

The Army halted the program of accepting volunteer officer candidates from among registrants deferred for dependency, reporting that pending applications under the program represented a 10-month supply.

### 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of December 31, 1962.

Relative standings of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	15.53
Idaho.....	14.32
Guam.....	12.18
Wisconsin.....	9.67
Virgin Islands.....	9.51
Alabama.....	8.49
Nebraska.....	8.21
Oklahoma.....	8.06
Hawaii.....	7.59
Montana.....	7.53
West Virginia.....	7.44
Wyoming.....	7.34
Nevada.....	7.32
Utah.....	7.22
North Dakota.....	6.92
Vermont.....	6.69
Delaware.....	6.67
North Carolina.....	6.42
Kentucky.....	6.36
Minnesota.....	6.33
Mississippi.....	6.30
Maryland.....	6.30
Washington.....	6.22
Missouri.....	6.16
Kansas.....	6.01
South Dakota.....	5.99
New Hampshire.....	5.90
Ohio.....	5.56
Arizona.....	5.52
Indiana.....	5.36
New Jersey.....	5.33
Michigan.....	5.27
New York State.....	5.05
Maine.....	4.72
Pennsylvania.....	4.69
Florida.....	4.48
Rhode Island.....	4.43
District of Columbia.....	4.41
Connecticut.....	4.40
California.....	3.89
Georgia.....	3.87
Alaska.....	2.10

The Armed Forces put into effect a plan whereby men could volunteer for induction and select their service with specialist units. Men found qualified for special units by recruiting stations were given a letter to the commanding officer of the induction station. The man then volunteered for induction, and on delivery presented the letter from the recruiting station to the commanding officer of the induction station to insure proper assignment.

Broad liberalization of deferment policies for college students was reported in the March 1943 issue of the System newspaper. The new policies affected undergraduate and graduate students in specified scientific and specialized fields of study.

Vermont has the fewest Federal employees—3,148.

# Records Management Poses Continuing System Task

The Director of Selective Service, in State Director Advice No. 698, issued November 5, 1962, authorized State Directors to destroy certain cover sheets of registrants and certain folders of standby reservists, in keeping with the policy of the Federal Government in administering the Federal Records Law of 1950. Implementation of the program is at the discretion of each State Director. First report of the destruction of records under State Director Advice No. 698 was recently received by National Headquarters from New Hampshire.

Records management, although it has not always been known as such, has constituted a major task in administering Selective Service since the passage of the Selective Service Act of 1917.

The 4,600 local boards of the Selective Service System of World War I, administered by the Provost Marshal General's Office, in registering and classifying 24 million registrants, accumulated about 600,000 feet of records, estimated to weigh about 9,000 tons. Soon after the close of the war, all of the field records of that office, some 360 carloads, were shipped to Washington. Early in 1919 they were moved into what was then the Washington Barracks, now Fort Lesley J. McNair. These records were stored here for over 20 years, maintained and serviced by the Adjutant General of the War Department.

At the outset of World War II, when space became a problem in Washington, an attempt was made to place the selective service records of World War I on microfilm. After struggling for several

months, the letter "C" had been completed and some small progress had been made into the letter "D." By that time it was obvious that the project was a definite impediment to the war effort, and the records were destroyed, freeing an enormous amount of floor space and filing equipment needed by the military, as well as a great deal of technical manpower at a time when it was in short supply elsewhere.

During World War II, the 6,440 local boards created under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, in registering approximately 55 million persons, accumulated about 700,000 feet of records weighing about 10,500 tons. This time, instead of waiting until the emergency was over, a comprehensive records disposal program was initiated as early as 1943, and by the time the Office of Selective Service Records was established in 1947 the records holdings had been reduced to a little over 400,000 feet. These records were maintained in Selective Service Federal Record Depots in the States until 1955, when the bulk of the remaining records was destroyed, still further reducing our records holdings to our present inventory of about 67,000 feet.

In the administration of the current act, in registering more than 26 million registrants and processing nearly 3 million standby reservists' files, we have accumulated about 300,000 linear feet of records, roughly about 4,500 tons. Inevitably, the problem of the disposal of cover sheets and standby reserve folders will have to be faced, and it is with that in view that we are preparing now for their orderly destruction when the time comes.

# System Members Join In for Proper Display Of Flag for Building; Flew Over Capitol

Members of Selective Service in Illinois participated in recent flag raising ceremonies marking the presentation of a flag which had flown over the national Capitol for display over a new building housing the Selective Service in Harvey, Ill. The building also is occupied by the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration.

The flag was presented for the new building by Congressman Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois, who also participated in the ceremony.

A group of local board members and clerks made substantial contributions to the event. Nicholas J. Bardell, member of Local Board No. 115 donated a corrugated steel flagpole manufactured in his plant at Chicago Heights, Ill.

Henry C. Szesny, also a member of Local Board 115, furnished a truck to haul the flagpole from the factory. George Dennis, Harvey city councilman and son of Mrs.

Esther Dennis, clerk of Local Board No. 114, arranged for the construction of the foundation and the city street department erected the flagpole.

Chief Clerk Katherine Vroom organized the efforts of the Selective Service personnel in the event.

Included among those present at the flag-raising ceremonies November 19 were Congressman Derwinski, Mayor William B. Kane of Harvey, and Mr. Dennis; representatives of the recruiting services, Staff Sgt. Robert Folds, Air Force, Sfc. J. R. Banack and Sfc. G. E. Ayers, Army; and of the three agencies occupying the building, including John H. Hammack, State Director, Maj. Harry K. Burton of State Headquarters, Joseph J. McGrane, chairman of Local Board No. 115, David J. Bergin and Harry Karstens, members of Local Board No. 115; Clerk Virginia Shimkus, Mr. Szesny, Mr. Bardell and Katherine Vroom.

# Director's Annual Report Reviews Highlights of Year

The Annual Report of the Director of Selective Service for fiscal year 1962 to the Congress was recently distributed.

As in past years, the report reviews the year's operations and activities in detail, and includes numerous tables as well as textual matter.

A concluding section of the report reviewed highlights of the System's activities and places these in "Perspective," the title of the section.

Recalling the System's response to the demands of the Berlin buildup and the requisitions for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians during the fiscal year, the Director told the Congress: "The Berlin buildup, then, demonstrated the position of readiness and the capacity which the Selective Service System is always in, to expand and adapt its military manpower procurement operations."

The use of the X, Y, Z symbols to measure the relative qualifications of registrants for service, and the creation of class I-Y, the report pointed out, was a step toward the "whole man" concept of determining qualifications for service. The report also stressed the psychological benefits of the new procedure and class, sharply reducing the number of men carrying the implied stigma of being incapable of serving the Nation which accompanied the classification of class IV-F.

The report also called attention of the Congress to the cooperative program of referring registrants

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

February 4, 1963—Operations Bulletin No. 245, subject: "Support of Annual Campaign of American Red Cross for Members and Funds," concerning the support by members of the Selective Service System of this campaign of the American Red Cross.

February 6, 1963—Transmittal Memorandum No. 113, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 75, subject: "Registrants Discharged From Armed Forces Before Expiration of Service Obligation," concerning the classification in class IV-A or the postponement of the physical examination or induction of registrants who would have been entitled thereto had they not been discharged before serving short periods of their service obligations.

found not qualified for military service toward remedial medical attention. The program, under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, has the cooperation of the Selective Service System and the Department of Defense.

The role played by the Selective Service System in providing opportunities for Cuban refugees in cities which are refugee centers with the opportunity to enter the Armed Forces by voluntary induction also is touched on in the report summary.

The Director emphasized the great numbers of young men of prime military ages who are untrained. His report stated:

"This number of untrained young registrants may prove an adverse factor to the Nation's survival in the event of war or national emergency. Lack of military training might preclude their immediate, effective utilization. Sufficient time for their military instruction probably would not be available. It could, therefore, be that their obligation for service would have to be assumed, as in the Korean conflict, by older men with previous active duty service."

A broader sharing of military service might be accomplished, the Director stated in the report, by a recruiting-from-within program which would at the same time achieve the economy and efficiency of a central manpower procurement system. The report suggests that the objective might be achieved by the induction of all qualified young men for basic training, followed by recruitment from those basically trained for both the active and reserve forces. The various armed services would be able to select men for regular and reserve service based on desire, demonstrated capabilities, and other qualities which are displayed through a period of basic training.

Concluding the textual matter, the Director's report notes:

"In a changing world, the System today maintains its characteristic of adaptability. Rising to the demands of the times, it has developed and assumed responsibilities in manpower management and utilization which transcend the initial limited scope of the draft concept for which it was originally created. Further, its presence serves as a warning against indifference and apathy toward present international dangers and keeps the youth of the Nation alert to the responsibility for military service which the demands of citizenship impose."

"The Selective Service System now possesses a manpower inventory capable of functioning in a military, a civil defense, and a civilian procurement capacity. Thus, the System is in a position to refer personnel to requesting or claimant agencies, by occupation or other category. In this and other ways Selective Service will continue to search for more proficiency in the discharge of its manpower procurement responsibility."

# Secretary of Defense Asks Induction Power Extension

Congressional hearings on a bill to extend the induction authority under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, to July 1, 1967, are scheduled for an early date and may be underway when this issue of *Selective Service* is distributed. The administration's legislative proposal has been introduced in the House of Representatives, H.R. 2438.

In submitting the proposed legislation to the Congress, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara stated in his letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

"The principal purpose of the proposed legislation is to extend the induction authority of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended (50 App. U.S.C. 451 et seq.), and the authority to make special calls for the induction of persons in the medical, dental, and allied specialist categories until July 1, 1967. Without such authority, it would not be possible to maintain the military strength levels, active and reserve, deemed necessary to insure our national security."

"The induction authority continues to be vital for our national security. During fiscal year 1962, a total of 158,000 inductees were

## Director Approves Incentive Awards For 11 in System

The Director recently approved the following awards for suggestions presented through the Incentive Awards Program:

Cash awards and certificates of award: Mrs. Mary C. Forsell, clerk, Local Board No. 173, Aledo, Ill.

Certificates of award: Mrs. Helen F. Bergeron, Local Board No. 3, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Phyllis L. Blake, local board clerk, Kewanee, Ill.; Mrs. Vernice A. Gilbert, clerk, Local Board No. 81, Wahoo, Nebr.; Miss Mary Lou Herman, local board clerk, Des Plaines, Ill.; Mrs. Martha M. Kelly, local board clerk, Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Mrs. Florence E. McTiernan, clerk, Local Board No. 109, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Elbert D. Moss, local board clerical auditor, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mrs. Della F. Pauley, clerk, Local Board No. 10, Columbia, Mo.; Mrs. Juanita R. Sheegog, local board clerk, Hazard, Ky.

Sustained superior performance: A cash award of \$150 was granted by the Director to Mrs. Florence Baugh, clerk, Local Board No. 62, Payne County, Stillwater, Okla., for sustained superior performance exhibited in the interest of improving the administration of the Selective Service System.

Mrs. Baugh has been commended previously by the Director as the recipient of nine certificates of award for suggestions adopted of national application.

delivered by Selective Service, in response to Department of Defense requirements. Substantial numbers will continue to be needed to maintain currently approved military strength levels. The existence of the authority has also been an important factor in stimulating voluntary entries into enlisted and officer programs, both of the active forces and reserve components. In the absence of this authority, maintenance of currently approved military strengths would not be practicable, and critical personnel shortages would develop, particularly in the case of medical and dental officers and other specialized professional and technical categories."

The Secretary's letter also pointed out that the proposed legislation would continue the suspension on ceilings on the strength of the Armed Forces, extend the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, and continue the authorization of special pay for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians.

In commenting on the legislative proposal at the request of the Bureau of the Budget prior to its submission, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, fully endorsed the position of the Secretary of Defense. His letter noted:

"I support the position of the Department of Defense that the induction authority continues to be vital for our national security. Not only is it necessary to assure maintenance of currently approved military strengths but also it is essential for the proper utilization of our manpower resources in any emergency condition that might arise as well as under present conditions.

"Furthermore, continuance of the authority is essential to assure the world of the Nation's intention to remain strong."

## Defense Requests System Deliver 10,000 in April

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces induction stations with 10,000 men during April for assignment to the Army.

The Army procurement objective for April for enlisted men who have had no prior service is 16,800, of which 10,000 will be provided by the Selective Service System.

The April call, in accordance with established policies, has been computed by the Army to cover losses, thereby maintaining the approved active Army strength.

The Navy, Marine Corps, and the Air Force do not intend to place calls with Selective Service during April.

## Commander of 1st Armored Division Praises Quality of Draftee Fillers

An article in a recent issue of the Army Information Digest, official U.S. Army magazine, contains praise for the quality of manpower being supplied to the Army through the local boards.

The article is a progress report on the Army's first ROAD division, the 1st Armored Division, by its Commanding General, Maj. Gen. Ralph E. Haines, Jr.

In describing the hurdles the division faced in achieving opera-

tional readiness under the new organizational concept in a period of 7 months, General Haines pointed out that the nucleus of the division had to receive and train some 8,000 fillers with only 8 weeks of basic training behind them. Writing of the 8,000, General Haines observed:

"A composite picture of the 8,000 trainees reveals that they are from every State in the Nation, average a little over 22 years of age, have an educational level of 11.5 years of schooling, and are 84 percent non-Regular Army. The latter statistic reflects the fact that the men were drawn largely from the heavy draft calls of last fall in which 22-year-olds were being called up. By and large, they have proven to be an intelligent, enthusiastic, motivated group of young men who are a great credit to their families and their communities."

## Early Discharge Cases Treated In LBM No. 75

Registrants discharged by the Armed Forces a few days or weeks before completing the obligated period of service will be processed by local boards as if they had served the entire period. Instructions to local boards on processing such cases were distributed in local board memorandum No. 75, issued February 6, 1963.

The memorandum points out that under Armed Forces regulations, a member is considered to have completed his obligation when he is discharged on the last day of the month preceding the month in which the period expires. The early discharge procedure accommodates the processing of large numbers of discharges by machine record systems.

Under the local board memorandum, the Selective Service System will recognize the procedures used by the Armed Forces and treat the registrant as having completed his service obligation.

In the cases of such early discharges, local boards are requested in memorandum No. 75 to consider registrants for class IV-A whenever the registrants would have been eligible for that class had they served the full term. Similarly, where a registrant discharged ahead of time would, under policies currently in effect, be eligible for postponement of orders to report for preinduction examination or for induction had he completed his term of service, local boards are requested to consider him for such postponement.

The local board memorandum meets a situation which has arisen in comparatively recent months with wider use of machine record systems in processing Armed Forces personnel records.

The problem has most frequently involved men without sufficient active duty to qualify for class IV-F, but who are being discharged as they approach the completion of 6- or 8-year period of obligated reserve duty. The numbers of such discharges have increased due to the passage of time since the so-called 6-month reserve program was instituted and since it was opened to men over 18½ for 6-year enlistments.

## Employee Health Benefits Mount

The 36 plans participating in the Federal Employees Health Benefits program have reported that almost \$338 million of covered hospital and medical expenses were incurred by Federal employees and their dependents during the first contract period—July 1, 1960, through October 31, 1961—the Civil Service Commission recently reported.

Of the total expenses, the two Government-wide plans reported about \$269.4 million, the 13 employee-organization plans \$45 million, the 13 group-practice plans \$16.9 million, and the 8 individual-practice plans \$6.7 million. The Government-wide plans are the Indemnity Benefit Plan and the Service Benefit plan.

For the first contract period, employees contributed about 62 percent and the Government 38 percent of the premiums paid to the plans.

In reporting on the first 16 months of operation of the program, the Commission said that 23 of the plans, including the Government-wide, employee-organization, and individual-practice plans, are required by the terms of their contracts to be "experience-rated." These plans cover 96 percent of the total Federal employee enrollment.

The experience of the first contract period enabled most of these plans to add new benefits during the second contract period without raising premium rates. Fifteen of the experience-rated plans will also be able to hold their initial premium rates through the third contract period which began November 1, 1962, and ends October 31, 1963.

The Federal Employees Health Benefits program is the largest employer-sponsored group health benefits program in the world. About 2 million employees and almost 4 million of their dependents are covered by the program.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Number 4

## Employee Policies Present Communication Problem

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

During the past several months the President of the United States had announced several policies to be followed in the administration of personnel in the Federal service.

National Headquarters, Selective Service System, has issued Administrative Bulletins and, in one instance, a State Director Advice, implementing the policies as they were applicable to the employees of the Selective Service System.

Lately we have had a representative of the Civil Service Commission, who has reviewed our methods of implementing these policies. I am sure the Headquarters and the Selective

Service System had reason to be proud of the manner in which the policies of the President had been published to the members of the System. The list below gives the subject matter, the identification of the document, and the date it was issued:

Regulations Governing the Maintenance of High Ethical and Moral Standards of Conduct by Officers and Employees of the Selective Service System. *Administrative Bulletin No. 240, as amended, March 4, 1963.*

Equal Employment Opportunity. *Administrative Bulletin No. 241, issued November 30, 1961.*

Employee-Management Cooperation. *Administrative Bulletin No. 214, issued June 25, 1962.*

Appeals and Grievance Procedures. *Administrative Bulletin No. 272, issued June 29, 1962.*

Elimination of Sex Discrimination in Federal Employment. *State Director Advice No. 689, issued August 16, 1962.*

In addition, many of the facts indicated a healthy state of affairs. Ninety-two percent of our employees are women and a total of two complaints on discrimination had been received and properly disposed of. There was no record of grievances reported.

The one point of concern, and a most important one, was indicated by interviews with some of the employees. Here there seemed to be a lack of understanding of employees' rights and how to proceed to bring complaints to secure these rights.

This is an example of the fact that the increase in means of communication does not mean necessarily that proper information is consistently disseminated to the individuals who should have it. It is much simpler to write material than to insure it is read, not only by

(Continued on page 2)

## Amendment to Regulations Gives Fathers Class III-A

The President has issued an Executive order providing for the deferment of fathers in Class III-A. Registrants who are physicians, dentists, or veterinarians are not eligible for Class III-A based on fatherhood alone under the

amended section 1622.30(a) of the Selective Service regulations because such registrants have the opportunity to enter service in commissioned status.

The order was signed by the President March 15, 1963.

The Executive Order, No. 11098, also amended the regulations to eliminate the fourth order in the sequence of selection provided for in section 1631.7(a) of the regulations. The third order of selection under that section is amended by the Executive order to eliminate the reference to fatherhood. One order of selection is established for all nonvolunteers 19 to 26.

The amended regulations retain the established definition of fatherhood which requires that the registrant maintain a bona fide family relationship in the home with the child.

Except for physicians, dentists, and veterinarians, the new regulations reestablish policies respecting the classification of fathers which were in effect prior to August 25, 1953.

Another change made by the Executive order amends the regulations to permit registrants to appeal from any classification by the local board. Under previous regulations, no appeal was allowed from Class I-C, Class I-W, Class IV-F, or Class V-A. The changed regulations will give registrants placed in Class IV-F the opportunity to obtain consideration of his eligibility for Class I-Y or another classification.

A related amendment gives the appeal board the right to classify a registrant into Class IV-F even though he has not been so classified by the local board. This will permit the appeal board to classify in Class IV-F a registrant who appeals from a classification of I-Y, if the appeal board finds the registrant not qualified for any military service.

The Executive order revokes part 1629 of the regulations. Local boards, in performing their function of screening registrants without an Armed Forces examination will in the future use a list of disqualifying conditions and defects issued by the Surgeon General of the Army. The new procedure will permit the list to be changed easily and thus will provide current lists for guidance of local boards in screening registrants with an examination.

Other amendments concern mailing of questionnaires, cancellation of orders to report for work when a conscientious objector classification is reopened, and certain technical and harmonizing changes.

## Cut Bank Proud Of Family Service Record

Members and employees of Local Board No. 18 of Cut Bank, Mont., take more than passing pride and interest in the service record of the family of Mrs. Caroline Omsberg of that city.

Eight sons and three grandsons of Mrs. Omsberg, a pioneer resident of Cut Bank, have served in the Armed Forces.

All of them are now or were in the past registrants of the Cut Bank local board.

## Citizenship Loss Banned as Penalty For Draft Evasion

By a 5-4 decision the Supreme Court of the United States on February 18, 1963, declared unconstitutional the provisions of law which takes away the citizenship of persons who leave or remain outside the United States for the purpose of evading military service (*Kennedy v. Mendoza-Martinez, Rusk v. Cort*).

Mr. Justice Goldberg wrote the majority opinion. He concluded that those provisions impose punishment without the procedural safeguards guaranteed by the fifth and sixth amendments. These would require a criminal trial and all its incidents which would include indictment, notice, confrontation, jury trial, and compulsory process for obtaining witnesses.

The four dissenting judges were of the opinion that punishment in the constitutional sense of the term was not involved.

Mendoza-Martinez has already served a sentence for violating the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 because of his failure to report for induction.

An indictment is pending against Dr. Cort in Boston, Mass., for failing to report for induction. He faces prosecution under that indictment if he should ever return to the United States.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## Employee Policies Present Communication Problem

(Continued from page 1)

the right people but at the right time.

The ease with which information is disseminated encourages the transmission of the less important. When means of communication were few, only the most important was transmitted. Now the capacity to communicate exceeds the capacity to absorb. Selectivity of looking, reading, and listening must be constantly exercised. At best it is the impossible to select wisely.

Starting with the Director and extending to every member of the Selective Service System, there is a job to do in communication among us. In Headquarters, National and State, we must make an especial effort to reduce the volume of material that each member of the System should read and retain. Next it must be put in language, simple and understandable, a task of no small proportion. Third, each member of the System must take meas-

ures to insure that each person for whom he or she is responsible knows and the person responsible knows he or she knows.

Finally, it is the responsibility of each member of the System to seek his or her rights, privileges, and certain obligations.

## College Student Increase Reported

Total degree-credit enrollment in colleges and universities for the fall of 1962 has increased by 37.1 percent since the fall of 1957, a preliminary report from the Office of Education shows . . .

The 1962 fall enrollees included 2,603,000 men and 1,604,000 women compared with 2,424,000 men and 1,467,000 women in the fall of 1961. The percentage increase for men was 7.4; for women, 9.3.

## Classification Picture February 1963

Class	Number	
Total Classified	24,429,578	
I-A and I-A-O:		
Nonfathers:		
Examined and Found Qualified	104,263	
Not Examined	1,519,442	
Not Available for Induction or Examination	81,351	
Induction or Examination Postponed	1,605	
Fathers 19 through 25	338,613	
Registrants:		
26 and Older with Liability Extended	124,595	
Under 19 Years of Age	151,792	
I-Y	Qualified Only in an Emergency	648,448
I-C	Inducted	188,949
I-O	Enlisted or Commissioned	1,436,092
I-W	Nonfathers:	
Examined and Found Qualified	979	
Not Examined	6,790	
Fathers		2,165
I-W	At Work	2,207
I-D	Released	5,537
I-S	Members of Reserve Component	913,426
II-A	Statutory Deferment:	
High School	17,341	
College	1,480	
II-A	Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	113,055
II-C	Apprentice	5,784
II-S	Agricultural Deferment	17,900
III-A	Occupational Deferment (Student)	355,247
IV-A	Dependency Deferment	2,043,773
IV-B	Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,173,335
IV-B	Officials	41
IV-C	Aliens	8,374
IV-D	Ministers, Divinity Students	70,949
IV-F	Not Qualified for Military Service	2,937,744
V-A	Over Age of Liability	11,158,321

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

Tightening of dependency deferments to meet manpower requirements to prosecute the war is reflected in material printed in the System newspaper 20 years ago this month.

New orders were announced which canceled dependency deferments of many childless registrants. The directive to local boards ended deferments for men with dependents other than children except where the registrant was engaged in agriculture or where extreme hardship and privation would result.

The new requirements eliminated dependency deferments for men in nondeferrable activities or occupations even though they have children.

The System's personnel, in a message to all personnel from the Director, were urged to support the second war loan drive. The System, right up to today, has been among the leading Federal agen-

cies in supporting bond sales.

Local boards were instructed, according to the April 1943 System newspaper, to cooperate in an effort to combat a shortage of dairymen on farms. The boards were to furnish on request to the County War Boards of the Department of Agriculture, the names, addresses, and present occupations of disqualified men 18 to 45 who have had dairy farming or general farming experience but were not then engaged in farmwork; men 38 to 45 with such experience engaged in nondeferrable work, or work not essential to the war effort; men with such experience over 45 not engaged in essential work.

Efforts to recruit men 38 to 45 for dairy work reminded them that if they failed to contact County War Boards, their local boards might consider asking waivers of physical disability and age.

Men in nondeferrable occupations were warned they might be considered for reclassification into a class available for service.

County War Board letters to men over 45 simply stressed the need and appealed to their sense of duty.

Men 38 to 45, in service, were given the opportunity to be discharged for such work, with approval of the State Director of Selective Service concerned.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of Jan. 31, 1963.

Relative standings of the 43 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico	15.65
Idaho	14.79
Guam	12.36
Wisconsin	9.77
Virgin Islands	9.51
Alabama	8.41
Nebraska	8.36
Oklahoma	8.26
Wyoming	7.79
Washington	7.59
Montana	7.53
Hawaii	7.43
West Virginia	7.41
Nevada	7.26
Utah	7.23
North Dakota	6.97
Delaware	6.67
Kentucky	6.58
North Carolina	6.51
Vermont	6.49
Mississippi	6.39
Missouri	6.34
Minnesota	6.33
Kansas	6.13
South Dakota	6.07
New Hampshire	6.05
Maryland	6.01
Ohio	5.68
Indiana	5.62
Michigan	5.56
Arizona	5.55
New Jersey	5.44
Illinois	5.41
New York	4.95
Maine	4.72
Pennsylvania	4.68
Connecticut	4.52
District of Columbia	4.50
Florida	4.35
Rhode Island	4.29
Georgia	3.99
California	3.77
Alaska	2.10

Taking note of the general desire of those on the homefront to contribute more substantially to the war effort, the Director of Selective Service, in an editorial in the April 1943 issue of the System paper, addressed them, in part, as follows:

"After two and a half years of service and experience, some local board members may sometimes feel that their duties do not make full use of their ability or the amount of energy they would like to put into the war effort. You must not forget that you have become a very necessary part of your community's war effort. You have won the confidence and respect of your neighbors because you have had the courage to voluntarily take the distasteful job of selecting men for the Armed Forces in time of war. You have done the job honestly. You have done it fairly."

"It is my belief that your country owes you and acknowledges a debt of gratitude."

Local board work 20 years ago was necessarily performed when and where the occasion demanded. The April issue of the paper recounted the roadside meeting held by the Ware, Mass., local board. Members of the board driving at night were hailed by a young man and his mother. Discovering the youth was on his way to meet with the board, the members convened in the car parked beside the road, and with appropriate formalities, considered and disposed of the registrant's case. They then proceeded on their way.

# Defense Official Details Selective Service Need

The role Selective Service plays in the manpower procurement activities of all the Armed Forces was outlined by Mr. Norman S. Paul, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower), for congressional committees. Portions of Secretary Paul's testimony before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives are reproduced below.

It is my firm conviction that extension of the induction authority is absolutely essential for maintenance of our military strengths. This conviction is shared by Secretary McNamara, by the Secretaries of the Military Departments, and by the Chiefs of Staff. This judgment has been reinforced by our recent experiences and by the facts on our projected manpower needs. . . .

In addition to recruitment efforts, the services conduct energetic re-enlistment programs among their personnel and offer special inducements for reenlistments, such as advanced training opportunities and choices of duty assignment. There has also been a sustained effort to increase the career attractiveness of military service. . . .

Selective Service inductions have continued to be an essential manpower procurement source for Army throughout this period. When a rapid expansion of our military strength was required during the Berlin contingency, one of the initial actions taken by the Secretary of Defense was to authorize a sharp increase in draft calls. For fiscal year 1962, as a whole, the number of men actually inducted into the Army totaled 157,500, about twice the total number originally planned for that year. The accelerated draft calls were met promptly and efficiently by the Selective Service System. These added inductees, upon completion of their initial training, formed the primary manpower source for the two new divisions activated by the Army last year, and for other new or augmented combat elements. In turn, the availability of these replacements made possible release of recalled National Guard and Reserve units in August, without adverse effect on our military posture. . . . In addition to the direct requirement for inductees by Army, all of the military services recognize that the existence of a military service obligation contributes substantially to their voluntary recruitment effort. Recent attitude surveys indicate that a large portion of new enlistees for active duty have been influenced to enlist, to some degree, by the existence of a draft liability. Our experience indicates that a large percentage of enlistees in the higher mental aptitude, or education groups, enlist for 3- or 4-year terms rather than being drafted, because they desire a greater choice of branch of service, of job assignments, and of training opportunities. In the absence of the induction authority, all services would experience serious difficulties

in maintaining their numerical strengths and would experience intensified shortages of high quality personnel in their technical and combat leadership skills.

This situation would not, moreover, be limited to the enlisted ranks. The draft liability is a major factor influencing entry into ROTC, into officer candidate schools, and into programs for direct appointment of professionals from civilian life. The elimination of the draft would adversely affect the number and quality of applicants for commissions in these and similar programs. It would seriously limit selectivity and would have a particularly severe impact upon our ability to attract officers with specialized professional backgrounds in engineering, science, law, and the health professions.

The most serious effect, in the case of officers, would probably be felt in medical officer procurement. Under the so-called "doctor draft" provisions of the current law, authority is provided for induction of medical, dental, or allied specialists under special calls, or for ordering to active duty of members of Reserve components, in these specialties, who have not reached their 35th birthday and have not performed at least 1 year of active duty. This authority is the keystone of the Department of Defense program for procurement of medical officers. The largest source of procurement of new doctors is through the program under which young physicians who are enrolled in the Reserves are deferred until they complete their residency training and then enter service for 2-year obligated tours of duty. Although these officers voluntarily enter this program, we recognize that the doctor draft authority serves as the major impetus for enrollment.

The existence of this authority has, in most recent years, served to stimulate a sufficient number of volunteers so that direct recourse to Selective Service has not been nec-

## Clerk Selected As First Citizen Of Community

Selective Service in Oregon is justly proud of the honor recently accorded Mrs. Betty Lou Zetterberg. The Newport, Oreg., local board clerk was named Senior First Citizen of her city, the first woman to be so honored.

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, wrote in a letter to Mrs. Zetterberg: "Such recognition not only adds stars to your crown but reflects most favorably on the type of representation the Selective Service System has in the Newport area. . . ."

Mrs. Zetterberg, among other congratulatory messages, received letters from Mr. Sprague Carter, Oregon State Director, and Oregon Gov. Mark O. Hatfield.

essary. During the Berlin crisis last year, the Department of Defense did, however, find it necessary to place special calls with Selective Service for about 900 physicians. . . .

So far we have confined our presentation to the requirements of the active Military Establishment. Let us consider now the personnel situation of our Reserve components.

In recent years a very large portion of new manpower accessions into our National Guard and organized Reserve units has consisted of young men in the draft liable ages who have chosen this alternative for fulfilling their military service obligation. If the induction authority were discontinued, it is highly probable that non-prior-service enlistments into Reserve and National Guard units would be drastically reduced. Non-prior-service personnel—men with a potential draft obligation—constitute about two-thirds of the overall strength of the Ready Reserves in paid training. Discontinuation of the induction authority would unquestionably curtail new inputs from this source and would severely reduce the strength of our organized Reserves.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

February 18, 1963—Transmittal Memorandum No. 114, containing: (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 76, Subject: "Aliens Who Have Served in Armed Forces of Countries Associated With United States in Mutual Defense Activities," concerning

the exemption from training and service under section 1622.40(a) (4) of the Selective Service Regulations of alien registrants who have served in the armed forces of countries listed in that memorandum as considered to be associated with the United States in mutual defense activities. (2) The rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 43, Subject: "College Student Deferments."

March 1, 1963—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins and Table of Cross-References of Local Board Memorandums and Operations Bulletins to Selective Service Regulations," containing the list of current bulletins, the list of bulletins which have become no longer current or in effect since September 1, 1962, and the current table of cross-references to the regulations.

# Director Sees Role of System As Defense Key

In support of extension of the induction authority before committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, called attention in general terms to the role Selective Service plays in the Nation's defense posture. The Director's brief prepared statement is presented below.

The survival of our Nation in the world in which we live requires relatively large numbers in our Armed Forces, regular and reserve. These forces cannot be maintained in the quantity and quality required without a system which places an obligation on the young men of our Nation.

The present Universal Military Training and Service Act became law in 1951. It embodied the experience of similar acts of Congress by which World Wars I and II were brought to successful conclusions. Wisely, at that time, Congress anticipated that peace as we had known it had ceased to exist and that the liabilities of our young men must be recognized legally at all times.

The Congress also recognized that even though the Nation was to be continually in a state of tension, conditions would vary greatly and that a law to be effective must allow flexibility in the application of liability to its citizens. Congress took note of the changing relationships between war and peace, between what is civilian and what is military, and of the necessity to provide consideration for the national health, safety, and interest. The law makes possible the channeling of our registrants into training for and participation in professions and occupations which contribute to the measures taken for our common defense by segments of our manpower in civilian activities.

The presence of the Selective Service System insures that the manpower from which military manpower would be mobilized is registered and classified and that it can be delivered to the Armed Forces in numbers limited only by the capacity of the Armed Forces to receive it.

The operation of the System insures that each young man of this Nation knows that he has an obligation which he can be called upon to fulfill if and when the Nation requires his services. The indirect procurement by enlistment of men for the regular and reserve forces is sustained to a very large degree by this fact.

The evaluation of the determination of this Nation by our friends, by neutrals, by our possible enemies, and even by ourselves, depends in a large measure on how well we seem prepared to mobilize our manpower for our own survival and how much our citizens understand that each one will be involved.

# Air Officer Heads System For Alabama

Lt. Col. Ralph W. Adams, USAF, has been appointed State Director of Selective Services for Alabama, effective March 1, 1963. Colonel Adams came to his new duties from active duty with the Air Force in the Pentagon.

Colonel Adams, a lawyer, served in the China-Burma-India theater during World War II. Following the war, he returned to law practice and subsequently was Alabama deputy superintendent of insurance and judge of the Tuscaloosa inferior court.

Recalled to duty during the Korean conflict, Colonel Adams remained on active duty. His assignments included tours of duty as a legal officer with the Air Force. At the time of his appointment as State Director he was serving in the legislative division of the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Air Force.

## Gen. Compere Served 13 Years With System

Brig. Gen. Ebenezer Lattimore Compere who died in February was State Director of Selective Service and the Office of Selective Service Records in Arkansas from 1941 until January 1954.

General Compere, who practiced law in Arkansas for many years, began his military career in 1904 with the Arkansas National Guard after military training at Ouachita College, from which he held an honorary LL.D. degree.

He was appointed assistant adjutant general of Arkansas in 1909.

General Compere served on the Mexican Border and during World War I, in France. He served as adjutant general of Arkansas under appointments in 1929 and again in 1941. His appointment as State Director was March 20, 1941.

Following his relief from active duty in April 1946, General Compere continued as State Director in a civilian capacity. He was awarded the Legion of Merit in 1946.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters were: Mrs. Altha L. Green, clerk, Local Board No. 2, Yreka, Calif., and William J. Conniff, former member of Local Board No. 29, Port Angeles, Wash., who is now a member of the National Security Commission of the American Legion.

# System Is Invited To Join Armed Forces Day Events

The Selective Service System, as in the past, has been invited to participate in the observance of Armed Forces Day on May 18, 1963. The invitation was extended to the Director of Selective Service by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) in a recent letter. The Assistant Secretary wrote:

"The Department of Defense will hold its 14th annual Armed Forces Day observance on May 18, 1963. Local observances throughout the United States and overseas will be scheduled during the period May 11-19, to permit greater public and military participation."

"Armed Forces Day symbolizes the unification of the Military Services and demonstrates the close working relationship of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Reserve Forces and the National Guard, and provides the American public an opportunity to view and inspect the preparedness of their Armed Forces.

"Open House events will be the principal feature of Armed Forces Day at all military posts, camps, stations, bases, and defense facilities. Exhibits, exercises, parades, maneuvers, and demonstrations will present to the people of the world the occasion to see firsthand the strongest United States peacetime military organization in history.

"A brief message from you urging your people to participate in Armed Forces Day in their communities and at nearby military installations would be most helpful. The message, publicized through your own channels and through media to which you have access, would be effective not only internally but also externally, at home and abroad. If you will forward a copy to us prior to March 30, we will include it in our information material distributed throughout the country and give it worldwide circulation through Armed Forces channels."

In response to the last paragraph

of the Secretary's letter, the Director recently wrote to all State Directors concerning the observance:

The Director's letter follows:

"Again this year, as in the past, the Selective Service System has been invited to join in the planning and observance of Armed Forces Day. This observance, held annually on the third Saturday in May, is conducted, as you know, in communities throughout the Nation, and overseas wherever our Armed Forces are on duty.

"The observance will demonstrate the interdependence and the unity of all the armed services, active and reserve, and supporting and auxiliary organizations, in their mission to maintain the Nation's Power for Peace.

"No organization other than the uniformed services has a more vital role to play in this common mission than the Selective Service System. The Selective Service System in being serves as a constant reminder of the community's participation in defense through personal service of its citizens. In many communities, the local board is the only working agency concerned with the maintenance of our Armed Forces; the only symbol of the Nation's defense effort. The local board is tangible evidence to every citizen of his personal involvement in national defense. For these reasons, Selective Service participation in Armed Forces Day observances is especially significant.

"Representatives of the Armed Forces will coordinate the planning of Armed Forces Day observances in your State. Your cooperation in that planning and your participation in the observance have been appreciated in the past and will be welcomed again in 1963."

The aim of the Treasury's 1963 Freedom Bond Drive will be to persuade every American family to buy at least one U.S. savings bond during May and June.

## Local Board Chairman Misses One Meeting In More Than 20 Years

The dedication of uncompensated members of the System is a familiar story to Selective Service. But instances of their devotion to duties continue to furnish models of patriotic citizenship.

Las Vegas, Nev., Local Board No. 2 and the State Headquarters cite the record of Mr. Marion B. Earl, chairman of Local Board No. 2. Mr. Earl, who recently was awarded his 20-year pin and certificate at a dinner party in Las Vegas, has a record of one meeting missed in all his years of service since 1940.

The occasion at which he was awarded the pin also was marked by the award of a 20-year pin to Mrs. Cecile Oram, clerk of Local Board No. 2.

Mr. Earl was originally appointed October 11, 1940. He served as a member and secretary of the board until 1946 when he was elected chairman. He was reappointed as a board member August 16, 1948, and has served as a chairman since that time.

The meeting he missed was the result of his absence from the city on a legal matter in southern California.

While the number of meetings held over this span of years is impossible to determine, Nevada State Headquarters reports they believe Mr. Earl's attendance may be a record.

In addition to his duties as chairman, Mr. Earl is always available to registrants at his law offices.

# SS Unit Head Is Director For Georgia

Lt. Col. Harry O. Smith, USAF has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for Georgia effective March 1, 1963. Colonel Smith served in Georgia State Headquarters early in the 1941 operation, and was a liaison officer to SS in Georgia. At the time of his recent appointment he was commanding officer of the Atlanta, Ga., Selective Service Reserve Unit.

Colonel Smith is owner of the Winder News Publishing Co., of Winder, Ga.

The newly appointed State Director began his military service with his enlistment in the Georgia National Guard in 1930. He was commissioned in 1935.

Col. Samuel F. Gray, who formerly served in the office, was again appointed State Director of Selective Service for New Mexico, also effective March 1, 1963.

## Defense Requests 10,000 Men For Army in May

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 10,000 men during May for assignment to the Army.

The procurement objective for May for enlisted men who have had no prior service is 16,500, of which 10,000 will be provided by the Selective Service System.

The May call, in accordance with established policies, has been computed by the Army to cover losses, thereby maintaining the approved active Army strength.

The Navy, Marine Corps, and the Air Force do not intend to place calls with Selective Service during May.

This will bring the total number of inductees to 2,904,400 since the September 1950 call.

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Idaho: Ruth I. Elgee, Katharine Racicot, Lila R. Kent, Nell F. Malanya, and Marilyn N. Buckham, Navy.

Indiana: Lida Jean Boller, Army.

Ohio: Mrs. Donna Anderson, Navy; Mrs. Elsie Richards, Air Force; Miss Donna Bishop, Mrs. Mary Buchanan, Mrs. Mildred Cochran, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, Mrs. Florence Graybeal, Mrs. Doris Anita Lafferty, Mrs. Marion Richards, Mrs. Blanche Ruby, Mrs. Bettie Roof, Mrs. Alma C. Rottman, Mrs. Lillian Sebald, Mrs. Winifred Tucker, Mrs. Eileen White, and Mrs. Laura Wingerberg, Army.

May 1963

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Number 5

## Will Citizens Sense Spirit Of Armed Forces Day?

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

What will Armed Forces Day mean to the citizens of the United States? This question will be ignored by too many and answered in a variety of ways by others.

There are three considerations that I hope will be in the minds of at least some of our citizens as they observe Armed Forces Day, 1963.

As the first consideration, I hope they will feel rather than think. In fact, I shall hope that in their homes, schools, churches, and communities they have experienced over the years the emotions that should come while hearing the "Star-Spangled Banner," seeing the flag, or reading what Nathan Hale said, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

It is hoped that the numbers ashamed to be called patriotic may be small. Perhaps they have forgotten or never learned that patriotism after all is a long-range trust in the cooperative efforts of the people of a nation. It is a belief in the capacity of all to provide a safety that cannot come from individual efforts, no matter how strong.

It may well be that those who have become too wise to believe in patriotism have yet to discover that a little learning is a dangerous thing.

The second consideration concerns people and things. Most of the exhibits shown to the citizens by the Armed Forces will be things. In our age we have been exposed to the great advancement made in the scientific area. It is to be expected that the Armed Forces exhibit may show some of the developments in their equipment. There are no methods by which the capabilities of the personnel can be shown. It follows that the emphasis is on things, and that the need for men and women—people—is given secondary consideration.

Defending the Nation is a monotonous job in peace and dangerous one in war. What could be more logical than to find a machine to substitute for man.

This tendency is evident in our daily life. There are many reasons why this tendency grows. The production of machines for defense provides employment for people, dividends for stockholders, and encouragement to research. We reason that the machines are more predictable than human beings. Even their failures we like to think were caused by human error.

The overemphasis on machine detracts from the member of the Armed Forces and the unusual and

(Continued on page 2)

## Legion Plaque Honors Director, Praises System

A special plaque, consisting of an engraved metal scroll, mounted on a polished hardwood shield, commanding the Director and the Selective Service System, was presented to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, by the American Legion at the Legion's recent third annual Washington Conference.

A similar presentation was made to Congressman Carl E. Vinson, Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, as one of the most influential and dedicated legislators ever to serve in the Congress.

The presentations were made at the annual Legion Commander's dinner for the Congress, attended by 1,700 Legionnaires, members of Congress and other national leaders.

The National Commander's Award to the Director bears the following engraved tribute:

"The American Legion by its unanimous adoption of resolution 163 during its 1962 National Convention held in Las Vegas, Nev., October 5-11, 1962:

"Commends Director Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the State Directors, and the more than 40,000 members of the Selective Service System for their unflagging dedication and devotion in perfecting the Universal Military Training and Service Act as a vital, effective and major instrument of America's national defense policies;

"Their indefatigability in upholding the traditions that made the country great are a source of pride and inspiration to free men everywhere."



HONORED BY AMERICAN LEGION—Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, is pictured above with National Commander James E. Powers of the American Legion on the occasion of a special award to General Hershey in Washington, D.C.

## Veteran of World Wars I and II Twice Inducted by Same Local Board On Same Date 24 Years Apart

Selective Service processing of millions of registrants in World War I, World War II and over the years since is almost bound to have produced some unusual coincidences.

Evidence of such a coincidence was brought into National Headquarters recently by the man who participated in it.

Charles D. Guerin was inducted—at his request—for Service in World War I by Division No. 3 of the Troy, N.Y., local board on September 9, 1918. He was discharged December 31, 1918, after having served part of his brief tour as a temporary sergeant.

The Troy, N.Y., local board early in World War II, ordered Charles D. Guerin for induction. He was inducted at the Northeastern New York Recruiting and Induction Station at Albany on September 9, 1942.

In World War II, Mr. Guerin served as a staff sergeant in finance with the Air Transport Command. He was discharged from active

duty September 1, 1943, and remained in the Enlisted Reserve Corps until September 3, 1946.

Now retired, Mr. Guerin resides in the Washington, D.C. area.

He notes that the chairman of the local board which ordered him for induction in World War II was not the same chairman who presided in World War I. But the two gentlemen were well acquainted.

## Defense Requests 4,000 for Army During June

The Department of Defense has requested that Selective Service provide 4,000 men for induction during June into the Army.

The induction call is a part of a procurement objective for June for the Army of 17,000 non-prior-service personnel.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 431 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## Will Citizens Sense Spirit Of Armed Forces Day?

(Continued from page 1)

varied capacities he must possess. This overemphasis on machines is the cause of much of the thinking aimed at replacing servicemen by civilians. This is always appealing to the people who shrink from responsibility. They believe that civilians would not be subject to the restrictions and disciplines of the Armed Forces. They forget or never learned that these methods of control were developed to meet the kind of behavior required in any emergencies and that organizations without comparable controls do not survive emergencies.

We need look no further than the daily newspaper to find evidences of the unsolved problem of how can you be sure critical production continues when allocated to civilians.

The future alone can tell us how much we risk in our efforts to make a member of the Armed Forces primarily a technician. He is doing this successfully while neglecting other training to insure capacity to function under vastly different cir-

cumstances. We have modified our human being to become an auxiliary to the machine. How rapidly can he be modified to operate without the machine should the circumstance require that he do so?

Lastly, these Armed Forces are ours and we are theirs. They exist to insure our survival. We want each member of these forces to believe we are worth fighting for. This belief must begin in the home, it must be fostered in the school, and there are evidences that we have become so imbued with facts that we feel hesitant to carry on such old-fashioned practices.

The church has a great stake in the building of the character of our soldier, sailor, marine, and airman. The community will exist in its present form only so long as our Nation endures.

So for Armed Forces Day 1963 let us believe in our Nation, depend on people primarily to insure its survival, and realize that the Armed Forces are the sharpened edge of the blade of which we all are a part.

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

March 21, 1963—Operations Bulletin No. 246, Subject: "Student Reporting Procedure and Use of Student Certificate (SSS Form No. 109)," concerning the reporting of evidence of student status by colleges and universities by the use of SSS Form No. 109 and official transcripts of their college records.

March 27, 1963—Transmittal Memorandum No. 115, containing:

- (1) Local Board Memorandum No. 77, Subject: "Processing Physicians, Dentists, and Veterinarians," concerning the classification of physicians and the identification, physical examination, and reporting of physicians, dentists, and veterinarians.
- (2) The revised Index of Local Board Memorandums and List of Forms Referred to in Local Board Memorandums.

## Bond Chairman Praises System Role in Program

The Selective Service System continues to lead all Federal agencies in percentage of participation in the purchase of savings bonds.

The System's long-standing lead in savings bond purchases drew praise from John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and Chairman of the Inter-departmental Savings Bond Committee, in a talk to the State Directors of Selective Service during their annual conference in Washington early in April.

Mr. Macy noted that members of the System are deeply imbued with a sense of service to the Nation, and suggested that their task of requiring service of others in the national interest inspires them to set examples of citizen support of national programs.

The System's personnel raised their percentage of participation in the bond program to 97.7 percent in the quarter ending December 31, 1962, an increase of seven-tenths of 1 percent over the figure for the previous quarter.

# System Asked to Deliver 1,350 Physicians for All Services

The Department of Defense has requested that the System deliver for induction 1,350 physicians to enter active duty during July and August.

As usual, it is expected that those ordered for induction will apply for reserve commissions and enter service in a commissioned status.

Preparation for an anticipated request for physicians has been underway throughout the System for some time, based on earlier statements by Department of Defense officials that such a requisition would be made.

Late in March, State Directors were requested to report during April on the status of all physicians completing internships by July 1, 1963, and to expedite classification, examination, personal appearances, and appeals of physician registrants.

Up-to-date reports on the availability and age distribution of those liable for selection under the July-August call were being re-

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of February 28, 1963.

Relative standings of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico	15.60
Idaho	14.75
Guam	12.36
Wisconsin	9.74
Virgin Islands	9.51
Oklahoma	8.35
Nebraska	8.34
Alabama	8.25
Wyoming	8.21
Utah	7.51
West Virginia	7.43
Washington	7.40
Hawaii	7.37
Montana	7.30
North Dakota	7.13
Maryland	6.95
Nevada	6.78
Kentucky	6.76
Delaware	6.64
Vermont	6.60
North Carolina	6.57
Missouri	6.49
Mississippi	6.39
Kansas	6.19
South Dakota	6.12
Minnesota	6.11
New Hampshire	6.00
Michigan	5.80
Indiana	5.57
Arizona	5.50
Ohio	5.50
New Jersey	5.32
New York	5.08
Pennsylvania	4.68
Maine	4.62
Connecticut	4.57
District of Columbia	4.47
Rhode Island	4.36
Florida	4.23
Georgia	3.97
California	3.90
Alaska	2.10

ceived in National Headquarters in April to be used for the allocation of the call to the states.

Previously, Local Board Memorandum No. 77, dated March 27, 1963, covering the processing of physicians, dentists, and veterinarians was issued.

The local board memorandum, which supersedes Operations Bulletin No. 77, stated:

"Consideration for deferment should be given each physician whose employment in the practice of medicine or whose activity in research, teaching, or study, includ-

Twenty years ago this month, National Headquarters did not publish an issue of the System newspaper. The May 1943, issue of the paper was combined with the June 1943 issue.

The files of the System newspaper published during World War II are the principal source of items for this feature each month. Consequently, the "story of the files" is omitted and will be resumed next month.

ing internship and residency, is found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest."

Previous instructions on deferment had urged serious consideration of deferment to complete internship, but had pointed out that a physician should not be deferred to complete a residency unless the local board found his services were essential to the operation of the hospital.

The July-August call for 1,350 physicians is expected to be filled primarily by physicians just completing internships.

The Department of Defense requested for 400 physicians in each of July and August for the Army, 250 in July for the Navy, and 150 in each month for the Air Force.

The Secretary of Defense stated that the call was necessitated by a decline in the number of physicians volunteering for active duty from this year's intern group.

The Secretary also announced that most of the 1,350 would be assigned as general duty medical officers.

The call was placed so as to bring the physicians to active duty in July and August, the Defense Department stated, because it would cause the minimum amount of disruption of professional training.

With respect to the approximately 1,000 physicians called through Selective Service between September 15, 1961, and May 1, 1962, the Defense Department announced that these medical officers would be offered the option of a release from active duty prior to September 15, 1963. Those physicians released early, the Department stated, will be able to resume their interrupted specialty training.

# New Director Is Nained in New Hampshire

Oscar N. Grandmaison, formerly city assessor of Nashua, N.H., has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for New Hampshire, effective March 25, 1963.

Mr. Grandmaison was born in Nashua and attended local schools in that city. He also attended the University of New Hampshire.

Prior to World War II during which he served in the U.S. Army, Mr. Grandmaison was employed in the shoe manufacturing industry in his State. After service in the war, he was a coowner and operator of a furniture business.

The newly appointed State Director served 18 years on his city's board of education. He is a member of the American Legion, the VFW, Catholic War Veterans, and Knights of Columbus. He also served as president of the Milford Merchants Association and was active in fund raising activities for the Community Chest of Nashua.

Money, when lost, cannot be replaced. U.S. savings bonds can, yet enjoy almost the same liquidity as currency.

# Simplified, Flexible System of Reporting On Status of Student Registrants Adopted

A simplified and more flexible system of reporting on the status of registrants as students has been adopted. The new procedure is described in Operations Bulletin No. 246, issued March 21, 1963.

As a part of the simplified reporting system, SSS Form 109 has been changed to delete those sections providing space for the reporting of the class standing of the registrant among the full-time male students of his class, for reporting his acceptance for admission to the class next commencing in a full-time course of study, and for reporting his class and the dates of the academic year.

The new form simply reports that the student is satisfactorily pursuing a course of instruction at the school submitting the form. On the form, the school agrees to report a change in his status.

The other sections of the new form are unchanged. Supplies of Form 109 dated December 1, 1958, will be used until exhausted. Some schools have on hand December 1, 1958 forms which were filled out at registration last fall and are yet to be submitted.

While a simplified SSS Form 109 is provided, Operations Bulletin No. 246 points out: "Local boards are free to vary their requirements

for evidence depending upon the age of registrants and their immaturity of selection for induction. Whenever registrants are still undergraduates in college as they reach age 23, local boards may desire more detailed evidence than is provided on the abbreviated Student Certificate (SSS Form No. 109). In such cases, official transcripts of college records may be appropriate."

It is hoped that registrants continuing work in graduate school will receive consideration for continued deferment upon the submission of SSS Form 103. Requests for transcripts of credits should be limited to cases where it is doubtful if a student should be allowed to continue college work.

The Bulletin also states that schools may submit evidence of student status by "machine record card," letter, or post card, as well as by Form 109.

Registrars of colleges and universities are undertaking to provide the Selective Service System with evidence of student status for all years of college. The Operations Bulletin points out that this procedure should promote early recognition of registrants as students and improve the System's manpower inventory.

The new notification procedure will result in schools notifying local boards of student status about 30 days after the opening of the school year and on a change of the student's status. Schools will stop submitting information at the end of the academic year, beginning with June 1963, except in isolated cases. The new Form 109 not only certifies the student's status at the time it is submitted, but serves as evidence that the student satisfactorily completed the previous year of study, if he was in college. In the past, when schools were submitting Form 109 after the close of the academic year, many local boards, after the start of the next academic year, were submitting requests to schools for information as to current status which was a duplication of information.

The procedure being placed into effect is in harmony with the amendment in January 1962 of the Selective Service regulations which deleted from the regulations the class standing and test score criteria previously a part of the regulations.

The *Newsletter* of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions officers for Winter, 1963, informed members of the association of the new procedure. Excerpts from the article are:

"Selective Service Regulations now provide that in Class II-S shall be placed any registrant whose activity in study is found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest."

"A new Selective Service Form

109 has been designed, and will be available for use at the opening of the 1963-64 school year. It simply certifies that the student is satisfactorily pursuing a course of instruction at the institution indicated, and the institution in turn agrees that if his status as a student is terminated, the local board will be informed promptly.

"It is recommended that students be reported within 30 days of the opening of the school year, instead of following the close of the school year as in the past. Except in isolated cases during this transition period it will not be necessary to report students on the old Form 109 at the close of the 1962-63 school year.

"It is requested by Selective Service that the Form 109 be rendered annually on all students who are registered with Selective Service, whether of an age at which induction may be presumed to be imminent or not. In the past many institutions have rendered Form 109 only at the request of the student or of the local board. Some students may raise the question of a student deferment extending their liability for service beyond age 26. As a practical matter virtually no registrant reaches his 26th birthday without extended liability. The alternative to extended liability is classification in Class I-A and induction at about age 23.

"Selective Service has the responsibility for maintaining a descriptive inventory of the Nation's manpower resources, and would therefore like to have available, in its local board files, information concerning all registrants who are enrolled in colleges and universities. For this reason, institutions which have not previously rendered Form 109 reports on all students enrolled who are registered for Selective Service are encouraged to revise their registration procedures so as to be able by fall 1963 to render a Form 109 on every male student who is registered for Selective Service.

"The Form 103, which reports the enrollment of graduate students and students in the healing arts remains unchanged. It may be furnished at the beginning of the school year, at the same time as Form 109.

"The increased postage involved in the mailing of Selective Service forms on all students registered as suggested in the new procedure may cause a hardship on some institutions. It is suggested that if postage becomes a matter of concern, these forms may be mailed in packages to the State Director for distribution among the local boards of his State.

"Registrars and others who handle Selective Service information are encouraged to remain in close contact with their State Directors so as to be kept up to date on matters of local concern and individual variations from State to State."

## Classification Picture March 1, 1963

Class	Number
Total Classified.....	24,532,608
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Found Qualified.....	96,708
Not Examined.....	1,522,220
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	100,362
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	1,654
Fathers 19 through 25.....	336,446
Registrants:	
26 and Older with Liability Extended.....	124,508
Under 19 Years of Age.....	151,907
I-Y	
Qualified Only in an Emergency.....	759,753
I-C	
Inducted.....	188,535
Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,441,532
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Found Qualified.....	956
Not Examined.....	6,887
Fathers.....	
At Work.....	2,160
Released.....	2,209
I-W	
Members of Reserve Component.....	5,535
I-S	
Statutory Deferment:	
High School.....	360,933
College.....	19,873
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	113,887
II-A Apprentice.....	5,723
II-C Agricultural Deferment.....	17,492
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student).....	2,055,400
III-A Dependency Deferment.....	2,176,369
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son.....	40
IV-B Officials.....	8,344
IV-C Aliens.....	70,855
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students.....	2,816,278
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service.....	11,230,145
V-A Over Age of Liability.....	



## State Directors Study Future Policy Trends

Procedures and policies which may be advisable in the management of the manpower resource in the years immediately ahead were discussed in detail at the annual State Directors Conference in Washington April 1-5. The conference was characterized by the Director, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, as a productive one as reflected in the areas explored and the extent of the study and discussion.

The State Directors, working in committees, studied a variety of ways in which policies and procedures may need to be changed over the next 4 years in view of the Nation's probable military manpower requirements.

Assignment of seven areas of study to 14 committees made up of the conferees was accomplished in a traditional Selective Service manner, and with historic Selective Service tools.

On the opening day of the conference, each conferee drew a capsule which was used in the famed World War II draft lottery. The capsule contained his committee assignment.

Two committees independently studied each of the seven areas of inquiry. Then, again by chance, one of the two committees reported to the conference from the rostrum and the second committee led discussion from the floor.

**STATE DIRECTORS** or their representatives are pictured above with the Director, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, and the Deputy Director, Col. Daniel O. Omer, in the official 1963 State Directors Conference picture. Those pictured, left to right, are:

First Row: Lt. Col. Everette S. Stephenson, Ky.; Capt. Chester J. Chastek, Wash.; Col. Raymond T. Finks, Mo.; Lt. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, Nebr.; Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director; Col. Daniel O. Omer, Dep. Dir.; Sylvan Reichgut, D.C.; Col. Thomas H. Upton, N.C.; Lt. Col. Clifford E. Hall, Del. Second Row: Col. Robert K. Custer, Ind.; Maj. Gen. S. H. Mitchell, Mont.; Allen Roush, Colo.; Col. Bentley Courtenay, Wis.; Lt. Col. Joseph A. Christmas, V.I.; LCDR. John H. Hammack, Ill.; Lt. Col. Leo W. Davis, La.; Capt. Charles L. Kessler, Va.; Col. Claude S. Sanders, Jr., Miss. Third Row: Sprague H. Carter, Sr., Oreg.; Col. Samuel F. Gray, N. Mex.; Brig. Gen. Ernest E. Novey, Conn.; Col. Elbert T. Kimball, Vt.; Lt. Col. Murley A. Reep, Minn.; Lt. Col. Paul B. Merrick, Maine; Lt. Col. Henry M. Gross, Pa.; Col. Kenneth H. Leitch, Calif.; Col. William H. Boughton, N.Y. State; Brig. Gen. Henry C. Stanwood, Md.; Col. Lloyd C. Wilson, R.I.; Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell, Kans. Fourth Row: Lt. Col. Harry O. Smith, Ga.; Lt. Col. James F. Ulmer, N. Dak.; Col. William A. Boyen, Hawaii; Col. Glenn R. Bowles, Iowa; Maj. Gen. James A. May, Nev.; Col. Evan P. Clay, Utah; Col. Donald H. Collins, S.C.; Arnold L. Malone, Tenn.; Lt. Col. Ralph W. Adams, Ala. Fifth Row: Lt. Col. Victor E. Anderson, Ariz.; Maj. Gen. John E. Walsh, Idaho; Col. Arthur A. Holmes, Mich.; Col. Raymond E. Clouse, Ohio; Lt. Gen. Rhodolph L. Esmay, Wyo.; Col. Donald A. MacGrath, N.J.; Col. Harold C. Wall, Fla.; Carlos C. Guerrero, Guam. Sixth Row: Lt. Col. Daniel W. Mahoney, Alaska; Col. Paul V. Akst, N.Y. City; Brig. Gen. Gene H. Williams, W. Va.; Col. Morris S. Schwartz, Tex.; Lt. Col. Manuel F. Siverio, P.R.; Col. Herbert T. Hope, Okla.; Col. Fred M. Croom, Ark.; Charles L. Sullivan, Mass.; Oscar N. Grandmaison, N.H.; Maj. Gen. Homer E. Jensen, S. Dak.

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters are:

Alabama: Mrs. Nell G. Roberts, Air Force.

South Carolina: Miss Carolyn D. Runion, Mrs. Jane S. Locke, and Miss Joyce A. Smith, Army.

## Federal Executive Board Established

A new Federal Executive Board has been established in Los Angeles and another is being established in Kansas City. This will bring the national total to 12. Federal Executive Boards were formed to increase efficiency and economy in Government at the field level where 90 percent of Federal employees are assigned.

## Col. Brainerd Retires; With SSS Since 1935

Col. Gareth N. Brainerd whose association with Selective Service began in 1936 with the Joint Army-Navy Selective Service Committee, was retired from active army service and his assignment with National Headquarters April 1, 1963.

Colonel Brainerd, who served as Chief of the Field Division of National Headquarters during World War II, returned to active duty in October 1959. At the time of his retirement he was Chief, Administrative Division of National Headquarters.

Prior to his assignment as one of the group of Reserve officers who engaged in pre-World War II planning and training under the Joint Committee, Colonel Brainerd was engaged in property management and real estate and insurance as head of his own firm in Denver, Colo.

Following World War II, he returned to civilian life and his business activities in 1946, but remained active in Selective Service in reserve training. He was commanding officer of the Selective Service reserve unit in Denver at the time of his return to active duty with National Headquarters.

Colonel and Mrs. Brainerd left on a tour of Europe following his retirement, and plan to return to their Denver home in the fall.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

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SAN FRANCISCO

## Appreciation of the Flag Mark of Good Citizen

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

A nation needs citizens who have a common determination to work, to sacrifice, and to fight if they must to maintain and pass on to succeeding generations their heritage. To have this common determination, the citizens must share common beliefs in principles and truths. They must have faith that in their government they have a means by which the greatest good can be brought to the greatest possible number of the citizens.

The training of a citizen is a long and difficult process. The qualities to be developed lie in the area of the emotions and defy expression in words. A citizen's proper relationship to his flag is an effective means of cultivating these emotions.

The flag can come to mean a symbol of all that has been endured to make possible the liberties and freedoms we now enjoy. It should remind us each time we see it that blood was shed to make us and preserve us a nation.

The privileges we share are in the shadow of the flag, and because of it the protection over the government for which it stands. Seeing it we must remember that liberties remain only with those not only willing to fight but those who have made possible enemies believe they are prepared to fight.

Not only must the flag remind us from where we have come and where we are, but we must see in it our hopes and our faiths in the future of our beloved Nation.

From these feelings must come a determination in each of us to do our full part to make our hopes for tomorrow a reality.

## College Class Designation Dropped Under School's Engineering Program

Evolution in educational programs are of concern to members of the System, for example, because of the question of "normal progress" which may be involved in considering registrants for student deferments.

A changed approach to engineering and applied science education which may be similar to others in effect now or which may be adopted in other parts of the Nation was recently announced by The George Washington University in Washington, D.C. The change is an example of how educational patterns of the future may differ from those which are familiar.

In the announced program, conventional freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior years will no longer serve as the educational pattern. In their place will be three forms or levels of accomplish-

ment: the introductory, the intermediate, and the advanced. Students will proceed from level to level, not by classes, but by individual accomplishment determined by a requisite number of credits for each level and a series of comprehensive examinations given by the faculty to evaluate the individual, the knowledge he has gained, and the intellectual powers he has developed.

There will be no formal specifications for courses to be taken at the introductory and intermediate levels. Each student will set his own goals and program in consultation with his faculty adviser. On the advanced level, where a student concentrates his study and activity in a specific field of his choice, the pattern of work will be designated according to the degree which he wishes to obtain.

## Additional Test Score Criteria Set for Category IV Registrants

Registrants who score between 10 and 30 on the Armed Forces Qualification Test, Mental Category IV registrants, are now required to meet an additional test score criterion in order to qualify for induction. The new standards were effective May 1, 1963.

Category IV registrants, who previously were required only to score 90 or higher in at least two Army Qualification Battery aptitude areas must, after May 1, in addition score at least 80 on the GT aptitude area.

The additional requirement will result in an increase in the rate of disqualification for failure to meet the Army's current mental standards.

The new standards are effective May 1, 1963, for all examinations after that date. However, registrants ordered for induction during May will be accepted if they were previously examined and found qualified under former standards.

## Delaware Guard Honors Former State Director

Delaware has honored Brig. Gen. Harry B. VanSciver, former State Director of Selective Service, in recognition of his long service to his State and Nation.

Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Scannell, the Adjutant General of Delaware, in an order issued April 17, 1963, designated the 1963 Annual Active Duty for Training Camp at Bethany Beach, Del., as Camp Harry B. VanSciver.

The Adjutant General's order continued:

"Brigadier General Harry B. VanSciver enlisted in Company C, 1st Delaware Infantry, in 1915. Commissioned the following year, he served with the regiment on the Mexican Border and during World War I, when it became the 59th Pioneer Infantry. He helped reorganize the Guard in 1921 and served as Inspector General until 1940 when he was again called to active duty with the Selective Service System. He retired from active duty in 1947 after thirty-two years of distinguished service."

"The Delaware National Guard is honored to have this opportunity to pay tribute to a scholar, a gentleman, and outstanding soldier and veteran of three wars."

Information concerning the new standards for qualification of mental category IV registrants was distributed in State Director Advice No. 712, issued April 29, 1963. The SDA contained the text of the Army message to the Commanding Generals establishing the new standards of qualification. Paragraph 3 of the message states:

"Those AFQT mental group IV registrants previously examined and found acceptable as preinductees who have been ordered to report for induction during the month of May 1963 will be inducted under the previous AQB mental standards. This exception for the month of May 1963, does not apply to registrants who have not been previously examined and found acceptable at the time of preinduction."

In the State Director Advice, the Director of Selective Service requested State Directors to have local board review the records of registrants in Classes I-A and I-A-O, examined and qualified who are not ordered for induction in May, and the records of those in Class I-O, examined and qualified, not ordered for civilian work in May. In cases of category IV registrants who scored 90 or higher in two AQB area, but not 80 or higher in the GT aptitude area, the records are to be returned to the Armed Forces examining station for re-evaluation and the issuance of a new Statement of Acceptability (DD Form 62).

The new test criteria was adopted, the Army announced, to insure that Category IV men inducted will have the ability to understand written and verbal instruction, and to do the type of arithmetic required of the average soldier.

## Defense Requests 7,000 for Army During July

The Secretary of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide 7,000 men for induction into the Army during July.

The call is 3,000 larger than the June call, but smaller than those for March, April, and May.

The Secretary announced that the Army would require 18,000 men in July, and expected to obtain 11,000 by recruitment.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

The operation of the replacement schedule concept in the withdrawal of liable men from industry for military service was a matter of top concern to the Selective Service System 20 years ago. That concern was reflected in the space devoted to the subject in the System's newspaper for May-June 1943, a combined issue.

One article in the System paper 20 years ago reported that approximately 6,000 employers in war production and other essential activities in virtually every State had filed replacement schedules with State Directors. The schedules covered nearly 3,000,000 workers of military age, indicating the order in which these workers could be

## Incentive Awards Are Approved By Director

The Director recently approved the following awards for suggestions presented through the Incentive Awards Program:

Cash Awards and Certificates of Award: Miss Alpha Henline, Clerk, O'Brien County Local Board, Primghar, Iowa; Mrs. Edith C. Linton, Local Board Clerk, 321 West 44 Street, New York, N.Y.; Mrs. Elinor J. Kind, Clerk, Local Board No. 11, Albany, Oreg.; Mrs. Bess M. Eggleston, Clerk, Local Board No. 13, Waynesboro, Va.

Certificates of Award: Mrs. Juanita P. Armstrong, 230 North 1st Avenue, Phoenix 25, Ariz.; Mrs. Sophie Z. Didell, Clerk, Local Board No. 63, Methuen, Mass.; Miss Virginia Jones, Clerk, Local Board No. 26, Jefferson City, Mo.; Miss Alice M. Stringer, 411 Madison Street, Jefferson City, Mo.; Mrs. Charlene L. Brower, Local Board Clerk, Geneva, Nebr.; Mrs. Ella M. Blount, Local Board Clerk, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Bertha M. Dupler, Clerk, Local Board No. 16, Lawton, Okla.; Mrs. Carnie Haggard, Local Board Clerk, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mrs. Louise C. Green, Clerk, Local Board No. 86, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Marjory I. Stoner, Clerk, Local Board No. 11, Portage, Wis.

## Senator Served On Advisory Board

Newly appointed Senator Edwin L. Mechem, New Mexico, four times Governor of the State, was a member of the Dona Ana County Registrants' Advisory Board during the 1940 Selective Service Act.

replaced and made available for service over a six-month period.

The question of whether or not fathers generally would be inducted also was a live issue 20 years ago. Revised instructions on the preparation of replacement schedules had instructed employers for the first time to list fathers on schedules filed after July 1, 1943, but that no father was to be scheduled for release prior to October 1, 1943.

In issuing the revised instructions, Selective Service headquarters emphasized that they were not to be interpreted as fixing a date for the induction of fathers generally. The System instructions also pointed out that no directives had been issued authorizing local boards to reclassify men with children except those in nondeferrable occupations.

A Maryland local board reported that the father of one of its July 1941 inductees had at that time given a dollar to each member of the group departing with his son because it appeared that few of any of them had spending money. This had established a custom the father was still observing 2 years later—a dollar to every man leaving the board for induction.

The Army, in June 1943, announced that it would extend assignments to the enlisted reserve corps after induction from 7 to 14, and later in the year, to 21 days. The delay in active duty was granted to permit men finally accepted for induction to wind up personal and business affairs.

The Corps of Engineers and the Selective Service System launched a program for the voluntary induction of enlisted specialists at the rate of 9,000 per month. Men with requisite skills as determined by the regional offices of the Corps of Engineers were to be given a letter for presentation to the local boards on volunteering for induction. Such inductees were then to be earmarked for the Corps providing they volunteered before they were reached by order number.

### CORRECTION

An article in the May issue on the requisition from the Department of Defense for 1,350 physicians contained an error in the reference to an Operations Bulletin.

The article stated that Local Board Memorandum No. 77 superseded Operations Bulletin No. 77. The latter number, of course, as perhaps all readers recognized, should have been No. 177.

## Newspaper Account of 20-Year Dinner Reflects Appreciation of Service Given by Uncompensated Personnel

The presentation of 20-year certificates and pins to a group of local board members in Kansas City, Mo., recently was the subject of a picture and feature story on the event published in the Kansas City Times.

By the end of 1962, uncompensated members of the System in Missouri with more than 20 years of service numbered 204.

*Times* story reflects public understanding and appreciation of the service given by the thousands of citizens who have served the System over the years. The story, in part, stated:

"At the City National Bank building last night was a small group of men whose spare time in their later years has been taken up with two wars, countless young men, and a wealth of memories.

"Eleven men and their guests and friends attended a dinner on the fifth floor. One of the men was a county assessor; another was an altar wine distributor; another was a building contractor; a fourth was a florist; two were doctors, two were lawyers.

"These men have been members of the Kansas City Selective Service boards more than 20 years. Appointed by President Roosevelt in the dark days of September 1940, the men were honored last night

for their unpaid and volunteer service.

"Col. R. T. Finks, Director of Selective Service for Missouri, was there to present certificates of appreciation signed by President Kennedy; Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service; Gov. John M. Dalton of Missouri; and Colonel Finks."

The newspaper also quoted some of the reminiscences of the board members. "It was hard work at times, but it's been satisfying. . . . Sometimes it was not at all pleasant, but I think in all it was a very rewarding experience. . . . Several boys . . . wrote later from Germany. . . . I talked to the district attorney, and they let him go in the Army. He was an orphan boy, and I guess nobody had ever shown any interest in him. . . . He wrote me while he was in and he straightened up. He came out a first lieutenant. . . . When Governor Stark appointed us, I think we were glad to do it. We were too old for fighting and it was something we could do for the war."

The newspaper story concluded. "The dinner last night only marked a milestone in the careers of the men with Selective Service. All will continue as board members and advisers."

## Classification Picture April 1, 1963

Class	Number
Total Classified	24,637,252
I-A and I-A-O: Nonfathers:	
Examined and Found Qualified	89,049
Not Examined	1,517,207
Not Available for Induction or Examination	121,934
Induction or Examination Postponed	2,076
Fathers 19 through 25: Registrants:	332,851
26 and Older with Liability Extended Under 19 Years of Age	124,724
I-Y Qualified Only in an Emergency	149,871
I-C Inducted	191,104
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,448,005
I-O Nonfathers:	
Examined and Found Qualified	1,037
Not Examined	6,956
Fathers	2,114
I-W At Work	2,165
Released	5,547
I-D Members of Reserve Component	916,030
I-S Statutory Deferment:	
High School	22,978
College	1,630
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	113,510
II-A Apprentice	5,741
II-C Agricultural Deferment	17,248
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	367,914
III-A Dependency Deferment	2,072,910
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,177,542
IV-B Officials	42
IV-C Aliens	8,374
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	70,822
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service	2,724,159
V-A Over Age of Liability	11,306,408

## Members of Selective Service Unit Are Foster Parents to Vietnamese Boy

In addition to their common interest in Selective Service, members of the Selective Service Reserve Training Unit in Salem, Oreg., have another activity.

They are, jointly, the "foster parents" of Nguyen Van Binh, going on 13, of Saigon, South Viet Nam.

The Reserve Unit "adopted" the boy in October 1961, through Foster Parents' Plan, Inc., an organization which uses the device of "adoption" for person-to-person aid and encouragement.

The organizations fact sheet on Binh states:

"Binh is a nice-looking boy with bright complexion and big eyes. He is rather shy. He attends the third class of primary school and is considered a good student. Binh says he wants to become a teacher when he grows up. PLAN aid provides this impoverished youngster with a monthly cash grant of \$8, periodic distribution of food and clothing parcels, and any special medical care. Equally important to this vitally needed material aid will be the heartwarming knowledge that someone cares and wants to help."

"Your interest and kind assistance will bring hope and encouragement to this hard-pressed family and afford Binh the opportunity of looking toward a brighter, more secure future."



**ADOPTED**—Nguyen Van Binh, 12-year-old Vietnamese boy, whose "foster parent" is the Salem, Oreg., Selective Service Reserve Training Unit.

## Workers' Safety Record Improves

Some decline in the on-job accident rate among Federal employees in 1961 was recently reported by the Department of Labor.

The frequency rate of 8.0 injuries per million man-hours is down from the previous year's rate of 8.4, a drop of 5 percent.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Employees' Compensation also reports that personal injuries among Federal workers totaled 100,808—a drop of 1,318 from the previous year despite a slight increase in Government employment.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters were: Alfred W. Kirschstein, Local Board No. 28, Sanford, Fla.; Mrs. Viola M. Harvey, Local Board No. 60, Racine County, Wis.; Frank B. Williams, member, Local Board No. 25, San Rafael, Calif.; R. Vaughn Rinard, chairman, Local Board No. 120, Van Wert County, Ohio; and Marion H. Riley, Local Board No. 16, Goshen, N.Y.

Lewis Lipton, Chairman, Local Board No. 143, San Diego, Calif.

Howard R. Taylor, Local Board No. 24, Emmet County, Mich.

## Eagerness To Serve In Need Prompts Letters to Boards

Two recent communications to local boards are typical of the many received from registrants and nonregistrants which remind System personnel that most Americans accept their obligations to serve as the national need dictates.

Local Board No. 10 of Arizona received a letter from a veteran of World War II, 56, reciting his good physical condition and experience and expressing his readiness to serve at any time.

The statement received by Washington Local Board No. 19, of Bremerton, was from a registrant slightly over 18 and was written on his classification questionnaire. His statement, in part, was: " \* \* \* If war comes \* \* \* I want to be in. \* \* \* People say the age group I belong to is gone to the dogs; it is because they have no will to survive. \* \* \* I can only hope that when war comes I will be in a position to fight for our country. \* \* \*"

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of March 31, 1963.

Relative standings of the 43 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico	15.58
Idaho	14.52
Guam	12.36
Wisconsin	9.72
Virgin Islands	9.51
Nebraska	8.40
Oklahoma	8.25
Alabama	8.01
Wyoming	7.90
Washington	7.79
West Virginia	7.67
Utah	7.58
Montana	7.30
Hawaii	7.25
North Dakota	7.15
Nevada	6.97
Vermont	6.87
Kentucky	6.76
Delaware	6.64
North Carolina	6.62
Colorado	6.55
Missouri	6.50
Minnesota	6.47
Maryland	6.45
Mississippi	6.37
Kansas	6.20
South Dakota	6.09
New Hampshire	5.78
Michigan	5.74
Indiana	5.63
New Jersey	5.52
Ohio	5.41
New York State	5.09
Arizona	5.02
Maine	4.68
Pennsylvania	4.68
Connecticut	4.57
District of Columbia	4.48
Rhode Island	4.36
Florida	4.28
Georgia	3.98
California	3.84
Alaska	2.10

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

May 1, 1963—Packet No. 77 of the Selective Service Manual containing the following:

1. Revised pages of Parts 1606, 1621, 1622, 1625, 1626, 1628, and 1631 of the Selective Service Regulations to reflect the provisions of Amendment No. 91 and Executive Order No. 11098, dated March 14, 1963, comprising Amendment No. 92. Part 1629 was revoked by Executive Order No. 11098.

2. Revised pages of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, including related laws, to reflect:

(a) The amendment of section 4(d)(3) by Public Law 87-651, approved September 7, 1962.

(b) The amendment of the fourth sentence of section 6(d)(1) and the addition of section 6(d)(5) by Public Law 87-536, approved July 18, 1962.

(c) The addition under section 13(a), as related laws, of sections 2 and 3 of Public Law 87-849, approved October 23, 1962, and effective on January 21, 1963.

May 2, 1963—The rescission of Operations Bulletin No. 235, Subject: "Forwarding of Record of Induction (DD Form 47) Pursuant to Section 1628.4 of Selective Service Regulations," which also contained the rescission of Operations Bulletin No. 226, Subject: "Registrants Found Acceptable During Preinduction Examination Who Claim Unverified Medical Ailments."

## Local Board Size Is Varied; Average Is 6,379

On June 30, 1962, Selective Service local boards ranged in size from 40,501 registrants of all ages down to but 19. The average number per board for the United States was 6,379.

As the national average implies, a large number—1,914, or 47.3 percent—of all boards are in the groups with 5,000 or more registrants. There are, however, substantial numbers of local boards—1,919, or 47.4 percent—with 1,000 to 4,999. Only 213 have less than 1,000, and 12 have more than 30,000.

Among the 1,914 local boards with more than 5,000 registrants, the largest number of these—1,200, or 58.5 percent—have between 5,000 and 9,999.

## System to Aid In Clearance Of Inductees

The Selective Service System is adopting procedures to assist the Army in the assignment and utilization of personnel after induction. The procedure to be instituted was described in State Director Advice No. 710, issued April 19, 1963.

Many duty assignments in the Army require the security clearance of the serviceman. In order to accomplish that clearance, the serviceman must complete a Statement of Personal History (DD Form 398) at his military station.

Since much of the information required is available only in consultation with members of his family, a serviceman already on duty often encounters lengthy delays in obtaining the information needed for the form from relatives and other sources. The method by which the System will seek to assist the Army is set forth in the State Director Advice, which provides in part:

"To assist the Department of the Army and the servicemen involved, this Headquarters has agreed to have local boards forward single copies of DD Form 398 and the Appendix to Army Circular No. 380-3 to every registrant with his order to report for induction. The registrant shall be requested to complete the DD Form 398 in accordance with the instructions in the Appendix to Army Circular No. 380-3 before he departs for the induction station and take it to the station when he reports for induction. Noncompletion or only partial completion of DD Form 398 will not constitute a bar to his qualifying for induction."

The form and instructions will not be sent to registrants who do not speak English.

## Widow, Orphan Pension Rights Not Well Known

Today, more than 2 years after the law was passed, Veterans' Administration officials say many widows and orphans of World War II and Korean conflict veterans who were not disabled are apparently unaware they are eligible for pensions under certain conditions.

Before July 1, 1960, widows and children of World War II or Korean servicemen were entitled to pensions only if the deceased veteran had a service-connected disability at the time of his death.

Beginning on that date, Congress provided pensions for the widows and orphans of these veterans on an equal basis with the pensions granted to World War I veterans' widows and orphans. It is no longer necessary for the veteran to have had a service-connected disability.

## Actions of Clerk, Assistant, in Fire Object Lesson to State's Local Boards

The threat of damage or destruction by fire to a Pennsylvania local board office, and the report by the clerk on actions taken, has served as the basis for a reminder to all boards in the State from the State Director concerning procedures in similar cases.

The January 1963 fire which threatened the Pennsylvania board offices occurred in the store above which the board had its offices, while both the clerk and her assistant were on duty.

The clerk and her assistant cleared off their desks, locked them, locked file and storage cabinets. The clerk then reported by telephone to State Headquarters.

Thereafter, the clerk obtained the help of two men at the scene in helping to carry registration card files and the classification record book to the courthouse nearby. The clerk, her assistant, and the janitor also moved the files of the Class I-A registrants examined and qualified and the files of volunteers for induction, time and attendance reports, regulations, and cover sheets prepared for the February board meeting. These materials were placed in a vault in the courthouse at the instance of a county commissioner.

When the clerk returned to the board offices she turned off the gas

heater, then was told to leave by the fire marshal.

After the fire was extinguished, the clerk returned to the office to air it of smoke and again reported to State Headquarters by telephone.

The materials moved from the office were left in the courthouse overnight, and returned the next day when danger was past.

After things returned to normal, the clerk obtained the names of the persons who had lent aid in the emergency and forwarded this information to State Headquarters.

After recounting the actions taken by the clerk and her assistant, the State Director's memorandum emphasized the necessity of formulating plans for such emergencies and establishing priorities for materials to be moved and actions taken as circumstances permit.

The State Director's memorandum commended the actions taken by the clerk and assistant clerk of Local Board No. 77 in these words:

"The calm, forceful, and efficient attitude displayed by Mrs. Virginia Magnusson throughout the period of the emergency is deserving of the highest praise, as is the assistance rendered by Mrs. Marsha M. Cable."

## Disabled Veterans of Peacetime Service Eligible for Vocational Rehabilitation

Nearly 100,000 peacetime veterans who have suffered service-connected disabilities will benefit under terms of the peacetime vocational rehabilitation bill signed into law by President Kennedy, the Veterans Administration points out.

This bill extends to these peacetime veterans the benefits of VA's wartime Vocational Rehabilitation Bill.

The Veterans Administration reports that some 12,000 peacetime veterans incur injuries each year and may be eligible for the new benefits.

The new law provides similar vocational rehabilitation training for peacetime disabled veterans as did the original vocational rehabilitation bill.

Veterans entitled to the benefits are those who sustained service-connected disabilities while in the Armed Forces (a) during the period between World War II and the Korean Conflict, and (b) since February 1, 1955.

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Texas: Mrs. Maxine J. Hughes and Mrs. Virginia B. Burch, Army.

Virginia: Mrs. Ruby Woodall, Marine Corps.

## Older Worker Utilization Policy Stated

A recent memorandum from the President to the heads of executive departments and agencies on the utilization of older workers in the Federal service has been distributed to the System with State Director Advice No. 713 of May 3, 1963.

The President directed the agencies to take positive steps to assure older persons fair and full consideration for employment and advancement in Government.

In the memorandum to departments and agencies, Mr. Kennedy said the Government has been an exemplary employer in this regard. "However, with older persons constituting an ever-increasing proportion of the Nation's work force and with growing evidence that older persons are capable of the highest work, Federal appointing officers shall take positive steps to insure that current practice carries out this policy," he said.

In the State Director Advice, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, noted that "maximum age limits shall not be established for positions in the Selective Service System which are outside the competitive service without the prior approval of the Director of Selective Service."

## Foreign Study Attracts Many Students, Teachers

A recent article in *Higher Education* published by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare reports the following reflecting the volume of study abroad by American students:

"American students abroad totaled 19,836 during 1960-61, an increase over the 15,306 reported in 1959-60. They studied at 590 institutions in 66 countries. The majority of the students (17,023) attended institutions in Mexico, Canada, and Western Europe. . . .

"United States faculty members also went abroad in 1961-62. The survey reported 2,427 faculty members in 90 foreign countries, as compared with 2,218 in 1960-61. They taught or conducted research in many leading areas of the world: Europe, 50.1 percent; the Far East, 16.3 percent; Latin America, 10.4 percent; the Near and Middle East, 7.8 percent; and Africa, 7.4 percent. Their leading fields of specialization were the humanities, 27.6 percent; the social sciences, 22.7 percent; the natural and physical sciences, 19.7 percent; medicine, 8.9 percent; education, 7.7 percent; engineering, 5.6 percent; agriculture, 3.9 percent; and business administration, 3.3 percent."

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XIII

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JULY 1963

## Independence Day Is Time To Recall Fundamentals

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHAY  
Director, Selective Service System

We live in an age in which change is constant. A considerable amount of time is spent in the identification of these changes, our evaluation of them, and in an attempt to modify our lives to meet these changes.

These actions seem necessary and undoubtedly many of them are, but it is easy to neglect the factors in our lives that do not change.

Consideration of these leads to the conclusion that there are many things that do not change and that these unchanging things are fundamental. They are the feelings and the beliefs by which we have lived and by which our forefathers have lived.

The Fourth of July seems an excellent date to inventory our fundamentals and to determine to what extent we use our energy and our time in pursuit of the nonessentials. We can well ask ourselves whether the complexities of our lives cause us to wear ourselves out with trifles. Perhaps to some considerable degree we complicate our lives needlessly because we have not kept our eyes on the basic, the important, the fundamental.

In the Declaration of Independence the right to life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of happiness were listed as inalienable. These rights were guaranteed to all, for the

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## Director Approves Incentive Awards For 10 in System

The Director recently approved the following awards for suggestions presented through the Incentive Awards Program:

Cash awards and certificates of award: Miss Jewell A. Dowdall, Secretary, Research and Statistics Division, National Headquarters; Mrs. Ruth W. Smith, Clerk, Local Board No. 12, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Certificates of award: John B. Branscome, administrative officer, West Virginia State Headquarters; Mrs. Dorothy E. Conner, coordinator, Local Board Group A, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Denise M. Granger, local board clerk, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Sarah L. Salter, clerk-stenographer, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Blanche E. Stratman, clerk, Local Board No. 26, Mineral Point, Wis.; Miss Alice M. Stringer, accounts maintenance clerk, Jefferson City, Mo.; Mrs. Maureen L. Townsend, clerk-stenographer, Austin 14, Tex.; Miss Amanda L. White, Clerk, Missouri State headquarters.

## Legal Aspects Booklet Is Revised

A revised edition of Legal Aspects of Selective Service, including reported court decisions since the 1957 edition, has been distributed throughout the System.

The new edition, dated January 1, 1963, is printed. Previous editions were mimeographed.

The publication, initially issued in 1953, is designed for the use of Government Appeal Agents of the local boards of the System and for the convenience of United States Attorneys, many of whom frequently encounter selective service cases, the foreword points out.

In addition to members of the staff of National Headquarters, earmarked reserve and national guard officers participated in the work on the revision.

The foreword to the 80-page publication also points out that no attempt has been made to cite every selective service case which has been decided in the courts, but only to cover all issues that are being raised at this time, and to cite sufficient authority, both for and against the Government, to permit trial counsel to find other cases readily.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters were:

Mrs. Esther Gardner, registrar for Summit County, Akron, Ohio; Percy A. Stendal, Local Board No. 24, Skagit County, Wash.; William J. Burris, Local Board No. 67, McAllen, Tex.; and Lt. Col. Francisco A. Canepa, procurement officer, State headquarters, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

## Summary of Major Findings Of 1963 S.S.C.Q.T. Tabulated

A summary of the major findings of the April 18, 1963, Selective Service Qualification Test has been reported to National Headquarters by the Science Research Associate of Chicago, Ill.

Applications for the test numbered 2,641, but only 2,145 of those applicants underwent the test which was given at 309 centers.

The tables below present the results of the 1963 test:

DISTRIBUTION OF S.S.C.Q.T. SCORES, APRIL 1963

STUDENT CATEGORY	69 AND BELOW		70 TO 74		75 TO 79		80 AND ABOVE		TOTAL	
	N	Percent of total	N	Percent of total	N	Percent of total	N	Percent of total	N	Percent
Other (graduate and special students).....	10	0.47	16	0.75	27	1.26	31	1.45	84	3.93
Seniors.....	29	1.35	95	4.43	239	11.14	131	6.11	494	23.03
Juniors.....	34	1.59	84	3.92	169	7.87	82	3.82	369	17.20
Sophomores.....	53	2.47	91	4.24	137	6.39	111	5.17	392	18.27
Freshmen.....	68	3.16	55	2.56	318	14.83	365	17.02	806	37.57
TOTAL.....	194	9.04	341	15.90	890	41.49	720	33.57	2,145	100.00

PERCENTAGES OF STUDENTS IN PASS AND FAIL CATEGORIES

STUDENT CATEGORY	FAIL		PASS		TOTAL		
	69 and below (N=194)	70 to 74 (N=341)	75 to 79 (N=890)	80 and above (N=720)			
Other (graduate and special students).....	5.2	(11.9)	4.7	(19.1)	3.0	(36.9)	(100.00)
Seniors.....	15.0	(5.9)	27.9	(19.2)	26.9	18.2	(100.00)
Juniors.....	17.5	(9.2)	24.6	(22.8)	19.0	11.4	(26.5)
Sophomores.....	27.3	(13.5)	26.7	(23.2)	15.4	15.4	(22.2)
Freshmen.....	35.0	(8.4)	16.1	(6.8)	35.7	50.7	(28.3)
TOTAL.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.00)

## Role of Selective Service Discussed in Army Magazine

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following article concerning Selective Service and the military manpower problem is reprinted from the June 1963 issue of Army Information Digest, the official U.S. Army magazine. The author, Lt. Gen. R. L. Vittrup, now Chief of Staff, European Command, formerly was Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Department of the Army. The title of General Vittrup's article is: "Army Service Also Serves the Individual, the Community, the Nation.")

Traditions die hard, but new ones born of changing times and circumstances soon emerge to become a dynamic part of a new way of life.

An old American tradition that now appears to have given way to a new one is the manner in which our Armed Forces are raised. For generations a peacetime draft of manpower was definitely not in the

American tradition. Yet today some form of a draft of citizens for military service has been the law of the land almost continuously since 1940.

Today military training during peacetime has become a recognized part of our way of life. It has evolved as an added responsibility of citizenship. Young men expect

(Continued on page 3)

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## Independence Day Is Time To Recall Fundamentals

(Continued from page 1)

acceptance of equality preceded the statement of rights. Later in the Declaration the pledge of lives, fortunes, and sacred honor indicated an acceptance of obligation to insure that rights were gained and maintained.

The relationship between rights and obligations is vital, yet here begins our departure from the fundamentals. Our right to life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of happiness is looked at as an individual possession, as indeed it is. Yet unless used with consideration for like rights of all other citizens the principle of equality is lost.

The right of liberty to drive on our highways by any citizen cannot be admitted when the exercise of this right by one citizen precludes the exercise of the right by another. In fact, evidence is all too plentiful of the denial to some of liberty to drive by the threat

from other citizens of the right to live, and certainly a curtailment of the right to pursue happiness on the highways.

Laws have been enacted to protect the rights of life and yet too often we have gone far to protect the right to live of a citizen who has already by his actions denied this right to another citizen.

The individual right of the citizen to liberty cannot and must not be defended when the exercise of this right becomes a license rather than liberty and deprives another citizen of his right to liberty.

Our forefathers feared the tyranny of the classes and its threat to the liberty of the individual. We must learn that liberty disappears as readily when the rights of the individual citizen supersede the rights of his fellow citizens.

### Classification Picture May 1, 1963

Class	Number
Total Classified	24,743,587
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Found Qualified	83,980
Not Examined	1,506,006
Not Available for Induction or Examination	134,580
Induction or Examination Postponed	2,684
Fathers 19 through 25	226,205
Registrants:	
26 and Older with Liability Extended	111,190
Under 19 Years of Age	150,116
I-Y	898,303
I-C	197,074
Inducted	
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,457,378
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Found Qualified	968
Not Examined	7,088
Fathers	1,845
I-W	
At Work	2,158
Released	5,524
I-D	912,554
Members of Reserve Component	
I-S	
Statutory Deferment:	
High School	25,698
College	2,084
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	112,570
II-A Apprentice	5,823
II-C Agricultural Deferment	16,670
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	376,021
III-A Dependency Deferment	2,213,338
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,177,551
IV-B Officials	57
IV-C Aliens	8,405
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	70,757
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service	2,650,955
V-A Over Age of Liability	11,386,005

### Twenty Years Ago This Month

Selective Service paused to take stock of the work it had done 20 years ago this month. The July 1943 issue of the System newspaper carried an account of accomplishments of the local boards from October 1940 to July 1, 1943.

The boards had furnished approximately 6,000,000 men 18-37 to the Armed Forces through induction. Another 2,000,000 registrants in that age group had enlisted. A total of 8,023,000 of the System's registrants 18 to 37 had entered the Armed Forces.

On July 1, 1943, there were 22,184,000 registrants. In addition to those in service, more than 1,500,000 were in the process of classification, examination, and induction on July 1, 1943.

Nearly 3,000,000 registrants 18 to 37 had been placed in class IV-F.

The System estimated that to withdraw additional men from that age group and registration in view of rejections, occupational deferments, and hardship cases would be difficult.

There were more than 6,600,000 deferred for dependency. More than 300,000 were deferred for civilian efforts, and an additional 1,066,000 as necessary to war production. More than 700,000 were deferred as necessary to agricultural production only, plus 744,000 for dependency and agricultural work. About 180,000 were deferred in other categories specified by law such as officials, aliens, ministers and divinity students, and conscientious objectors.

Out of an average monthly registration of about 90,000, Selective Service estimated that about 40,000 would be deferred or found disqualified, and about 50,000 would be available for service.

#### The extent of the manpower

### Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

May 29, 1963—Transmittal Memorandum No. 116, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 78, subject: "Medical Interview of Registrants at Local Boards," concerning the use in the medical interview of registrants at local boards of the list of disqualifying medical conditions and physical defects set forth in chapter 2 of Army Regulations No. 40-501, entitled "Medical Fitness Standards for Appointment, Enrollment, and Induction."

problem facing the Nation and Selective Service 20 years ago was reflected in the System newspaper which carried an account of the estimated needs by July 1, 1944. Chairman Paul V. McNutt, of the War Manpower Commission, forecast a requirement of 2,000,000 persons to be added to the Armed Forces in addition to replacements, and a need for an additional 1,600,000 in war industry.

A changed induction procedure was announced 20 years ago this month to eliminate the repeated delivery to induction stations of men fit for limited military service only. Beginning August 1, 1943, such men would be sent to the stations not more than twice. The elimination of excessive numbers of trips to the induction station was to be achieved by the allocation to each State and local board of a quota of limited service men to be inducted. It was anticipated that the first trip to the station would serve as a preinduction examination trip for those found qualified for limited duty. On the next monthly quota, the local board would forward the number of men already identified as qualified for induction for limited service only.

Under previous procedures, induction stations had been limited to accepting for limited service only 5 percent of the number found fully qualified. As this number could not be forecast, limited-service men were oftentimes sent repeatedly to the station and returned home again as excess to the number the station could induct on any one day.

The System was busy 20 years ago rechecking the deferment of Federal employees in compliance with legislation approved and an Executive order issued earlier that year. The legislation limited occupational deferments to those Federal employees on a replacement schedule approved by the State director, or whose deferment has been requested by the agency in conformity with Public Law 23, 78th Congress, approved April 8, 1943. The procedure involved approval of requests by an agency committee and a reviewing committee named by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission with the approval of the President. Reports indicated that substantial numbers of Federal employees then deferred were not listed on a replacement schedule, nor had their deferments been requested in accord with the legislation.

Local boards were also speeding classification actions 20 years ago to protect young men from violating regulations. National Headquarters had warned that men must have classification cards in their possession by May 13, 1943, or within 6 months of registration for those who turned 18 subsequent to November 13, 1942, or face prosecution.

# Role of System Discussed in Army Magazine

(Continued from page 1)

serve their country, and in fact many look to the Army for opportunities to gain skill and experience that will help shape their future lives as civilians.

Almost a whole generation now has accepted this new tradition. It started in 1940 when the first peacetime draft in the Nation's history was enacted as the chaos in Europe gave reason and urgency to our break with the old ways. That old tradition died hard, however. As the issues, the threats and the necessity became less clear cut after World War II, the Selective Service Act was allowed to expire in March 1947. But as our national security and our new position of leadership in the post-war world evolved—a role not sought by this Nation but never evaded by our people—it became clear that larger military forces were necessary than could be maintained by voluntary measures.

Consequently, in June 1948 the Congress reenacted the Selective Service Act, later renamed the Universal Military Training and Service Act. The statute has been reenacted each time it ran out, and has provided the Army with needed manpower since that time.

The benefits are long-range and far-reaching. The Army gains increased strength, enabling it better to fulfill its mission of providing security in complex world situations; the individual also benefits by finding a wide range of challenging duties and responsibilities that help him develop usable skills; the community benefits when he returns to apply those skills in civilian pursuits. In short, the entire Nation benefits.

Of the approximately 419,000 men the Army has received through Selective Service during the past 4 years, a little more than 10 percent enlisted for longer terms of service. During the same period, about 459,000 others enlisted in the Army, and over 23 percent continued their service for longer periods. Both for reasons of economy and efficiency, the Army constantly strives to improve its retention rate, and every effort in the management of personnel is aimed in this direction. The individual, whether draftee or enlistee, is treated as an individual. In determining assignments, his skills and desires for specific training are weighed carefully in considering the Army's needs.

These requirements must, of course, be based on the Army's primary function—to be ready for combat. The bulk of raw manpower must be converted to combat power—men must be primarily trained as infantrymen, artillerymen, tankers, missile crewmen, combat engineers. But even within these areas, certain specific skills are needed and beyond them, still others are needed to support the combat forces. These include communication technicians, nuclear power operators, aircraft,

tank and truck technicians, and many others.

In 1960 a new program was launched in an attempt to take advantage of civilian skills, reduce training costs, and assign men to their units sooner. We found that, based on their civilian skills, we could assign men directly to related jobs in Army units.

Some 11,000 men were thus assigned to units in a pilot program in 1961. Training was limited to basic combat training followed by a minimum of on-the-job training to insure a thorough knowledge of the military application of civilian skills. A year later, about 43,000 men were assigned under this program. It is estimated that a net savings in training time of some 300,000 man-weeks has resulted. All of this means more combat power in commands in the field—sooner.

Although this program is providing an effective saving to the Army, there are many young men who have had no previous training in skills that have a military counterpart, while others have had no training at all. The Army therefore maintains schools to train these youths as technicians. Many thousands of young men have received their first technical training at Army schools, and still others have progressed through advanced schooling to increase their skills. Both phases of this continuing program are of value to the Army, and both provide a bonus to the civilian community as thousands of vocational training men join the skilled labor ranks each year.

The induction provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act which were due to expire in June have been extended to July 1, 1967. As often occurs, the question arises as to whether the Army still requires the draftee to perform its worldwide mission. The answer is and must be a definite affirmative.

First, the act furnishes the necessary manpower to maintain the active Army at authorized strength. Our national security today dictates a policy of instant readiness—a capability for immediate, flexible action, with our intentions, as well as our will to act, recognizable and unmistakable. A relatively large standing Army is a necessity for the foreseeable future.

To maintain such an Army, it has become apparent that, despite continuing efforts to enhance military service as a career, we cannot hope or afford to compete with the inducements and opportunities offered by American industry for the number and caliber of personnel required. Lacking the moral obligation of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, it is certain that these efforts would fall below their current accomplishment.

Attitude surveys demonstrate that, in all the services, 10 percent of those who enlisted did so in preference to being drafted, while

a much larger percentage (probably as much as 35 percent of the total) were influenced to enlist in varying degrees by the existence of a military obligation. Since many of these men chose to continue their military careers, the act has directly contributed to the steady increase in the career content of our existing peacetime forces.

Second, the act maintains the strength of Army National Guard and Reserve units. A majority of new enlistees in the Reserves, under the active duty for training program, are men within one or two years of induction age. Since nonprior service personnel constituted more than half of the strength of the Ready Reserves as of June 1961, it is apparent that the Universal Military Training and Service Act has had a direct effect on the strength of these forces.

Third, the act provides a stimulant for the various officer procurement programs.

Fourth, the act permits maintenance of high enlistment standards.

Finally, the act provides the only sure means of rapid expansion of the Army in case of emergencies. Events as unpredictable as the Communist pressure on Berlin and the encroachments in Vietnam are examples that come to mind. The existence of the act and the Selective Service System made it possible to conduct an effective, orderly expansion without debate or delay. The probability of future requirements, equally urgent and unforeseen, necessitates a continued capability for instant and flexible response, ranging from building of a new division to full mobilization.

These are the most important reasons why the Army needs the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Simply stated, it all adds up to "people"—the all-essential strength of trained manpower, possessing the technical skills and capabilities to meet the complex, worldwide requirements of today's Army.

But having the required number is not an end in itself. It is only the means.

In fulfilling its responsibilities to the Nation, the Army must insure that our citizens receive full measure for their efforts and expenditures. Good management of our personnel resources, which takes cognizance of every factor from national long-range plans to individual career considerations, has as its goal maximum combat effectiveness. Effective utilization, not only of the draftee but of all of our manpower, is the only way the Army can attain this goal. Leaders at all levels who are aware of the vitally important role of our limited manpower resources can take pride in the lean, tough modern Army that this Nation, with the aid of Selective Service, has brought into being and possesses today.

# Schools Seek Shorter Path To M.D. Degree

Jefferson Medical College and The Pennsylvania State University will launch an experimental program this summer to determine whether 3 years can be cut from the time normally required to obtain undergraduate and medical school diplomas.

The program was described in a recent issue of *The Penn Stater*, alumni newspaper.

The program involves round the year study. Twenty-five carefully selected students will participate. It is anticipated that the bachelor of science degree can be awarded between the third and fourth years, and the degree in medicine at the end of 5 full years of study.

The program is being instituted, its sponsors said, because the growing shortage of doctors requires greater use of educational facilities. It is also believed that such a program would attract exceptional students who now avoid study of medicine because of the long training period and consequent heavy expense.

## Defense Requests 12,000 in August For Induction

The Department of Defense has requested that the local boards provide 12,000 men for induction into the Army during August.

The Army announced that it expects to procure 23,500 non-prior-service men in August, and expects to enlist 11,500 of that objective.

The August call is the largest since January 1962, when 15,000 men were requested at the end of the buildup period for the Berlin crisis. Calls for 10,000 men were issued for April and May 1963.

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Michigan: Mrs. Margaret Thompson, Army.

Nebraska: Mrs. Mary M. Berckheimer and Mrs. B. Opal Nicholas, Army.

## Appointed

Members of the System in Mississippi shared good news recently with Maj. Shed H. Weeks, of State headquarters, and Mrs. Weeks, when their son, Rodney, received an appointment to the U.S. Air Force Academy.

## Korea Veteran Rehabilitation Deadline Dropped

The general deadline for vocational rehabilitation training for disabled Korean conflict veterans has been eliminated, according to Veterans' Administration officials.

The deadline for completion of such training formerly was January 31, 1964, or 9 years after being separated from the Armed Forces, whichever was earlier.

Under terms of a law passed by the last Congress, a veteran now has 9 years after discharge from the Armed Forces in which to complete his training, with no cutoff deadline at an earlier date.

### Register Triplets

The first set of triplet registrants for Local Board No. 42 of Marion County, Kans., were registered in December. They are Garry, Harry, and Larry Winter. All have the middle name of "Herbert."

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of April 30, 1963.

Relative standings of the 43 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico	15.63
Idaho	14.48
Guam	12.33
Wisconsin	9.53
Virgin Islands	9.51
Nebraska	8.38
Alabama	8.35
Montana	8.33
Oklahoma	8.08
Washington	8.01
West Virginia	7.77
Wyoming	7.74
Utah	7.30
Hawaii	7.29
North Dakota	7.29
Nevada	7.18
Kentucky	6.79
North Carolina	6.65
Vermont	6.52
Colorado	6.51
Missouri	6.50
Minnesota	6.45
Maryland	6.42
Mississippi	6.37
Kansas	6.30
Delaware	6.25
South Dakota	6.00
Michigan	5.69
New Jersey	5.64
Indiana	5.62
Ohio	5.59
New Hampshire	5.36
New York State	5.22
Arizona	4.72
Pennsylvania	4.67
Connecticut	4.55
District of Columbia	4.48
Maine	4.46
Rhode Island	4.36
Florida	4.26
Georgia	3.92
California	3.81
Alaska	2.28



**AUTHOR MAKES PRESENTATION TO SYSTEM'S LIBRARY**—Pictured above at National Headquarters is the presentation to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey by Col. Robert H. Rankin, USMC, of the National Headquarters staff, of a copy of Colonel Rankin's newly published book, "Uniforms of The Sea Services." The presentation was made to the Director of Selective Service for the System's Reference Library at Headquarters, which is headed by Mrs. Mary E. Snyder, right.

## Selective Service Officer's History of Sea Service Uniforms Is Exhaustive, Readable, Beautifully Illustrated Volume

"Uniforms of The Sea Services" is a large, handsome volume of 328 pages, with over 300 detailed drawings, sketches, and photographs, 67 of which are in full color. Many are heretofore unpublished plates from old uniform regulations. Others were made especially for the present purpose.

The book is a comprehensive pictorial history of U.S. Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard uniforms from the Revolutionary War to the present time. Five years in preparation, it is richly colored and authentic to the last detail. In fact, Mr. William Y. Carman, an assistant director of Britain's Imperial War Museum and an outstanding authority in the field, classifies the volume as "a standard reference work for years to come."

The book begins with an introduction discussing origins in general, noting that "in the realm of military psychology, it has been found through the years that one of the greatest aids to esprit and

all its attendant virtues is the uniform." This chapter traces the development of such clothing from Caesar's Legionnaires to the immediate U.S. predecessors, namely, those of the British Navy and Marines. In addition to history, the author later includes interesting bits of tradition, explains the beginning of various ranks, and defines little known terms.

Three chapters are devoted to the origin and development of U.S. Navy uniforms, followed by three on those of the Marine Corps alone. These even include little known facts on the Navy and Marine Corps of the Confederate States of America.

Colonel Rankin then covers the development of the uniforms of the Coast Guard and its predecessors, the Revenue Cutter Service, and the Revenue Marine. This part of the volume is based on the first extensive research into these particular items.

Of especial interest to the ladies is the long and interesting chapter

on the vestments of the women's services, including the Navy Nurse Corps, the oldest of the women's services, and the WAVES, SPARS, and Women Marines. It is the most complete treatment of the kind to date.

The sword, as an article of uniform, is likewise considered in detail as the work progresses. Finally, the book, after inquiring into the historical background of medals and decorations, goes on to describe and give the basis of award for all of those which may be given members of the naval services.

Although primarily a reference volume of especial interest to scholars and naval enthusiasts, the book is written in an interesting and nontechnical style.

**Uniforms of the Sea Services: A Pictorial History.** By Col. Robert H. Rankin, USMC. Pp. 328 with index and bibliography. Annapolis: U.S. Naval Institute, 1963. \$24.50.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume XIII

WASHINGTON, D.C., AUGUST 1963

Number 8

## System Impartially Supports ALL Service Recruiting

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

Historically, the primary objective of a manpower agency, such as the Selective Service System, has been to procure men for the Armed Forces. In the United States the power to recruit has been authorized by Congress only when it believed a necessity existed and the numbers required were not available from volunteers.

In the United States it has always been hoped that the passage of legislation compelling service would increase enlistments.

## Armed Forces Day Support is Appreciated

Appreciation for the participation and cooperation of the Selective Service System in the 1963 Armed Forces Day observance has been expressed to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, by the Secretary of Defense, Robert S. McNamara. The Secretary's thanks to the System was pressed in a letter to the Director on Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) Arthur Ivester, as follows:

"Secretary McNamara has asked that I thank you for your personal support and for the cooperation the Selective Service System gave to the 1963 Armed Forces Day observance. It was especially gratifying to note the cooperation of federal departments and agencies, public officials and community leaders in all areas.

"Please therefore accept this note of appreciation for all those in the Selective Service System who helped make the fourteenth annual Armed Forces Day program so effective. We know that the annual Armed Forces Day observances will continue to grow with your continued interest and support."

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the system for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported. National Headquarters:

Florida: Clyde Kelly and Local Board No. 38.

Georgia: Mrs. Curtestine Foster and Miss Mary Jett, Air Force.

Texas: Mrs. Dolores G. Oder, Air Force.

It has been a long-established practice of all recruiters to use the incentive of compulsion to convince liable registrants that it was in their interest to choose a service by enlistment rather than wait to be inducted.

There are many reasons why a mixture of the two systems is far from the ideal. In a large mobilization duplication and ineffectiveness are inevitable.

The fact remains, we are using both methods and the Selective Service System must use every available means to support the recruiting effort. There are many evidences that this is being done by most elements of the Selective Service System.

The cooperation of the Selective Service System in recruiting must be extended equally to all elements of the Armed Forces. The recruiters of the Reserves, including the National Guard, must participate with the recruiters of the regular forces. This at times has posed problems, for human nature being what it is, members of the regular forces have forgotten they only share the cooperative efforts of the Selective Service System. Congress has authorized all of the forces and the Selective Service System must treat all alike.

Some of these cooperative efforts by the Selective Service System are possible only by administrative action of the Selective Service System beyond what it is required to do. The Director of Selective Service is most anxious to extend this assistance as a privilege to all the Armed Forces recruiting but none should attempt to monopolize what is being extended to all.

I am sure that effective steps are being taken by the Armed Forces to eliminate efforts to interfere with the cooperation in recruiting that the Selective Service System is striving to give.

Do you have pent-up ideas? . . . Release them through our Incentive Awards Program.

## System's Procedures Reviewed In Meeting Special Call 33

Approximately 1,250 physicians have entered, or are being processed for entry, into active duty this summer. These physicians were procured for the armed services by the Selective Service System through Special Call No. 33. The original call for 1,350 was modified to 1,250 late in the period.

This article reviews the highlights of the steps taken by the System to meet the requisition of the Department of Defense for physicians needed to provide medical care to members of the Armed Forces.

Early this year, in testimony before committees of the Congress, Department of Defense officials disclosed its anticipated need for perhaps as many as 1,400 physicians

through Selective Service during the summer of 1963.

In anticipation of a formal call, the Director of Selective Service in State Director Advice No. 707 of February 6, 1963, requested State Directors to instruct local boards to forward for physical examination, as soon as possible, all physician interns who had not been examined as physicians.

The SDA initiated action at the local board level which was to culminate several months later in the commissioning and call to active duty of the needed physicians. The advice stressed the examination of interns in anticipation that the expected requisition from the Department of Defense would be issued at such a time that, under the sequence of selection, the call would be filled primarily by physicians just completing internships.

On March 27, 1963, 7 weeks after the State Director Advice was issued, Local Board Memorandum No. 77 was issued. The memorandum restated the procedures used in processing the files of physicians, dentists, and veterinarians. It also modified previous instructions concerning the consideration of physicians for deferment.

Previous instructions on deferment had urged serious consideration of deferment to complete internship, but had pointed out that a physician should not be deferred to complete a residency unless the local board found that his services were essential to the operation of the hospital. LBM No. 77 put into effect somewhat broader deferment criteria, stating:

"Consideration for deferment should be given each physician whose employment in the practice of medicine or whose activity in research, teaching, or study, including internship and residency, is found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest."

In the application of these criteria in processing physician files in preparation for the anticipated calls, local boards continued to permit physicians to complete internships and were quite liberal in the deferment of physicians already in residencies and in practice where community need was shown.

On March 29, 1963, the Director in a letter to all State Directors requested a special Report of Availability and Summary of Classification on all physician interns who were then in Classes I-A and II-A. The letter also urged that current classification actions be expedited on physicians expected to be vulnerable.

(Continued on page 3)

## Headquarters Visitor

A visitor who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters was:

Mrs. Louise C. Green, Clerk, Local Boards 83 and 84, Memphis, Tenn.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, August 9, 1960.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington 25, D.C.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

The Nation and the Selective Service System wrestled with a grave manpower shortage 20 years ago this month.

The problem was discussed by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, in a letter to all local board members, printed in the August 1943 issue of the System newspaper. The Director warned board members that perhaps more difficult manpower problems lay ahead.

The Director pointed out that an armed force of 10 million had been raised, the greatest in history. Record-breaking production of war material had been achieved. Then the Director pointed out that the Nation was nearing the bottom of its manpower barrel.

"This being the case," he wrote, "the selection of men needed for the Armed Forces and the deferment of men required for agriculture, war production, and war-supporting activities are much more difficult than in the days when we had ample men from which to choose."

The manpower shortage was epitomized in the announcement that the existing ban on the induction of fathers would be lifted as of October 1, 1943. The Director's letter to local board members proceeded to outline the basis for the decision to consider fathers for induction.

His letter pointed out that calls for July, August, and September, 1943, were for a total of 966,000 men. Calls for October, November, and December were expected to be of about the same magnitude.

The Director then presented in his letter an analysis of the classifications of the registration. Against outstanding and estimated calls for the last half of the calendar year of 1,873,000 men, the Director's analysis showed a probable availability of 1,427,000 men. The shortage, he wrote, made it obvious that calls could not be met without substantial invasion of then-deferred classes.

The largest such class was III-A, numbering more than 6,559,000 men. Now that the drafting of fathers had been announced, the Director told local board members, the problem facing the System was to be sure that the men inducted were those available who were least valuable to the civilian war effort. Local boards, he wrote, would call men for induction in this order:

Single men without dependents.  
Single men with collateral dependents.

Marrried men without children.  
Men with children in nondeferable activities and occupations.  
Men with children.

His letter concluded:

"Your work as a local board member has been most outstanding in our war effort, and I know that you will maintain that record by continuing to defer the necessary men and fill the calls of the Armed Forces. That being so, we have but one alternative: To complete our calls by taking fathers as they may be needed after all other available men have been exhausted."

A three-point program announced by the War Manpower Commission also reflected the acute manpower shortage. Major features of the program were:

1. Establishment of a broad list of critical occupations covering skills urgently needed in the war effort, and provisions that workers with such skills must get into war industry for supporting activities by October 1, 1943, or lose their claim to occupational deferment.

2. Extension of the list of non-deferrable activities and occupations providing that all men of military age must transfer from such jobs or face loss of dependency deferments.

3. Revision of the occupational deferment policy placing new and greater emphasis on replaceability and stressing the importance of the deferment of necessary unskilled men as well as skilled men until replacements can be made.

Another step taken 20 years ago to solve manpower shortages was a decision to obtain a current special inventory of the entire registration between ages 18 and 45.

To accomplish this, local boards were instructed to suspend classification and reclassification during the period September 15, 1943, to October 1, 1943. The special inventory was to doublecheck the accumulated inventory and to assure that all men not occupationally or otherwise deferred other than fathers with children before September 15, 1942, were made available for possible induction prior to calling fathers after October 1, 1943.

Local boards were to check every registrant's file, beginning September 1, 1943, to make certain that every registrant was properly classified. On September 15, local boards were to begin the computations of the numbers of men in every class. The inventory of some 29 million files was the largest such effort ever undertaken by any agency in so short a time.

A good idea can supply the power, to progress—why not SUGGEST now!



**OFFICER HONORED.**—Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, presents the Selective Service System Certificate of Achievement to Col. Frederick J. Martineau, USA. The certificate was presented recently at National Headquarters. Colonel Martineau served from June 1959 to May 1963 as Chief of Military Personnel Procurement, Second U.S. Army. His duties involved constant liaison with Selective Service in the Second Army area. The Second Army area annually achieves high success in recruiting and Colonel Martineau acknowledged the cooperation and aid given by Selective Service in the area. Letters to State Directors signed by Colonel Martineau each year expressed his appreciation of cooperation between the System and his office. Colonel Martineau departed soon after the above presentation for a new assignment with the Army in Europe.

## Letter From Appeal Agent Expresses Views of Unpaid Members on Service

The loyalty and dedication of the System's uncompensated personnel are well known. These patriotic citizens continue to serve in a demanding office because they know the importance to the Nation of their work. Ceremonies honoring personnel for their service have acquainted the public with the example of a citizenship set by uncompensated members of the System, and their fellow citizens have honored them for it.

A letter from one of the System's veteran uncompensated members to the State Director for Illinois, following the presentation to him of a certificate and pin for 20 years of service as an Appeal Agent, expresses much of the attitude of uncompensated members toward their service. Because of the spirit of the letter, it is believed other members of the System will be interested in reading it. The letter was written by Charles C. Arado, Appeal Agent for Illinois Local Board No. 27.

"In expressing my deep appreciation for your certificate and a pin in connection with my 20 years of service as Appeal Agent, I wish to give you a few of the reflections that occur to me at the moment.

"In the first place, it was my conviction from the start that the

Selective Service System was necessary to protect this country in war and equally necessary to maintain as long as the danger of war was evident from the nature of foreign affairs.

"The System is vital because it imposes upon every male citizen the consciousness that he has the burden of contributing his share to the preservation of his country.

"It is founded upon law, with the registrant guaranteed fair treatment in the operation of regulations necessary to carry on its purpose. This is the feature of its organization that caused me to join the System as an Appeal Agent.

"In passing, I wish to express my admiration for the members of the local board with whom I was associated for their dedicated application to the work at hand. It is a tribute to our democracy that so many men would volunteer their time and effort to make an institution of this kind operate successfully through the years. They did not bask in the glory of war but their contribution was essential.

"I believe that the System will be with us for a long time and that it will continue to carry on the tradition of faithful service to the country."

## Five 20-Year Members of California Local Board Group Contribute More Than 100 Years to Selective Service

Three hundred and seventy-three years of living with 100 of those years spent in uncompensated service to the Selective Service System—that's the record of five of the Long Beach, Calif., local board members who recently received 20-year certificates and lapel pins in recognition of that service.

Maj. Malcolm Miller, representing Col. Kenneth Leitch, California State Director of Selective Service, recently made these presentations to Jack Horner, chairman, and Clarence Wagner, secretary of Local Board No. 125; H. D. Pottenger, member of Local Board No. 127; the late William Prisk, chairman of Local Board No. 128 who died several weeks after the ceremony; and Harold Ratcliffe, secretary of Local Board No. 129.

Presentations to Mr. Prisk and Mr. Pottenger were made at their respective homes as both these men were then confined by illnesses. Prior to being incapacitated, these two men were regular in their board attendance even though Mr.

Prisk was then 92 and Mr. Pottenger 82 years of age.

The Long Beach boards, covering the harbor area, have a registration of over 70,000 men, and these board members have had a part in making classification decisions regarding over 60,000 of these registrants.

Mr. Prisk was known as the "Dean" of the Long Beach boards,

## 11 Employees Given Awards For Suggestions

The Director recently approved the following awards for suggestions adopted through the Incentive Awards Program:

Miss Magdalene T. Arti, Local Board Clerk, Lorain, Ohio; Mrs. Rosella G. Appleman, Local Board Clerk, Kiowa, Colo.; Mrs. Leola M. Brodine, Local Board Clerk, Taylor, Nebr.; Mrs. Norma J. Hicks, Local Board Clerk, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Sarah L. Owens, National Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Also, Miss Alice M. Stringer, State Headquarters, Jefferson City, Mo.; Miss Ruth B. Webb, Local Board Clerk, Uvalde, Tex.; Mrs. Margaret M. Wheelan, Local Board Clerk, Edwardsville, Ill.; Mrs. Agatha G. Yeager, Local Board Clerk, Fort Collins, Colo.; Miss Alice Cummings, Local Board Clerk, Mayaguez, P.R.; Miss Zoe Rodriguez, Local Board Clerk, Cabo Rojo, P.R.

Each of the above employees received a cash award and a Certificate of Award.

Under the provisions of Administrative Bulletin No. 2.80, as recently revised, 6 members of National Headquarters were granted quality increases and 17 were given cash awards for superior work performance.

The revised Administrative Bulletin sets out procedures for granting quality increases authorized under section 702(a) of the Classification Act of 1949, in recognition of high quality performance above that ordinarily found in the type of position covered.

The quality increases are applicable to full-time and part-time employees in permanent positions under the Classification Act and who are paid on a per annum basis.

Quality increases are designed for the employee who performs the most important functions of his position in a manner substantially exceeding normal requirements, and whose high level of performance is so sustained that it is characteristic of his work.

The high level performance must have been sustained for a period of 6 months at the same grade level and give promise of continuing.

Quality increases for personnel within the State, as are awards for superior performance, will be handled by the State under the amended administrative bulletin.

being the only member to have served with Selective Service in World War I. He had been retired but maintained a business office and was active in civic and political affairs. A Long Beach public school has been named in his honor and he has been the recipient of the "Man of the Year" award and named "Mr. Long Beach."

All of these board members, who were honored, have been outstanding citizens in their various activities but feel that one of their most important assignments has been with the Selective Service System.

## Special Call Procedures Are Reviewed

(Continued from page 1)  
nervable for induction orders under the anticipated call.

Special Call No. 33 was issued April 17, 1963.

The call pointed out that the requisition was largely necessitated by the fact that so few members of the class of physicians completing internships in June 1963 had applied for commissions. It also pointed out that the need of the armed services was for general practitioners and not for specialists.

Local boards continued the reclassification of physicians and began to issue orders to report for induction. Although the processing involved many lengthy inquiries and numerous cases of reconsideration, the issuance of orders to report for induction was completed by June 28, 1963.

Deferment policies with respect to physicians, the need for general practitioners in the armed services, and the operation of the sequence of selection all tended to place the call primarily on physicians just finishing internships, a point in the medical career deemed most suitable for performing obligated military duty.

### Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

June 20, 1963—Operations Bulletin No. 81, as amended, Subject: "Jewish Holy Days," which was amended to set forth the dates of the Jewish Holy Days for the coming year.

### Classification Picture June 1, 1963

Class	Number
Total Classified	24,849,841
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Found Qualified	1,717,909
Not Examined	82,023
Not Available for Induction or Examination	1,499,525
Induction or Examination Postponed	133,562
Fathers 19 through 25	2,799
Registrants:	118,298
26 and Older with Liability Extended	93,469
Under 19 Years of Age	151,546
I-Y	952,070
Qualified Only in an Emergency	
I-C	204,276
Inducted	
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,461,703
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Found Qualified	955
Not Examined	7,175
Fathers:	1,466
I-W	
At Work	2,165
Released	5,534
I-D	901,649
Members of Reserve Component	
I-S	
Statutory Deferment:	
High School	25,853
College	2,288
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	111,819
II-A Apprentice	5,862
II-C Agricultural Deferment	16,469
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	382,037
III-A Dependency Deferment	2,386,270
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,179,924
IV-B Officials	47
IV-C Aliens	8,487
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	70,724
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service	2,573,951
V-A Over Age of Liability	11,467,895

# Reservists Open 63-64 Training Conference

Training through regional conferences for earmarked Reserve and National Guard officers for the training year beginning July 1, 1963, opened in July with a conference at Camp Rilea, Oreg. Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, was present as the conference got underway. The conferees met during the period 13-27 July.

Reserve units were scheduled to attend from Boise, Honolulu, Portland, Salem, Oreg., and Seattle. National Guard Selective Service sections scheduled to attend were those from Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

Conference No. 2 of the new training year was held 20 July to 3 August at Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colo. Reserve units scheduled to participate were from Bismarck, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, Pueblo, St. Louis, Topeka, and Wichita, with National Guard sections from Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

The third conference of 12 scheduled for the year meets 17-31 August at L. G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass., with reserve units from New York City, Albany, and Concord, and National Guard sections from Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont to take part.

## 13,000 Enroll For Training In New Skills

More than 200 schools and colleges are conducting training programs for over 13,000 unemployed men and women, including out-of-school young people, under the new Manpower Development and Training Act, administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Labor.

By December 10, 1962, the 15th week of operations under the new law, there were 361 programs in operation in 39 States and the District of Columbia. More than 100 additional training proposals from communities around the country are being reviewed by Federal and State education and labor authorities.

The training is provided by vocational schools, high schools with vocational training workshops, technical institutes, junior colleges, and municipal and State colleges offering special programs below the level of the baccalaureate and adult extension services.

It is estimated that about 50,000 people will be trained for new jobs by the middle of 1964. (*Higher Education*)



**LONG SERVICE RECOGNIZED**—Pictured above are members of Missouri local boards who were recently presented certificates by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey (center-right, presenting certificate) marking 20 years of uncompensated service to the System. There were 21 local board members who received certificates on this occasion.

## National Director Presents Length of Service Certificates To 20-Year Local Board Members at Missouri Ceremony; Similar Events Throughout System Win Public Notice

Certificates in recognition of more than 20 years of uncompensated service to the Selective Service System were presented to 21 members of Missouri local boards by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, during a visit in May by the Director to Jefferson City.

The presentations were made following a luncheon meeting of members of the System in Missouri.

In his remarks to the luncheon gathering, the Director praised the job done by uncompensated members of the System. Noting that this Nation's method of maintaining its Armed Forces is not perfect, the Director pointed out that selective service nevertheless is the only way to be sure that our defense forces are kept at strength.

The Director also commented on the necessity for local boards to be prepared to respond rapidly to the needs of the Nation. The System is very liberal in deferring men at present, General Hershey told the

group, but added that the local boards must retain the capability to "apply the brakes to deferments" and start building up the Armed Forces rapidly in the event an emergency arises.

The presentation of the certificates to the 21 local board members brought to 48 the number of board members in Missouri who had completed more than 20 years of service by May 1963. There are 181 other uncompensated personnel in Missouri who have served 20 years or more, Col. R. T. Finks, State director, reports.

Included in this group, Colonel Finks reports, are 102 uncompensated personnel first appointed in October 1940 and who still are serving.

Of 1,370 uncompensated personnel in the Missouri System, 229 have served 20 years or more and 285 have served between 15 and 20 years.

The recent presentation is the second within the past few months

in Missouri to uncompensated personnel which resulted in newspaper coverage and public attention to the work performed by members of the System.

Presentations of awards marking 20 years or more of service by uncompensated personnel in Montana which were the subjects of newspaper articles and pictures have been reported by Gen. S. H. Mitchell, State director for Montana, in recent months.

Accounts of similar ceremonies are frequently included in issues of various State news publications, copies of which are sent to National Headquarters.

Throughout the System, the practice of honoring these dedicated citizens for long service has led to considerable favorable press attention to the System, contributing to public appreciation of the work done by outstanding citizens in every community in support of national defense.

## September Call Same as August

Another call for 12,000 for September has been issued by the Department of Defense. The August call also was for 12,000 men.

The two calls are the largest since the call for 15,000 in January of 1962, at the end of the Berlin buildup. It was stated that the larger calls are necessitated in part by the anticipated loss over the next few months of men inducted for the Berlin crisis late in 1961.

## Reserve Unit Visits Marshaling Site In Drill Simulating Emergency Status

Members of the Atlanta, Ga., Selective Service Reserve unit recently conducted a drill simulating the procedure the members of the unit would follow in the event of an emergency requiring their reporting for active duty.

In the Sunday drill, the unit members, following a prearranged telephone alerting procedure, proceeded to the designated marshaling site for the unit. It is the

site to which the reservists would first report in an emergency likely to require their recall to active duty.

The drill was conducted on a Sunday, and members were accompanied by their families. The site is Rock Eagle State Park, Eatonton, Ga. The drill familiarized the officers with routes to the site and afforded them a first-hand inspection of the facility.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

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## Colonel Langston's Imprint On System Enduring

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHY  
Director, Selective Service System

Col. John D. Langston died after a long illness on July 29, 1963, in Goldsboro, N.C.

He was the last of a small number of unusual men who made unique and outstanding contributions to their Nation by their participation in the development of the Selective Service System.

Colonel Langston assisted in the organization of the Selective Service System in North Carolina in 1917. He served with the System until he was called to Washington where he came to be one of General Crowder's most trusted staff officers.

Colonel Langston was associated with General Crowder in the writing of "The Spirit of Selective Service," published in 1920. Later General Crowder turned over to Colonel Langston all of his papers.

Between World War I and World War II, Colonel Langston and a few others gave generously of their time and abilities to prepare plans for the reorganizing of any future Selective Service System that any future emergency would require.

This project was carried out through a Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee of which Colonel Langston was a member.

The effectiveness of this committee's efforts became apparent when the Selective Training and Service Act was passed in 1940. The prompt and efficient manner in which the Selective Service System became operational was a lasting tribute to those who had planned so well.

During the organization and operation of the System, Colonel Langston occupied places of the utmost importance to the Selective Service System.

As an Assistant Director of Selective Service, he headed the Board which handled more than 70,000 appeals to the President. At times these numbered more than 1,000 per week.

The influence of Colonel Langston in the building of the Selective Service System was not measured by the important positions he occupied. He possessed great powers with his pen and expressed the philosophy of obligation with fairness and with tolerance in language unexcelled.

He lived the philosophy he believed and more than any other fashioned the soul of the Selective Service System.



Col. John D. Langston

## Outdated Preinduction Physicals Boost Induction Rejection Rate

A significant number of registrants ordered to report for induction have preinduction physical examinations more than a year old. Some preinduction physicals are 2 years old or older.

In view of the high rate of disqualification on induction examination of registrants previously found qualified on preinduction examination, registrants with preinduction examinations a year old or older should generally receive another preinduction examination. It is understood there will be a few rare exceptions where the State Directors may consider a second preinduction examination unnecessary.

Registrants reporting for induction with a preinduction physical examination more than 180 days old receive a new examination at induction under Armed Forces requirements. This procedure is predicated upon an assumption that a man's physical condition can change in 6 months.

The longer the period since the preinduction examination, the greater the chance that a registrant's physical condition may be appraised differently. In cases of a physical examination more than a year old, it is a sound presumption that the registrant's qualification might be appraised differently unless there is reason to believe otherwise, and in almost all such cases a second preinduction examination is indicated.

A second preinduction examination should reduce the induction disqualification rate which exceeded 20 percent in June 1963, among registrants previously qualified.

There is always inconvenience to the registrant and added administrative problems for the System when a previously qualified registrant is found disqualified at induction.

The recommendation of this nature in the case of old preinduction physical examinations which was communicated to State Directors in 1961 is still appropriate.

## Texas Woman Misses 1 Draftee Sendoff In 20 Years of Local Board Operation

Mrs. Agnes Barnard of Cleburne, Tex., has been on hand with coffee, cigarettes, other presents and good wishes at every departure and for induction from Local Board No. 76 over the last 20 years—with one exception. On that occasion, two young men were reporting for induction while Mrs. Barnard was out of the State to meet her son. But she telephoned Cleburne to arrange for someone to go in her place.

Mrs. Barnard's record was the subject of a recent story in the

Cleburne *Times-Review*. With the story was a photograph of Mrs. Barnard and a group of eight inductees who were served coffee and doughnuts on departure.

The sendoff ceremonies in Cleburne have been sponsored by the American Legion and the Auxiliary with other organizations and individuals contributing to them through the years. Many men now in business and raising families in Cleburne were beneficiaries of Mrs. Barnard's farewell ceremonies in years gone by.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

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Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20435

## Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan Begins Fourth Year as Contract Talks Of Commission, Carriers Are Concluded

The Civil Service Commission has completed negotiations with health-benefits carriers under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program for the fourth contract year beginning November 1.

Since July 1960, the Commission has had overall responsibility for the program which provides over 2,000,000 Federal employees and their 4,000,000 family members with health-insurance protection. Thirty-eight different plans will participate in the fourth contract period, including 2 Government-wide, 13 sponsored by employee organizations, and 23 of the group-and-individual-practice prepayment type.

The Government-wide Service Benefit Plan (Blue Cross-Blue Shield) which covers half of all Federal employees will offer its same package of basic and supplemental benefits, with some improvements, at no increase in price.

The Government-wide Indemnity Benefit Plan offered by the insurance industry, which covers 25 percent of Federal employees, will increase its rate for a family enrollment in its high option by 70 cents biweekly in order to provide a better benefit for maternity expenses. There will be no rate increase for self-only enrollment in either high or low option or for family enrollment in the low option.

Seven of the employee-organization plans and 14 of the group-and-individual-practice prepayment plans will also have rate increases, primarily in their high options. In most cases, rate increases will be accompanied by increases in benefits.

The Commission said that the details in the changes made by the various plans will be given employees in new brochures in advance of the open season which is scheduled for October 1-15. During the open season, employees will

have an opportunity to make any changes they wish in their enrollments, including changes from one plan or option to another plan or option. Also, eligible employees who are not enrolled will be able to enroll.

## War Orphan Aid Program Peak Year Seen

The peak of the Veterans' Administration program providing educational and training assistance to war orphans is expected to be reached this year, according to a long-range VA survey.

It is estimated that nearly 24,000 children whose veteran-parent died of a service-connected disability will take advantage of this VA benefit during 1963. In 1962, more than 20,500 took part in this program, the largest number thus far to participate.

The study revealed that the program is expected to drop slowly from this peak until the year 1985, when less than 300 war orphans are expected to be enrolled.

Those who are eligible are the children, generally aged 18 to 23, of veterans whose deaths resulted from injury or disease originally incurred or aggravated in the line of duty while on active service.

## Official Notices

July 18, 1963—Operations Bulletin No. 246, as amended, Subject: "Student Reporting Procedure and Use of Student Certificate (SSS Form No. 109)," which was amended to emphasize the importance of obtaining information concerning the status of all registrants who are college students and classifying them promptly.

August 15, 1963—Operations Bulletin No. 247, Subject: "Critical Skills Program," concerning (1) the suspension of operations in connection with the critical skills program because of the expiration of the authority to enlist persons with critical skills under section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, (2) the reopening of the classifications of registrants whose cases are pending under part 1680 of the Selective Service Regulations, and (3) the rescission of Operations Bulletin No. 185.

## Travel, Time Mark Of Board Member May Be Record

Examples of faithful attention to duties by uncompensated personnel of Selective Service are routine, but Wisconsin members of the System believe that the dedication exhibited by Joseph Lucey, of Local Board 12 of Crawford County, may have resulted in a couple of records.

Mr. Lucey, who recently was presented a certificate for 15 years of service, has attended during that period a total of 166 local board meetings. To do so, he has traveled an aggregate of 9,960 miles.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

State Directors, 20 years ago this month, were planning for the third State Directors' conference scheduled in Washington in November. State Directors had met in Washington in April 1943, and in December 1940.

Details of the nationwide effort by public and private agencies to assure jobs for honorably discharged servicemen were announced by National Headquarters 20 years ago. Seven Government agencies in addition to Selective Service were involved, with the Red Cross and 15 other national organizations. The 15 national organizations had formed a national clearinghouse committee and were

in the process of forming State and local clearinghouse committees to handle reemployment problems which cannot be adjusted by the reemployment committeemen attached to each local board.

The War Department announced a reduction in the numbers of men being selected for officer candidate schools which had provided more than 206,000 commissioned officers, most of them men inducted through Selective Service then trained as officers.

National Headquarters, 20 years ago, announced that all delinquent men 18 to 38, would, beginning November 1, 1943, be reclassified into Class I-A and ordered for induction. Those who did not respond to the orders were to be reported to the U.S. Attorney for prosecution.

By September 1, 1943, approximately 14,000 replacement schedules were in effect covering approximately 10 million employees and listing approximately 1,600,000 employees as liable for induction under current policies.

Our Incentive Awards Program is for "YOU" and all our employees . . . we call upon you to use it to the fullest.

## Classification Picture July 1, 1963

	Number
Total Classified	24,939,600
I-A and I-A-O:	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Found Qualified	81,324
Not Examined	1,488,466
Not Available for Induction or Examination	147,464
Induction or Examination Postponed	3,101
Fathers 19 through 25	70,259
Registrants:	
26 and Older with Liability Extended	84,927
Under 19 Years of Age	159,114
I-Y	998,030
Qualified Only in an Emergency	
I-C	209,941
Inducted	
Enlisted or Commissioned	1,464,496
I-O	
Nonfathers:	
Examined and Found Qualified	1,059
Not Examined	7,185
Fathers	853
I-W	
At Work	2,162
Released	5,507
I-D	894,986
Members of Reserve Component	
I-S	
Statutory Deferment:	
High School	15,355
College	1,768
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	111,912
II-A Apprentice	5,825
II-C Agricultural Deferment	16,223
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	372,330
III-A Dependency Deferment	2,480,103
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,180,432
IV-B Officials	52
IV-C Aliens	8,490
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	70,698
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service	2,516,901
VA Over Age of Liability	11,540,637

# Critical Skills Program Ends After 8 Years

Legislative authorization for the critical skills reserve program expired August 1, 1963. The program came to an end operationally at the end of fiscal year 1962, the last year for which the Department of Defense established a quota of enlistments in the program.

The legislation which authorized the program was the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, enacted after lengthy consideration by the Congress. The legislation was the product of a determination after Korea that the Nation required a stronger reserve program in the interest of national defense.

That section of the law authorizing the critical skills program and the so-called 6-month reserve program carried an expiration date of August 1, 1959. It was subsequently extended until August 1, 1963.

The critical skills program was put into effect by Executive Order No. 10650 dated January 6, 1956, which promulgated part 1680 of the Selective Service Regulations under which the program has been operated. The regulations have remained substantially unchanged since then.

Like the 6-month reserve program for men under age 18½, the critical skills program got off to a slow start.

In March, 1956, the Director of Selective Service issued a State Director Advice to encourage enlistments in the program.

The period of active duty for training prescribed for the program was from 3 to 6 months. Initially, enlistments were for a 6-month active duty for training period followed by 7½ years of reserve membership. No quota was imposed. In the fall of 1957, the Department of Defense reduced the active duty for training period to the minimum of 3 months.

At about the same time, a yearly enlistment quota of 2,000 was established for the program, allocated among the armed services. Applications for enlistment in the program had grown to the point that the 2,000 quota was a severe cutback in volume. As a result, the Director of Selective Service rescinded the State Director Advice issued to encourage enlistment, and local boards were urged not to inflate the program.

The Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces provided relatively few positions requiring Ready Reserve participation by critical skill enlistees. Consequently, most such reservists were transferred to the Standby Reserve following their active duty for training. It was and continues to be a responsibility of the local board to report to the appropriate armed force when such reservist left his critical work. In such a case, the armed force may reassign the reservist to the Ready Reserve and require participation for the balance of his enlistment.

Prompted by the fact that many critical skill reservists were not participating in the Ready Reserve, the Department of Defense

in 1959 sought to end the program. The program was continued in operation, but for fiscal year 1961, a quota of 1,000 enlistments was established. The same quota was established for fiscal year 1962.

When the Department of Defense did not request extension of the program by the present Congress, it was permitted to expire.

The critical skills reserve concept originated during the Korean Conflict when a method was sought to minimize the interruption of vital work being performed by scientific and technical personnel who were determined not to meet criteria for occupational deferment. By the time the program was put into effect, 1956, the original need for it had passed.

However, it was viewed as a method by which critically skilled men in vital work could, with the least interruption to civilian work, receive basic military training and a concept of military needs. The skills involved were those on which national defense would continue to rely, whether those skills were used

in the future in uniform or in a civilian capacity. But to an extent, continuation of the program represented an investment of defense funds and training capacity in a segment of manpower which was not to be immediately used by the Armed Forces.

Another factor in the institution of the program was the view of the scientific, engineering, and technical manpower community that critically skilled men should be given recognition by legislation of their civilian activities as the equivalent of military service in meeting the current obligation under the Universal Military Training and Service Act as amended.

With the widening recognition of the need to defer for a broad range of scarce manpower skills which has characterized recent years, some of the reasons for adoption of the program do not now apply with the same force as in the early 1950's. Generally, men who qualify for the critical skills program also have been eligible for occupational deferment.

From its inception to June 30, 1963, 1 month before the legislation authorizing it expired, the critical skills reserve program drew 20,354 applications for enlistment. Of those, 11,342 men had been enlisted in all branches of the Armed Forces, including the Coast Guard.

Since July 1, 1962, although no quota for enlistments has existed, local boards of the System have continued to accept and process applications for enlistment in compliance with the law and Executive Order No. 10650. Those found qualified to enlist but to whom enlistment was not available have been considered for deferment for occupational reasons.

As of June 30, 1963, 10,417 had completed the active duty for training. Of those, 9,081 were in the Standby Reserve and 1,386 were in the Ready Reserve.

Of the total applications, 5,375 were still pending last June 30, had failed of approval, or were withdrawn or canceled. Of those approved, more than 3,500 never enlisted, most of them withdrawing from the program after approval.

The accomplishments of the program, in addition to supplying a few highly skilled members of the Ready Reserve for service of immediate value to the Armed Forces, include the creation in the potential military manpower pool of a segment of more than 10,000 highly skilled individuals with some basic military training which should enhance their value to national defense if their services are required.

Of the 14,979 approved applications for the program, professional engineers accounted for 9,562. The next largest group of approved applications came from engineer draftsmen, numbering 1,728. More than 500 approved applications came from each of the following occupational groups: chemist, 743; high school teacher, 633; and tool and die maker, 685. Each of the following occupations accounted for

more than 100 approved applicants; foremen, 106; geologist, 263; geophysicist, 102; mathematician, 259; patternmaker, 104; physicist, 213; tool and die designer, 237.

Twenty-four specific occupations are represented among the approved applications, while some 20 approved applications were for other unspecified skills.

The distribution among occupations of the 2,890 applications disapproved, with the exception of the unspecified group where 830 disapprovals are found, followed generally the pattern in the approved group.

The category of research and development was the activity which accounted for the greatest number of applicants, 6,237 of those approved. Other heavily contributing activities were electronics and communications, 1,897; ordnance, 1,808; aircraft and parts, 1,425; chemical and allied fields, 1,358; educational activities, 802; health and welfare, 654.

## Critical Skills Operations Are Suspended

Operations in connection with the critical skills program except those functions applicable to men already enlisted in the critical skills reserve are suspended by Operations Bulletin No. 247, issued August 15, 1963.

The legislative authorization for the critical skills reserve expired August 1, 1963.

The Operations Bulletin points out that section 1680.7(b) of the Selective Service regulations will continue to be followed. This section of the regulations provides for the local board to advise the appropriate office of the Armed Forces whenever a registrant who has completed his active duty for training and who has been transferred to the Standby Reserve is no longer employed in any critical defense supporting industry or in any research activity affecting national defense.

All other Selective Service operations under part 1680 of the regulations are suspended by Operations Bulletin 247.

The August 15 bulletin also suspends all operation under Operations Bulletin No. 138, except the submission of reports required under part II of that bulletin which will continue to be required.

Also rescinded is Operations Bulletin 185 which reported the status of enlistment quotas in the critical skills program.

Finally, the new operations bulletin instructs local boards to reopen and reconsider for deferment the cases of registrants whose processing under part 1680 is currently pending.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of June 30, 1963.

Relative standings of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	15.78
Idaho.....	14.14
Guam.....	12.23
Wisconsin.....	9.68
Virgin Islands.....	9.51
Montana.....	8.35
Nebraska.....	8.34
Washington.....	8.26
Oklahoma.....	8.26
Alabama.....	8.11
Wyoming.....	8.05
West Virginia.....	7.82
Hawaii.....	7.31
North Dakota.....	7.13
Nevada.....	7.10
Utah.....	7.08
Mississippi.....	6.88
Delaware.....	6.74
Kentucky.....	6.72
Colorado.....	6.71
North Carolina.....	6.63
Missouri.....	6.49
Minnesota.....	6.45
Maryland.....	6.38
Kansas.....	6.29
South Dakota.....	5.97
New Mexico.....	5.89
Indiana.....	5.85
New Jersey.....	5.72
Ohio.....	5.61
New Hampshire.....	5.49
Michigan.....	5.30
New York State.....	5.15
Pennsylvania.....	4.75
Connecticut.....	4.57
Maine.....	4.55
District of Columbia.....	4.47
Rhode Island.....	4.46
Arizona.....	4.43
Florida.....	4.35
Georgia.....	3.87
Alaska.....	2.25

# Qualified Pool Affected by AFES Capacity

The number of examined and qualified registrants was 81,324 on June 30, 1963, having declined steadily since reaching a post Berlin-crisis high of 139,285 on March 30, 1962.

Determination of what constitutes an "adequate" pool in each State of examined and qualified registrants is the responsibility and function of each State Director, under current policy of National Headquarters. Many States attempt to maintain a pool equal to or exceeding their proportionate share of a projected national pool of 100,000. An arbitrary goal of a 100,000 examined and qualified pool was in effect prior to the Berlin buildup. The pool on June 30, 1961, stood at 68,560.

Some States have pools smaller than the State Directors consider adequate. One reason for this condition is an arbitrary fixed capacity of each Armed Forces Examining Station used by these States. State Directors in regular liaison with examining stations seek to remedy this because they have the responsibility to meet all calls for induction levied by the Secretary of Defense and prorated to the States by National Headquarters.

While the examined and qualified pool has been declining, calls for induction in recent months have climbed. The calls of 12,000 for September and 17,000 for October will serve to some degree to indicate whether in every Selective Service jurisdiction, an adequate pool of examined and qualified registrants of the classification and age next liable for selection exists to meet calls of this size if they continue for a few months, or increase as the result of an emergency. A call of 17,000 is too small to provide the system with much of a test of its overall capability.

Prior to the Berlin crisis which resulted in calls of 15,000 to 25,000 for a 5-month period, the pool of examined and qualified registrants was less than 70,000. Although steps to build up the pool were taken before the heavier calls were levied, the pool fell nearly to 30,000 before it began to grow. It was not until the end of November 1961, that the pool was built up to 76,000. Thereafter, as calls diminished, the pool grew to the 139,000 mark of March 1962.

The level of the pool on June 30, 1963, was the lowest since November 1961.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters were: Jean Caldwell, Local Board No. 31, Gallatin, Mo., George R. Gallagher, member of Local Board 128, Long Beach, Calif., and Lt. Col. Ralph Herrold, Indiana Reserve Unit.



**CERTIFICATE AWARDED**—The Selective Service System Certificate of Achievement is presented in the photo above by Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, to Capt. Henry Clay Campbell, USMC, of Division of Reserve, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, at National Headquarters recently. Captain Campbell was honored with the certificate for his "cooperativeness and unselfish devotion to duty," and his qualities of "leadership, tact, and diplomacy." Captain Campbell, who has been reassigned, served as liaison officer between the Division of the Reserve of the Marine Corps and Selective Service.

## Conference Scene Shifts to South For Reservists

The fourth training conference of 12 scheduled this training year for Reserve and National Guard officers designated for Selective Service duty in the event of mobilization will be held September 14-28 at the U.S. Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va. Reserve units scheduled to attend are those of the District of Columbia, Louisville, Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Richmond, Norfolk and Roanoke. National Guard Selective Service sections from West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky will participate.

The fifth training conference, October 5-19 at Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Miss., will be attended by Reserve units from Birmingham, Columbia, Gulfport, Johnson City, Tampa, Atlanta, San Juan, Miami and Nashville, and by National Guard sections from Mississippi, North Carolina and Puerto Rico.

### Promoted in Guard

The promotion to the rank of brigadier general in the Pennsylvania National Guard of Henry M. Gross, widely known State Director of Selective Service for Pennsylvania, was the subject of a picture and story recently in the Harrisburg press. General Gross was promoted to his new rank from the rank of lieutenant colonel.

## Services Cooperate To Insure Reserve Forms Are Received

The armed services seek in a variety of ways to insure that information concerning reservists reach the Selective Service local boards.

For example, the Marine Corps in a recent communication to its reserve districts and units, noted the problem and pointed out the importance for furnishing a complete DD Form 889 to the appropriate local board. When the information is not furnished, the publication noted, local boards continue to write to individuals in an attempt to determine their status.

Other armed services from time to time in similar ways cooperate with the System in making the administration of the System's reserve responsibilities run smoothly.

## Inductee No. 3,000,000 Since 1948 Will Probably Be in September Call

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 17,000 men during October for assignment to the Army.

The procurement objective for October for enlisted men who have had no prior service is 26,500 of which 17,000 will be provided by the Selective Service System.

## Letter Reflects Attitude of Most Toward Induction

There is a general assumption that young Americans who wait until the Government informs them that their services are needed in the military forces perform that service resentfully.

Members of Selective Service have ample reasons to know that such an attitude is not general among those men who prefer to wait until they are called to perform their current military obligation. A recent statement on a questionnaire returned to a Comanche County, Okla., local board, as reported in the Oklahoma *Selective Service Greetings*, typifies the attitude of most draftees.

"I would like to say," he wrote, "that I have nothing against the Armed Forces but I have no intention of joining them. I am not trying to save money for college. I will make this small and simple statement: If I am drafted into any part of the Armed Forces, I will do my part in fighting for my country. If it should come to that, I hope for all mankind it doesn't."

## Graduate School Use of Scientists, Engineers, Told

More than four-fifths, or 145,000, of all scientists and engineers employed by colleges and universities in 1961 were at 306 graduate level institutions, according to a survey conducted by the National Science Foundation. The remaining 30,000 were employed by more than 1,700 undergraduate level institutions, including junior colleges.

Within the 306 graduate level institutions (those granting graduate degrees in some phase of the natural or social sciences or engineering), the scientists and engineers devoted 43 percent of their total time to research and development, 48 percent to teaching activities, and the remaining 9 percent to other functions.

Of the 306 graduate level institutions, 100 colleges and universities accounted for more than 90 percent of the time devoted to research and development in all institutions of higher education—(Higher Education).

The October call, in accordance with established policies, has been computed by the Army to cover losses, thereby maintaining the approved active Army strength.

The Navy, Marine Corps and the Air Force do not intend to place calls with Selective Service during October.

This will bring the total number of inductees and pending calls to 3,024,040 since September 1948.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Volume XIII

WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 1963

Number 10

## Expected Call For Doctors Prompts SDA

Early physical examination of registrants who are physicians, dentists, and veterinarians has been established as a regular procedure for the System. The policy was set forth in State Director Advice No. 717 requesting State Directors to instruct local boards to put the policy into effect.

Local boards were instructed first to forward for examination as promptly as possible, all physician interns who have not been examined as physicians except those classified in Classes I-C, I-D, IV-A, or V-A. An early call is expected.

Physicians, dentists, and veterinarians will be forwarded for physical examination in the future as a continuing policy as soon as they receive their professional degrees. Exceptions will apply as noted above.

The new policy is prompted not only by the anticipated requisition from the Department of Defense for physicians, but also by the need to maintain a current inventory of registrants who are physicians, dentists, and veterinarians who have been examined and found qualified as a step which can be taken ahead of time and speed the allocation of any call which might be received in the future.

## Defense Asks 17,000 for Army In November

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 17,000 men during November for assignment to the Army.

The procurement objective for November for enlisted men who have had no prior service is 25,500 of which 17,000 will be provided by the Selective Service System.

The November call is the second consecutive month in which 17,000 men have been requested of the System. August and September calls were for 12,000 each. The heavier calls reflect the completion of 24 months of service of the larger numbers inducted during the Berlin crisis in late 1961.

Including pending calls through November, total inductions by the System since 1948 are approximately 3,041,000.

## Inductees Find Transport Tieup Minor Problem

An island-wide transportation strike did not bar registrants of a local board in Puerto Rico from being inducted as originally scheduled. The unannounced tieup gave the clerk no time to warn her registrants. So, she told them upon reporting that they had to come back in 14 days. The group leader hurriedly conferred with his fellow soldiers-to-be, convinced them that 2 weeks was too long a wait, and led them to the induction station at Fort Brooke, 14 miles away. They got there all right, panting and perspiring but eager to be sworn in. They had reason to pant and perspire because they had walked all the way under the scorching sun of a hot summer day in the tropics.

## Board Tribute Paid to Service Of Chairman

The death in July of Mr. Harry Sammet, chairman of Local Board No. 14 of New York City, ended the career of one of the few uncompensated members of the System active today who also served in World War I.

Mr. Sammet's service was memorialized following his death by his fellow board members who inserted in the minutes of the board a tribute to his contributions to the Nation and to his qualities as a friend and associate in a demanding office.

The board resolution noted his service spanning nearly half a century and three major conflicts. In the words of the resolution, "he devoted himself to its exacting tasks with unwavering zeal and brought to their performance not only a charm and wit which served to dispel the somber determinations which circumstances off times necessitated, but also a keen sense of obligation. . . . there was ever present an awareness of and passion for the dictates of fairness and justice which characterized his approach to the problems. . . . which confronted him. . . ."

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information, National Headquarters, were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew B. Clark. Mr. Clark is clerk of the Cuyahoga County, Ohio, local board.

## New Rule on Married Men May Affect Over 300,000

Amendment of Selective Service Regulations to place married men in a sequence of selection behind unmarried men 19 to 26 is expected to remove several hundred thousand men from the pool from which current induction calls are filled. First effects of the amendments are expected to be reflected in reports from the local boards and States as of September 30, although it may be later before reports to

## Student Tests In 1963-64 Are Suspended

The Selective Service College Qualification Test, offered at least once each year from 1951 through the academic year 1962-63, has been suspended. Operations Bulletin No. 248, issued August 30, 1963, informed the local boards of the suspension for the 1963-64 academic year.

The test may be resumed in any future academic year if it is determined to be desirable.

The decision to suspend the test for the current academic year was reached in view of the small numbers of students tested in recent years.

Since 1957-58, only one test has been offered in each academic year. Prior to that time, three tests were given each year with the exception of the spring of 1951 when the first four tests were administered between May 26, 1951, and July 12, 1951.

The numbers registered and the numbers tested since 1957-58, when single tests were initiated, are:

Year	Registered	Tested
1957-58	6,941	5,403
1958-59	6,722	5,257
1959-60	4,294	3,316
1960-61	4,485	3,519
1961-62	5,689	4,648
1962-63	2,641	2,145

The numbers registered and tested from 1951 through the academic year 1956-57 are:

Year	Registered	Tested
1951	380,868	339,039
1951-52	86,578	74,327
1952-53	80,090	69,027
1953-54	62,700	54,728
1954-55	32,269	27,654
1955-56	20,609	17,003
1956-57	14,593	11,122

The total number registered over the 13 years is 708,479.

The total number tested is 617,188.

National Headquarters reflect fully the separation of married men 19 to 26 in Class I-A and Class I-A-O into the new priority in the sequence of selection.

The telegraphic advice to the State Directors on September 10, 1963, of the President's approval of Executive Order No. 11119 was followed by Operations Bulletins 249 and 250, both dated September 11, 1963, and both concerned with procedures with respect to married men.

Operations Bulletin No. 250 transmitted to the System the text of the Executive Order signed by the President amending Part 1631.7 of the Regulations.

Operations Bulletin No. 249 transmitted instructions on reporting married men in Class I-A and Class I-A-O, 19 to 26, on the Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form 115), Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form 116), and Report of Availability and Summary of Classification — Physicians, Dentists, and Veterinarians (SSS Form 129). Pending revision of the forms, numbers of married men 19 to 26 in Classes I-A and I-A-O will be reported in spaces on those forms specified in the Operations Bulletin.

Effective immediately, the order halted the induction of many men at the induction stations, and scheduled to report. Local boards were required to issue additional orders for induction for September to compensate for the cancellation of orders to married men. The September 10 Executive Order complicated the task of the local boards of delivering their quotas for induction in September.

The sequence of selection, under the amended regulations, but not in the language of the regulations, is: (1) Delinquents; (2) Volunteers for induction; (3) Nonvolunteers 19 to 26 who do not have a wife with whom they maintain a bona fide family home; (4) Nonvolunteers 19 to 26 who do have a wife with whom they maintain a bona fide family home; (5) Men over 26; and (6) Men under 19.

The selection of men classified in Class I-O for civilian work parallels the selection of men for induction. Under the new sequence, therefore, married men in Class I-O will not be selected for civilian work until such time as married men in Classes I-A and I-A-O are reached for induction.

If there is a way to do the job better . . . let it be known through our Incentive Awards Program.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, D.C., 20435.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

A report published in the Selective Service System newspaper 20 years ago this month disclosed that about one-fourth of the men inducted into the military forces through July 1, 1943, were high school graduates. Relatively few had completed college before entering service.

Nearly 6 million men had been inducted by July 1, 1943. Of that number, more than 1,386,000 were high school graduates. Only 183,636 were college graduates. The proportion of inducted men who were high school graduates were about twice the proportion of high school graduates among the male population over 25.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of July 31, 1963.

Relative standings of the 41, showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	15.92
Idaho.....	14.44
Guam.....	12.23
Alabama.....	9.58
Virgin Islands.....	9.51
Montana.....	8.35
Nebraska.....	8.31
Oklahoma.....	8.27
Washington.....	8.08
Wyoming.....	7.88
West Virginia.....	7.79
Hawaii.....	7.31
Utah.....	7.23
North Dakota.....	7.01
Nevada.....	6.87
Delaware.....	6.74
Colorado.....	6.73
Kentucky.....	6.72
Mississippi.....	6.70
North Carolina.....	6.62
Vermont.....	6.53
Maryland.....	6.46
Missouri.....	6.46
Minnesota.....	6.36
Kansas.....	6.28
Indiana.....	5.97
South Dakota.....	5.97
Ohio.....	5.79
New Hampshire.....	5.64
New Jersey.....	5.48
Michigan.....	5.22
New York State.....	5.03
Maine.....	4.96
Pennsylvania.....	4.74
Arizona.....	4.53
Connecticut.....	4.47
Florida.....	4.36
District of Columbia.....	4.25
Rhode Island.....	4.23
Georgia.....	3.87
Alaska.....	2.25

About 35 percent of the inducted men as of July 1, 1943, had not had more than an elementary school education. Many in this group had had no formal schooling or only a year or so. About 1,085,000 of the inducted men had had some high school training, but were not graduates. About 585,000 had some college schooling, but had not graduated.

The President, 20 years ago this month, ordered the registration of United States citizens 18 to 45 residing abroad and who had not registered previously. The registration was proclaimed for the period November 16 to December 31, 1943. It was expected to affect 80,000 to 100,000 men.

On October 27, 1943, a program designed to assure the production of needed aircraft through deferment was announced. Known as the West Coast Plan, it was initiated by giving the west coast airplane industry a moratorium on inductions for several months. Under the plan, the Army and Navy were to assume joint responsibility with the airplane contractors and subcontractors for claims for occupational deferment of employees. Irreplaceable workers, under the plan, were to be deferred for a period of at least 6 months, and were to be considered for further deferment if they remained irreplaceable.

The ban on drafting of fathers was lifted 20 years ago this month as the local boards put into effect on October 1, 1943, a directive outlining a sequence of selecting for induction men formerly deferred in Class III-A, but reclassified into Class I-A. After volunteers and men with no dependents, local boards were to call men with collateral dependents acquired prior to December 8, 1941; then men with pre-Pearl Harbor wives; and last, men who were fathers prior to Pearl Harbor.

A medical survey program under the sponsorship of the Selective Service System was created 20 years ago this month. The program was established after study and collaboration with the surgeons general of the services, the Public Health Service, the Office of Education, schools and medical societies. The aim of the program was to provide the Armed Forces with adequate medical histories of registrants to aid in screening out unsuspected sufferers from nervous and mental diseases and personality disorders.

## Space Effort Creates Many New Occupational Specialties

(Editor's Note: Aerospace activities have created a demand for a long list of occupations and specialties which did not exist before. In a recent issue of *Higher Education*, published by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Office of Education, an official of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration discusses the impact of this new industry on the range of occupational specialties as reflected in an identification of the work being performed by NASA and the occupational specialties of its staff. Portions of the article, written by C. Guy Ferguson, Manpower Systems Officer for NASA, are reprinted here as material of

interest to members of the System in view of their responsibility to maintain an effective national economy and promote the fullest utilization of scarce technical and scientific manpower. The manpower picture of NASA is expected to be reflected throughout the aerospace industry.)

"Man's sudden entry into space has had a dramatic impact on occupational specialties. In the past century scientific and engineering occupations fell neatly into categories which carried such titles as physicist, chemist, engineer, or mathematician. Even today most research and development organizations still use these titles, though they do not precisely describe the work being done. The space program drew personnel from many of the traditional academic areas of science and engineering, but being new, produced an entirely new pattern of occupations. These new professional occupations appear to be unrelated or only slightly related to the traditional academic categories. The most important result of the emergence of these new occupational categories is the diversity of training and degrees possessed by aerospace technologists who are doing the same kind of work.

"College training and academic degrees in any of the physical science or engineering disciplines appear to be a suitable foundation for most of the aerospace occupational specialties. In the past a few scientists became renowned in a field different from that of their academic training, but since the development of aerospace occupational categories many scientists have done so. A physical scientist or engineer becomes a specialist in an aerospace professional occupation by completing a basic undergraduate curriculum in his chosen field, and by building on this foundation in his later research and development experience.

"It should be emphasized that the aerospace research and development specialties are not mere combinations of academic degree categories. Rather they are an entirely new pattern of occupations with only minor relationships to the various academic fields."

(The article then lists approximately 120 occupational specialties in NASA. Examples of the highly technical job titles are: aeronomy, fields and particles program management, environmental control, fluid and flight mechanics, magnetofluiddynamics, flight vehicle acoustics, polymeric materials, energy conversion, sensors and transducers, telemetry, theoretical simulation techniques, space center planning.)

"Similar specialties in industry can best be recognized in the recruiting advertisements of research and development organizations which, to be effective, must list the specialty rather than the degree

(Continued on Page 4)

## Official Notices

Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.

August 30, 1963—Operations Bulletin No. 248, Subject: "Selective Service College Qualification Test," announcing the suspension of the test for the 1963-64 academic year.

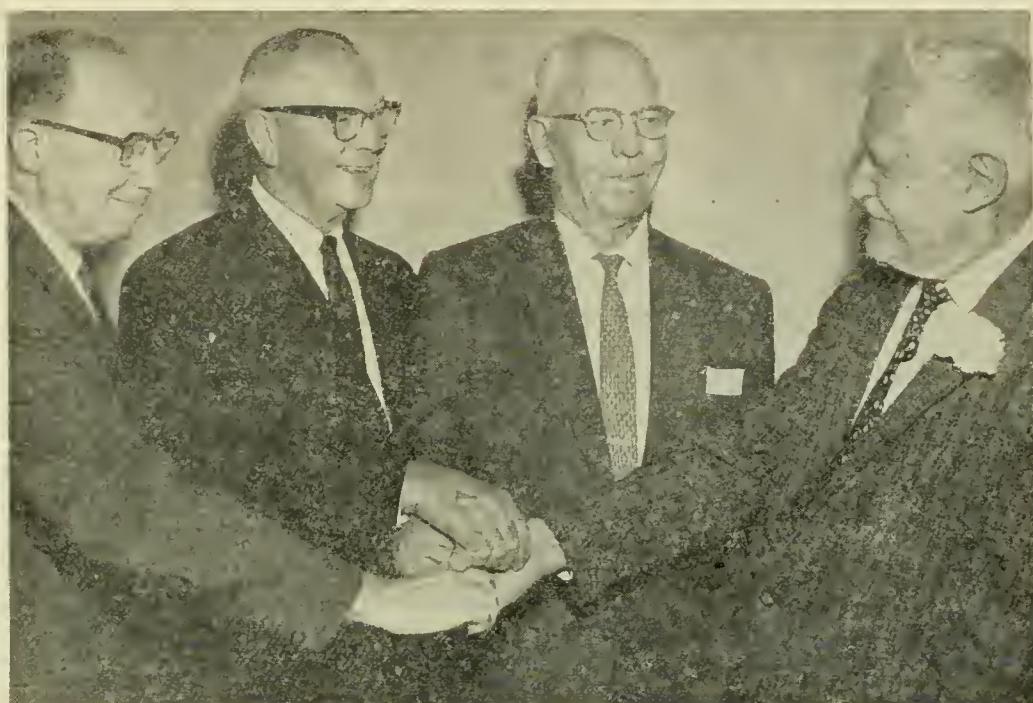
August 30, 1963—Transmittal Memorandum No. 117, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 78, as amended, Subject: "Medical Interview of Registrants at Local Board" which was amended to instruct medical advisors to the local boards concerning the interview of registrants before their return to the examining station for reevaluation, and to rescind the Manual for Medical Advisors.

September 1, 1963—Operations Bulletin No. 0, as amended, Subject: "List of Operations Bulletins and Table of Cross-References of Local Board Memorandums and Operations Bulletins to Selective Service Regulations," containing the list of current bulletins, the list of bulletins which have become no longer current or in effect since March 1, 1963, and the current table of cross-references to the regulations.

September 11, 1963—Operations Bulletin No. 249, Subject: "Changed Recording and Reporting of Availability and Classification of Registrants," concerning the changed manner of recording registrants between 19 and 26 years of age who are married and are classified in Class I-A or Class I-A-O on Local Board Action Summary Sheet (SSS Form No. 115), Report of Availability and Summary of Classification (SSS Form No. 116), and Report of Availability and Summary of Classification—Physicians, Dentists and Veterinarians (SSS Form No. 129) due to the amendment of section 1631.7 of the regulations by Executive Order No. 11119.

September 11, 1963—Operations Bulletin No. 250, Subject: "Changes in Section 1631.7 of Selective Service Regulations," concerning Executive Order No. 11119 of September 10, 1963, which amended section 1631.7 of the regulations to provide that registrants between 19 and 26 years of age who are married shall be placed in a lower order of selection than single registrants between 19 and 26 years of age.

Don't hibernate your ideas... share them with us through our Incentive Awards Program.



VETERAN MEMBER of the Freeborn, Minn., county local board, John R. Lukes (right) was recently honored by members of the Albert Lea, Minn., Rotary Club and Minnesota Selective Service officials on the occasion of his 90th birthday. Mr. Lukes was praised as an outstanding citizen of his State and community for many years of devoted service to public affairs, including 23 years as a member of the Selective Serv-

ice local board. Pictured with Mr. Lukes, from the left, are O. A. Felland of Northfield, Minn., local board coordinator; Lt. Col. Murley A. Reep, State Director; and Carl Dahl, local board member. Among tributes paid to Mr. Lukes was a telegram of congratulations from Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, describing Mr. Lukes as unparalleled in Selective Service history.

## System Remains In Lead Among Buyers of Bonds

The Selective Service System remains the Federal Government's top agency in support of the Savings bond program.

Again for the quarter ending June 30, 1963, 97.7 percent of the System's personnel participated in the purchase of bonds. The high participation mark was achieved in the latter part of 1962, and is 4.1 percentage points better than the mark of the second-place Tennessee Valley Authority for the quarter ending last June 30.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board was in third place for the quarter with participation by 93.4 percent of its employees.

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Maryland: Mrs. Laurine Alexander, Army.

Michigan: Mrs. Dorothy B. Hermon and Mrs. Evelyn M. Dalman, Air Force.

## Classification Picture August 1, 1963

Class	Number	
Total Classified	25,034,123	
I-A and I-A-O:		
Nonfathers:		
Examined and Found Qualified	75,305	
Not Examined	1,469,949	
Not Available for Induction or Examination	19,840	
Induction or Examination Postponed	3,738	
Registrants:		
26 and Older with Liability Extended	77,281	
Under 19 Years of Age	157,454	
I-Y	Qualified Only in an Emergency	1,032,071
I-C	Inducted	211,359
	Enlisted or Commissioned	1,472,075
I-O	Nonfathers:	
Examined and Found Qualified	1,060	
Not Examined	7,495	
I-W	At Work	2,175
	Released	5,505
I-D	Members of Reserve Component	891,284
I-S	Statutory Deferment:	
	High School	11,926
	College	1,328
II-A	Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	115,459
II-A	Apprentice	5,830
II-C	Agricultural Deferment	16,115
II-S	Occupational Deferment (Student)	359,861
III-A	Dependency Deferment	2,566,205
IV-A	Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,181,315
IV-B	Officials	48
IV-C	Aliens	8,577
IV-D	Ministers, Divinity Students	70,669
IV-F	Not Qualified for Military Service	2,476,252
V-A	Over Age of Liability	11,613,947

## New Law Affects Enlistment, Deferment, for Reservists

Public Law 88-110, approved September 3, 1963, provides a uniform reserve enlistment program available to all military services, replacing and consolidating several such programs operated in the past. The public law also provides a single legislative basis for the deferment of reservists and National Guardsmen while satisfactorily participating after enlistment under the new law.

The newly authorized program entails an enlistment of 6 years in the Ready Reserve for men aged 17 to 26, including a minimum of 4 months of active duty for training. Those enlisted under the program participate as members of organized units of the Ready Reserve or perform such other Ready Reserve service as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe.

The legislation replaces several reserve and National Guard enlistment or deferment authorizations in prior legislation. It is a substitute for the so-called 6-month reserve enlistment program for men 17 to 18½ authorized by section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, which expired August 1, 1963. The new law repealed section 262.

The new legislation provides a single statutory authority in the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, for the deferment from induction of men who enlist prior to age 26 in the Ready Reserve, including the National Guard, so long as they continue to participate satisfactorily. The new legislation also provides the statutory basis for the classification in Class IV-A of men who after enlistment perform 6 years of satisfactory Ready Reserve service including at least 4 months of active duty for training.

The deferment of men who enlisted in the Ready Reserve prior to age 18½ under former section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act was authorized by that legislation. The deferment of men 18½ to 26 who enlisted in the so-called 6-month program was accomplished under the general deferment authority of section 6(h) of the UMT&S Act, as amended. The deferment of men who enlisted in the National Guard before age 18½

was authorized by the provisions of section 6(c)(2)(A) of the UMT&S Act which were in effect prior to September 3, 1963.

The new legislation amends section 6(c)(2)(A) of the UMT&S Act creating in that section a single statutory authority for the deferment of all men who enlist prior to age 26 in the Ready Reserve including the National Guard pursuant to the new authorization.

The new legislation eliminates from section 6(c)(2) of the UMT&S Act the authority contained in paragraphs (C) and (D) for direct enlistment in the reserves upon a finding by the President that such enlistments were needed to maintain the strength of the reserves, and authorizing such enlistees to qualify for Class IV-A by 8 years of satisfactory participation including at least 3 months of active duty for training. These provisions of the law were never implemented.

Prior to its amendment by the new legislation, section 6(c)(2)(A) of the UMT&S Act extended to age 28 the liability for induction of men who enlisted before age 18½ in the National Guard and were deferred by that section. The new legislation eliminates the reference to age 28. All National Guard and reserve enlistments under the new authority, and the consequent deferments under section 6(c)(2)(A) of the UMT&S Act for satisfactory participation, will result in extended liability to age 35.

The new legislation did not alter the obligations or conditions of enlistments entered into under prior provisions of law. For example, an enlistee under the new authority may qualify for Class IV-A by 6 years of satisfactory participation including not less than 4 months of active duty for training. However, men who enlisted under repealed section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, qualify for Class IV-A with only 3 months of active duty for training as a part of their 8 years of satisfactory service.

Selective Service Regulations are in the process of being amended to reflect the provisions of Public Law 88-110.

## New Legislation Restores Exemption Of Uncompensated Members, Others, From Federal Conflict of Interest Law

The former exemptions from the conflict of interest laws afforded uncompensated officials of the Selective Service System, members of the National Selective Service Appeal Board, and hearing officers appointed to conduct hearings on appeals of persons claiming conscientious objection were restored by Public Law 88-110, approved September 3, 1963.

This amendment to the Universal Military Training and Service Act was made necessary as a result of

the enactment of Public Law 87-849, approved October 23, 1962. That legislation reenacted sections 281, 283, and 284 of title 18, United States Code, the conflict of interest laws from which Selective Service personnel had been exempted since 1940, as new sections 203, 205 and 207 of title 18. Public Law 88-110 restored the exemptions by amending section 13(a) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to make conforming references to the new section numbers.

## Space Effort Creates Many New Occupational Specialties

(Continued from Page 2)

in order to attract persons qualified for the specialty.

The best method of illustrating the characteristics of this fundamental development of new occupations related to physical science and engineering is the listing of the degrees held by the professionals working in a given aerospace specialty and performing duties which are similar except for level. Similar duties are those that are, for all practical management purposes, sufficiently alike to permit persons to work in them interchangeably.

In April 1962 a study was made of the degrees held by NASA employees. The list below shows the number of NASA employees in six aerospace technology categories by the title of the degree they held."

The article then proceeded to list the numbers of degrees in a variety of academic fields held by employees in each of the categories of control and guidance systems, aeronomy, life sciences and systems, flight mechanics, orbit and trajectory studies, and data systems. In addition to practically every field of science and engineering in which academic degrees are awarded, the list showed that some employees of NASA in the six aerospace technology categories also held highest degrees in education administration, psychology, sociology, education, and history.)

"The whole NASA occupational system is focused upon making effective use of the American educational system in the complex aerospace field. In all our specialties any or a number of college degrees will qualify. This is because a knowledge of fundamentals, disciplined thinking, and an inquisitive and acquisitive mind are basic requirements. It is not practical for the colleges to turn out orbit and trajectory technologists, an-

tenna technologists, and the like, much as we need people with these abilities. Continued emphasis in the colleges and universities upon a broad subject-matter base, especially in the undergraduate curriculums, is the most meaningful training for NASA's work.

"The chronic shortage of scientists and engineers is well known. We in NASA feel that one of our responsibilities is to select and make the best use possible of the scientific and engineering talent that is available to us. That is the purpose of our basic manpower program which has found expression in this occupational system.

"NASA employs several thousand persons in nondegree technician and experimentalist occupations. These employees perform a distinctive and highly important service complementing the work of professional and shop employees.

"On the one hand, professional staff members in the aerospace technologies do research in the space sciences, plan programs, determine experimental requirements, and supervise the design and operation of flight vehicles and other hardware systems. These professional occupations, as we have seen, require a college degree in a technical field, and many of them, advanced degrees. On the other hand, shop employees in the mechanical trades and crafts fabricate and assemble specialized equipment and produce experimental hardware which goes into our research and development programs.

"NASA requires technicians and experimentalists to do another type of work which is done by neither of these groups. Essentially it consists of the development and use of specialized techniques where the primary requirement is skill and talent in experimental applications. This work is not usually specifically identified with any recognized trade or craft, nor is it subprofessional in the sense of being subordinate to or leading up to professional work. It is not quasi-scientific or quasi-engineering. It is an essential component of our primary manpower capabilities in its own right. It is necessary to the success of our projects. It includes highly creative work. However, it is founded in the practical problems of meeting specialized experimental requirements, not in scientific abstractions.

"In NASA this experimental function is performed throughout many projects and programs. It is the heart of electronic miniaturization and subminiaturization. It exists in certain fabrication processes, in designer-draftsman activities, in inspection and quality control techniques, and in many operational activities. It is almost always associated with complex problems or activities requiring skilled handling of temperamental and sophisticated equipment."

## Officers Train At Conference In Corpus Christi

The final training conference of the calendar year for National Guard and Reserve officers designated for Selective Service duty in mobilization will be held October 26 to November 9, 1963, at the U.S. Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Reserve units scheduled to participate are those at Baton Rouge, Dallas, Denton, Little Rock, Decatur, and Madison. Selective Service National Guard sections from Arkansas, New Mexico, Louisiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Minnesota also will participate.

Conferences will resume after the Christmas holidays with six more scheduled during the first half of 1964.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Number 11

## Higher Mental Standards Yield More Top Men

The Army's adoption of higher mental standards for induction, instituted May 1, 1963, has increased the disqualification rate somewhat, but has also reduced the proportion of mental category IV men (AFQT score 10-30) entering the Army through induction.

Effective May 1, selectees scoring 10 to 30 on the Armed Forces Qualification Test are required to score 90 or more in two areas of the Army Qualification Battery, and in addition, compile a general technical score of 80 or better. The general technical score was not required for qualification prior to May 1, 1963.

The higher standards have been applied to all men reporting for induction after June 1, 1963. Those reporting for induction in May who had been found qualified under previous lower standards were considered qualified. Therefore, the effects of the new standards are reflected in the mental categories of men inducted in June and later.

In February, March, and April, 1963, under former standards, mental category IV inductees were 46.3, 44, and 42 percent, respectively, of inductees in those months. In June, July, and August, mental category IV registrants were 32.2, 30 and 29.4 percent of all inductees.

Conversely, the proportion of inductees in the higher mental categories increased after the new standards were put into effect.

The proportions of category III inductees (AFQT score 31-64) in February, March, and April were 29.5, 31.8, and 32, respectively. After the new standards were applied, the proportions of that category in June, July, and August were 38.3, 39.8, and 39.1, respectively.

Smaller increases were also noted in the proportions of inductees in category II (AFQT score 65-92) and category I (AFQT score 93-100).

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, were: Frank R. Miles, Chairman of Local Board No. 125, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Lucille Hatton, State Headquarters, Jefferson City, Mo., and Harry A. Cotton, Member Local Board No. 29, Port Angeles, Wash.

## President Orders Manpower Conservation Study To Find Ways to Rehabilitate Registrants Found Disqualified Through Selective Service

(Printed below is the text of the President's statement of Sept. 30, 1963, announcing the appointment of a Task Force on Manpower Conservation to study and report to him on a program for the rehabilitation of men found disqualified for service in the Armed Forces. The Task Force, composed of the Secretaries of Defense, Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare and the Director of Selective Service, immediately began its study.)

The President's statement demonstrates that the System and the information it acquires about registrants will be a key part of any program developed. For this reason, although the statement received wide publicity, it is believed that members of the System will want to read the statement in the form it was issued.)

I am deeply concerned about the fact that half of the young men who have been reporting for prein-

duction examinations under the Selective Service System are being found unqualified for military service; and that one out of every four is failing the mental tests, which means, for all practical purposes, that his mental attainments are below those which should be provided by a grade school education.

Last year, 306,073 young men, whose average age was 22-23 years, reported for initial draft examinations. 151,512 of these (49.8%) were found unqualified for service. 75,043 (24.5%) failed the mental tests; it was determined that they lacked the mental equipment to be able to absorb military training within a reasonable time. The most common deficiency was apparently that they could not read or do simple arithmetic.

This group fortunately is not completely representative of all our young men of military service age. Large numbers volunteer for service each year and are found acceptable before being reached by their draft boards for examination. However, even allowing for these volunteers, experience indicates that one out of three young men in this country does not meet the minimum standards for peacetime military service.

This situation must not be permitted to continue or its implications to go unattended. These figures are an indictment and an ominous warning. Many of these recent rejectees now are looking for work and unable to find it. They make up a large proportion of the present alarming total of unemployed youth. A young man who does not have what it takes to perform military service is not likely to have what it takes to make a living. Today's military rejects include tomorrow's hard core unemployed.

In addition to those who fail the mental tests, an equal proportion fails the physical examination. The causes of medical disqualification are many, and not all are necessarily serious from the point of view of civilian occupation. But many conditions revealed by selective service examinations do limit a young man's ability to earn a living, are not infrequently the result of inadequate care and could often be corrected by medical rehabilitation.

I am convinced, on the basis of this information, that a large-scale manpower conservation operation is both feasible and urgent, and

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHAY

Director, Selective Service System

## Current Studies May Expand Activities of System

There are indications that the Selective Service System may be approaching a period of increased activity. This activity may be in several different directions. There has been an increase in calls during this fiscal year. This can be attributed to the increased strengths of 2 years ago which are reflected in the replacements needed for those who entered the Armed Forces in the autumn of 1961. It is doubtful if the present size of calls will continue.

The change in the order of induction of husbands has required readjustments but these effects will gradually be absorbed.

The President has appointed a Cabinet Committee, which included the Director of Selective Service as a member, to determine actions that can be taken to correct deficiencies in citizens, especially those deficiencies emphasized by the examination of Selective Service registrants. This action of the President could have a lasting effect by extending the functions of the Selective Service System in identifying registrants who have remedial deficiencies. The nature and volume of participation by the Selective Service System in this area remains to be developed.

The Department of Defense and the Selective Service System, at the direction of the President, are considering several means to determine what can be done to reduce the age of induction, to evaluate earlier the condition of registrants, not only to inform them of their acceptability for service, but to learn their limitations and plan to take measures to eliminate those deficiencies susceptible of removal.

Early identification of those registrants' deficiencies—physical, educational, moral, and occupational—will serve several desirable purposes. It will permit an earlier approach to rehabilitation than now is possible. It will permit the registrant to receive an earlier evaluation of his capacities in reference to possible service in the Armed Forces. This may aid the registrant in planning his career. The reduction of the number of

(Continued on page 2)

(Continued on page 2)

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, D.C., 20435.

## Current Studies May Expand Activities of System

(Continued from page 1)

registrants by an early identification of disqualifying traits will place a more certain probability for service on those initially considered acceptable to the Armed Forces.

This should be a favorable factor for the recruiters.

Another area of study concerns reserve participation. Any reduction of time spent in the Ready Reserves by those not actively engaged in training will make possible the induction of a greater number of registrants and hence a reduction of the age of induction. In addition, such action would increase the number of young men who have been trained and have not yet served except for a training period.

Also being considered is the question as to how the Selective Service System might play an expanded function in recruiting for the Armed Forces.

## Director Named to Task Force On Conservation of Manpower

(Continued from page 1)

could mean large savings in lives and dollars. To ignore this situation, to provide no followup training or rehabilitation program for these rejects, would be the worst folly and irresponsibility. The programs of the U.S. Employment Service and of the administrators of the Manpower Development and Training Act should certainly be given special direction to deal with this special problem area.

Much more can and should be done, however. The Selective Service System provides us with a unique opportunity to identify those young men in our Nation who are—for reasons of education, or health, or both—not equipped to play their part in society. So far we have been wasting this opportunity. The youths are examined, rejected and sent home—and no more. The time has come—in view of the ever rising educational and training standards required for employment, and the ever rising rate of youth unemployment until it is now two or three times what it was when Selective Service began—to consider what greater use might be made of the opportunity and information the Selective Service System provides.

I am therefore establishing a Task Force on Manpower Conservation, consisting of the Secretaries of Defense, Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare and the Director of the Selective Service System, to prepare a program for the guidance, testing, counseling, training and rehabilitation of youths found disqualified for military service under the Selective Service System because of failure to meet the physical or

mental standards of the Armed Forces, and to make such recommendations as their survey of this situation suggests. The Secretary of Labor will serve as chairman of the Task Force, which will submit a preliminary report to me within 30 days, and a final report no later than January 1, 1964.

There are many questions which the Task Force should examine. For example:

—Inasmuch as the average age at which these tests are being given is 22-23, although registration under the Selective Service Act is required at age 18, the possibility of earlier and more general testing, as recommended to me by the Committee on Youth Employment, should be examined.

—The reasons why the rejection rate on the mental tests ranges from under 5 percent in some States to over 50 percent in others require serious appraisal.

—Results obtained under the current Manpower Development and Training Act should be compared with the Army's experience, during the severe manpower shortages of World War II, in establishing special training units for illiterates. Of 303,000 received for such training, 255,000 or 85 percent were graduated and went on to serve as regular enlisted personnel. A sample revealed that more than two-thirds went overseas; a third saw combat; a considerable number were decorated; a quarter rose to the rank of corporal or better.

I am hopeful that this Task Force will recommend whatever administrative or legislative action is required to utilize this excellent means of alleviating a disturbing situation.

## Official Notices

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September 30, 1963—Transmittal Memorandum No. 118, containing Local Board Memorandum No. 63, as amended, Subject: "Priority Induction Under Section 1631.8 of Selective Service Regulations," which was amended to reflect in paragraphs 1(a), 2, and 3 the amendment of section 6(c)(2) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and the repeal of section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, by Public Law 88-110, approved September 3, 1963. Paragraph 3(a) was also amended to provide for eight cases in which the cover sheet of a registrant certified for priority induction shall be forwarded to the Director of Selective Service for review.

October 3, 1963—Operations Bulletin No. 249, as amended, Subject: "Changed Recording and Reporting of Availability and Classification of Registrants," which was amended to add paragraphs 3 through 7 prescribing the manner in which several categories of registrants shall be recorded on SSS Forms Nos. 116 and 129.

October 15, 1963—Packet No. 78 of the Selective Service Manual containing the following:

1. Revised pages of Parts 1613 and 1631 of the Selective Service Regulations to reflect the provisions of Amendment No. 93 and Executive Order No. 11119, dated September 10, 1963, comprising Amendment No. 94.

2. Revised pages of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, including related laws, to reflect:

- (a) The amendment of sections 6(c)(2) and 13(a) by Public Law 88-110, approved September 3, 1963, the addition under 6(c) as a related law of section 5 of Public Law 88-110, and the repeal by Public Law 88-110 of section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended, a related law appearing under section 6(c).

- (b) The amendment of section 17(c) by Public Law 88-2, approved March 28, 1963.

- (c) The amendment by Public Law 88-2, approved March 28, 1963, of the Act of August 3, 1950, a related law appearing under section 2.

- (d) The amendment by Public Law 88-2 of section 9 of Public Law 85-62, a related law appearing under sections 4(a), 4(j), 4(l), 5(a), 5(c), 6(b), and 6(d).

- (e) The amendment by Pub-

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of August 31, 1963.

Relative standings of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico	15.95
Idaho	14.43
Guam	12.23
Wisconsin	9.85
Virgin Islands	9.43
Nebraska	8.81
Alabama	8.67
Montana	8.35
Oklahoma	8.31
Washington	7.89
West Virginia	7.80
Wyoming	7.66
Hawaii	7.33
Utah	7.01
North Dakota	6.92
Kentucky	6.81
Colorado	6.65
Delaware	6.74
Nevada	6.64
North Carolina	6.63
Mississippi	6.60
Vermont	6.46
Missouri	6.46
Maryland	6.42
Minnesota	6.31
Kansas	6.28
South Dakota	5.95
Indiana	5.86
Ohio	5.76
New Hampshire	5.72
New Jersey	5.57
Michigan	5.21
New York	5.17
Maine	5.07
Pennsylvania	4.81
Arizona	4.54
District of Columbia	4.53
Florida	4.51
Connecticut	4.45
Rhode Island	4.11
Georgia	3.86
Alaska	2.25

## Appeal Agent Resigns to Take Peace Corps Post

Formerly an Associate Government Appeal Agent for Local Board No. 8 of New York City, Fairfield W. Hoban has resigned that position to accept appointment as Deputy Peace Corps representative in Pakistan.

New York City State Headquarters notes that while many of its registrants have been deferred for Peace Corps service, Mr. Hoban's appointment is the first instance of an uncompensated member of the System becoming affiliated with that program.

lic Law 88-110, approved September 3, 1963, of section 270(b) of title 10 of the U.S. Code, a related law appearing under section 4(d).

(f) The inclusion under section 10(a) as a related law of a provision of Public Law 85-44, approved August 28, 1958, concerning the disposal of records.

# Gen. Hershey Heads Veteran Chapter Again

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, was re-elected president of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, Veterans in Canada-United States (ANAVICUS) during the recent convention of the American Legion in Miami Beach, Fla.

The Canadian veterans association was originally formed in 1820. Prior to 1953, the association had conferred honorary membership on 59 citizens of the United States. It was in that year that the United States chapter made up of such honorary life members was formed.

General Hershey was elected to his second term as president of the ANAVICUS with the power to appoint his own officers, executive committee, and other necessary committees.

During the sessions in Miami Beach, ANAVICUS presented a plaque to Maj. Gen. Frank R. Schwengel for his 45 years of contributions to friendship and comradeship between veterans of Canada and the United States.

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

**Alabama:** Freida B. Stewart and Ann Ferguson, Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

**Arkansas:** Mary E. White, Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

**Delaware:** Mrs. Lillian L. Brown, Air Force.

**Kentucky:** Miss Marguerite Green, Mrs. Mary E. Leavelle, Miss Frances Jones, Miss Gloria W. Hager, Mrs. Effie K. Phillips, Mrs. Frances Brown, Mrs. Adele Stein, Miss Elizabeth Van Arsdale, Mrs. Mary F. Smith, Mrs. Norma Hicks, Mrs. Peggy Adams, Mrs. Alice M. Smith, Miss Winifred K. Phillips, Mrs. Kathleen C. Dempsey, Army; Mrs. Dorothy L. Rhodes, Miss Georgia L. Travis, Navy; Mrs. Juanita R. Sheegog, Mrs. Janet B. Moore, Miss Mary A. Boggs, Mrs. Charlene Turner, Air Force; Mrs. Dorothy D. Coleman, Miss Margaret Napier, Mrs. Edith W. Cline, Mrs. Sara T. McGarvey, Mrs. Helen B. Taylor, Marine Corps; Mrs. Edna Asch, Miss Edith Garrison, Army and Navy.

**Texas:** Mrs. Marion B. Lambert, Army; Thomas A. Cunningham, Navy.

**Virginia:** Mrs. Ruth S. Benton, Army.

Pin-point the problems in your every day work. Recommend a solution through our Incentive Awards Program.

## Board Chairman Finds Duties Affect Family

Local Board No. 123 of Quincy, Mass., believes its chairman, may have established some kind of a precedent. Since the beginning of his service as chairman in 1949, he has seen three sons inducted: George B. Keefe was inducted in June of 1954; Paul R. Keefe was inducted in May of 1956; and Thomas L. Keefe was inducted August 13, 1963.

## Georgia Launches Publication of State Bulletin

The Georgia Selective Service System has begun the regular publication of a mimeographed bulletin to be distributed to all members of the System in the State. Georgia joins a lengthening list of States which in recent years have undertaken the issuance on a regular basis of an informal medium of news within the State.

The first issue of the Georgia bulletin, as yet unnamed, was received at National Headquarters in August.

According to the statement in the publication, plans are to publish the bulletin at least every 2 months. Such publications serve as informal methods of carrying information throughout the State, as builders of morale, and serve also to unify the System which by its nature is limited in opportunities to bring personnel together to promote a sense of unity and an understanding and appreciation of the State organization.

## Story of Sgt. York Appropriate to Mark Veterans Day Observance

Veterans Day, November 11, has been officially designated to honor the millions of men and women who have served in our country's Armed Forces.

One of the most honored war heroes of all time is proudly known by his System associates as a member of Selective Service. Alvin York, World War I Medal of Honor winner, entered that war through the Fentress County, Tenn., local board. He served as chairman of that board through World War II, and during the present operation until ill health forced his resignation about 2 years ago. Sgt. York

## Value of Records Of World War I Noted in Report

Before liquidating Selective Service in 1918, consideration had to be given to the disposition of the 24 million individual files for the System's registrants during World War I. In the *Final Report of the Provost Marshal General*, dated July 15, 1919, it is observed:

"But it was more than a matter of sentiment that prompted a scrupulous preservation of these records. Never in the history of this or any other Nation had a more valuable and comprehensive accumulation of data been assembled upon the physical, economic, industrial, and racial condition of a people. It contained the first and only record of the manpower of this Nation. . . . It was not only worthy of preservation, but this generation owed it to posterity that it be preserved."

has devoted himself not only to service to his country through the System, but has sought for years to improve schools and educational opportunities in his community.

The following account of Sgt. Alvin York and of the Medal of Honor is retold here as epitomizing why the Nation has set aside the date of the World War I armistice to pay homage to the veterans of the Armed Forces.

Alvin York was a peaceable man, a one-time Sunday School teacher and choir leader in his little home town in the mountains of Tennessee. When he registered for the World War I draft, he wrote on the paper, "I don't want to fight." He wrote the local draft board, the State draft officials, even President Wilson, telling how his church thought war was wrong.

It was no use. He had to go—and now here he was in the Argonne Forest, pinned down by a storm of machine gun fire.

York, than a corporal, didn't get riled until the bullets began killing his buddies. Then, with slugs kicking up dust around him, he fired at the German manning the nearest machine gun, hitting him in the forehead. A second German put his eye to the sight of the machine gun. York fired again. He picked off every German who raised his head to sight the gun. He'd been winning turkey shoots for years, and at 25 yards a man's head was an easy target.

When it was all over he said he thought that he had fired about 25 times. There were 24 dead Germans.

In desperation, a German officer and five men charged York with fixed bayonets. York's rifle was empty, so he dropped it, drew his .45 automatic and began picking off the charging men—first the sixth, then the fifth, then the fourth, and so on. He didn't want to miss anyone, and he didn't. The first in line—the last to be shot—sprawled at his feet. (He explained later that this was the way they shot wild turkeys back home, getting the back one first so as not to spook the ones in front.)

At this point a captured major rolled over to York and yelled, "If you'll stop shooting, I'll make them surrender." York agreed, and in several minutes found himself with 80 or 90 prisoners. He lined them up and, though he and his buddies were well behind German lines, they marched the prisoners straight back into the firing, collecting prisoners as they advanced. When they got to no man's land, York ordered double time through the bursting shells "so nobody would get hurt."

"Well, York" said the brigadier general who took the prisoners, "I hear you captured the whole German army."

"No sir," said York, "I only have 132."

When they mopped up that part  
(Continued on page 4)

## Classification Picture September 1, 1963

Class	Number
Total Classified	25,137,796
I-A and I-A-O:	1,941,645
Examined and Qualified	67,705
Not Examined	1,438,113
Not Available for Induction or Examination	204,699
Induction or Examination Postponed	4,221
26 and Older with Liability Extended	71,608
Under 19 Years of Age	155,299
I-Y Qualified Only in an Emergency	1,065,431
I-C Inducted	211,363
I-C Enlisted or Commissioned	1,481,316
I-O Not Examined	7,305
I-O Examined and Qualified	1,051
I-W At Work	2,177
I-W Released	5,522
I-D Members of Reserve Component	886,031
I-S Statutory (College)	1,204
I-S Statutory (High School)	11,186
II-A Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture)	120,165
II-A Apprentice	5,866
II-C Agricultural Deferment	15,913
II-S Occupational Deferment (Student)	357,824
III-A Dependency Deferment	2,628,073
IV-A Completed Service: Sole Surviving Son	2,185,608
IV-B Officials	53
IV-C Aliens	8,613
IV-D Ministers, Divinity Students	70,487
IV-F Not Qualified for Military Service	2,440,244
V-A Over Age Liability	11,690,719

# Story of Sgt. York Appropriate to Mark Veterans Day Observance

(Continued from page 3)  
of the forest they found 35 deserted German machine gun nests.

It was a feat that probably established York as the alltime champion of champions among Medal of Honor winners.

Of the 50 million veterans since 1862, only 3,154 have won the Medal of Honor.

The Medals of Honor (one for the Army and one for the Navy and somewhat unlike in design) were created by Congress in 1862, a year after the Civil War started, to honor the bravest of the brave, almost always in actual combat with an enemy.

The Medal has been awarded to one civilian by special act of Congress. Charles Lindbergh got it for making the first nonstop transatlantic plane flight. Of the 3,154 Medal winners, 2,190 have been soldiers and airmen, 728 sailors, 235 marines, and 1 Coast Guardsman.

General Douglas MacArthur, Pacific commander in World War II, is the only Medal-winning son of

## Holiday Leave For Inductees In December

The Department of Defense has requested the induction of 13,000 men during December, all for the Army.

Inductions are scheduled for the first half of the month to permit the Army to offer holiday leaves as has been the policy in recent years.

The requisition for 13,000 is a decline from the calls of 17,000 of October and November, but still is larger than those for the months of August and September when 12,000 were requested. The Army requires 19,500 men in December to maintain its strength. It expects to recruit 6,500 through the recruiting services.

Deliveries of registrants under the call on the States will be accomplished in two phases—December 1 through 7; and December 8 through 14. States were instructed to deliver one half of their call in each phase.

Under the Army's holiday leave plan, registrants forwarded for induction during the first phase will be offered the opportunity for leave after processing at the reception centers and a short period of training. Those forwarded for induction during the second phase will be offered holiday leave at the induction stations.

Local boards were instructed to inform registrants forwarded for induction of the holiday leave program, and that all travel and other expenses of such leave must be borne by the registrant.

The December call brings total inductions and outstanding calls since 1948 to more than 3,050,000.

a Medal-winning father. General Arthur MacArthur had won the Medal for bravery at Missionary Ridge in the battle of Gettysburg.

Incidentally, the Medal of Honor is often improperly called the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Certainly no Medal winner ever risked his life for its token—material reward of \$2 a month extra pay (if he is not an officer), a pension of \$120 a month when he retires, and the right to travel sometimes on military transports. The Medal itself costs the Government about \$3.

In all, 2,438 Medals of Honor were awarded during the Civil War more than five times as many as for any other war. Later, however, a 1916 Act canceled more than 900 awards made up to then, including a Medal given to William F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, and Mary Walker, Civil War surgeon and only woman to receive the honor. But most of the early Medals were well earned as have been all since the 1916 legislation.

The Civil War produced the youngest winner of the Medal, William Horsfall, a 14-year-old drummer boy who dashed into heavy fire to rescue his wounded commander.

During the quarter century between the end of the Civil War and 1890, 416 soldiers won the Medal fighting the Indians. The Spanish-American War produced 111 Medal winners and World War I, 123 awardees. World War II found 429 servicemen honored with our Nation's highest award. Those who fought the Korean War won 131 Medals in 3 years of battle, including 78 Army, 42 Marine, 7 Navy, and 4 Air Force awards.

Unlike lesser awards, the Medal of Honor is not pinned to the chest, but is hung around the neck on a blue star-studded ribbon or, more often, signified by a modest light-blue cloth bar. On civilian clothes the Medal is represented by a lapel rosette of light-blue silk with 18 stars.

Anyway you look at it, when viewing a Medal of Honor winner you are looking at one of the bravest men you'll ever see.

## Indiana Honors Oldest Clerk On Retirement

Miss Edith Gilkey, at age 81, believed to be the oldest compensated employee in Indiana Selective Service and possibly the entire System, resigned as Clerk of Crawfordsville Local Board 56 on August 30 after having completed 14 years of Federal service as Clerk of the local board office.

On August 29 a dinner was given in her honor at the Crawfordsville Legion Home. Col. Robert K. Custer, State Director presented a pearl necklace to Miss Gilkey, a gift from the group at State Headquarters, the local board, and friends who attended.

## Minute Man Flag for Bond Buying Role Flies Again Over National Headquarters After Long Absence Since Award in 1960

A Minute Man flag, emblematic of leadership in the U.S. Savings Bond program, once more flies over the National Headquarters Building in Washington, D.C. The flag, first presented in May, 1960, at ceremonies in the Nation's capital, had been missing from the flag pole for sometime.

The System won the right to fly the emblem when it first achieved a full quarter of more than 90 percent participation in the program, in 1959. Under regulations then in

force, it was understood that the flag would be flown for only 30 days.

However, the System has consistently maintained its 90 percent participation since, and has been No. 1 most of the time among all Government agencies.

A recent letter from the General Services Administration has cleared up the matter and set the special flag flying again. The System was advised that permission had been granted to fly the Minute Man flag so long as the System's bond participation remained over 90 percent.

## 1963 Incentive Awards Program Shows Marked Gains Over 1962

Employees of the Selective Service System were awarded \$1,925 in cash for suggestions through the Incentive Awards Program in fiscal year 1963. The suggestions were worth an estimated \$23,900 in tangible savings to the System.

In addition, the System awarded to its employees \$15,295 for 211 superior performance awards and 14 quality increases during the fiscal year, and paid out \$260 for 3 special acts or services.

A total of 164 suggestions were approved during the year. State Incentive Award Committees approved 95 suggestions and the national committee approved 69.

Cash awards were made for 48 suggestions during the year, 22 by State committees and 26 by the national committee. Certificates were issued for 103 awards, 60 by the States and 43 by the national headquarters. In addition, 13 letters of commendation were issued for suggestions, all by State committees.

During the year, 949 suggestions were considered by the State and national committees, and of this total 785 were rejected.

In addition to cash awards for superior performance, the System issued 41 certificates and 37 letters of commendation for performance of duties.

Under the special acts or services category, 193 certificates were awarded and 40 letters of commendation issued in addition to the cash awards.

In a letter to all State Directors transmitting the statistical data, the Director of Selective Service noted:

"The marked increase in employee participation during fiscal year 1963 has been noted. Also noted was the amount of tangible benefits derived from adopted suggestions during fiscal year 1963, in comparison to fiscal year 1962. It is felt that these tangible benefits reflect a measurable increase in the quality of suggestions. However, it is believed that the percentage of rejections might be reduced should more stress be placed upon improv-

ing the quality of suggestions submitted."

During fiscal year 1962, 589 suggestions were processed with the adoption of 129. Of those adopted, 34 received cash awards totaling \$1,010; certificates were issued for 89, and letters of commendation for 6. Tangible savings attributed to suggestions in 1962 were valued at \$6,856.

There were 211 superior performance awards in fiscal 1962, the same number as in 1963, but cash awards in 1962 totaled less, \$12,775. In 1962, 26 certificates of performance were issued, but no letters of commendation.

Six special acts and services in fiscal 1962 won \$775, certificates were issued on 190 such occasions, but no letters of commendation were issued.

Only in the cash awards for special acts and services did fiscal year 1963 fail to exceed fiscal year 1962 performances under the incentive awards program.

The Director's letter concerning the program also noted:

"The number of awards granted in recognition of superior work performance is indicative of the proficiency of our personnel, in addition to the peak performance attitudes existing within our Agency.

"Our Incentive Awards Program has proved to be an effective instrument in maintaining the alertness of our personnel, and with the development of increased interest, as evidenced by the 1963 fiscal report, I am confident that this program will continue to be a valuable tool for creating a keener awareness of our operational needs among our employees."

Throughout government, 105,347 suggestions were adopted in the fiscal year, earning for employees \$3,176,544 in 75,535 cash awards and with benefits to the Government of an estimated \$68,774,474.

In Government generally, 169 suggestions were made per 1,000 employees; in the Selective Service System, the rate was 186 per 1,000 employees.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Volume XIII

WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 1963

Number 12

## Peace, Good Will Are Sum Of Individual Acts

By LT. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHAY  
Director, Selective Service System

This is the twenty-fourth Holiday Season I have had the high privilege of association with many who are a part of the Selective Service System. There are many who have been present a majority of those seasons and some who are with us for the first time. There are others no longer technically a part of the System, who are really so, because the ties of our organization are changed but never broken.

We remember a growing number who gave to our common endeavors full measures of dedicated devotion and who inspire us by the heritage they left to us to guard. We shall not forget

their contributions and we must not fail their trust.

This is the season when much is said of peace, good will, and brotherhood. These are the things that the hearts of man have yearned for since long before the dawn of recorded history. These desires do not exist as elemental emotions in people. Each desire finds different associates in the behavior pattern of every person. The desire for peace, a feeling of good will to all men, and brotherhood in general, all are far simpler and easier attained than the direct application of any one in a specific instance.

Peace internationally can be conceived in the human mind unbun-

(Continued on page 2)

## Colonel McLean Retires From Top SSS Post

Col. Franklin A. McLean, Adjutant General, National Headquarters, retired effective Nov. 30 after a military career which began with enlisted service in World War I, and included many years of active duty with the Selective Service System.

Colonel McLean's first assignment with the System began in 1941 with the camp operations division. With the conclusion of the World War II operation in 1947, Colonel McLean was assigned to China, where he served for 2 years.

After a tour of duty with the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army in Washington, D.C., Colonel McLean again served in the Far East in Okinawa, performed a tour of duty with Headquarters, Military District of Washington, and was reassigned to National Headquarters of Selective Service in May, 1954.

During his most recent tour with National Headquarters, Colonel McLean spent several months in 1955 on temporary duty with the Military Assistant Advisory Group in Indo-China as an advisor on manpower mobilization.

He was appointed adjutant general on February 1, 1959, and held that office at the time of his retirement.

Colonel McLean is a graduate of Washington State College, and prior to entering on active military duty before the outbreak of World War II, had engaged in teaching, and was on duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps from 1937 to 1941.

## Army Requests 16,000 Inductees During January

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Induction Stations with 16,000 men during January 1964 for assignment to the Army.

The procurement objective for January for enlisted men who have had no prior service is 31,800 of which 16,000 will be provided by the Selective Service System.

The January call, in accordance with established policies, has been computed by the Army to cover losses, thereby maintaining the approved active Army strength.

The Navy, Marine Corps and the Air Force do not intend to place calls with Selective Service during January.

This will bring the total number inducted by Selective Service to about 3,065,000 since 1948.

Why not take the initiative NOW to submit your ideas for improvement to your Incentive Awards Committee?

## Recent Rejectees Are Invited To Aid In Task Force Study

A limited survey of Selective Service registrants disqualified by the armed forces for military service for failure to meet mental standards has been made in a representative group of local boards in connection with the President's Task Force on Manpower Conservation. The Task Force, of which the Di-

## Texas Maritime Academy Is Established

The Maritime Administration of the Department of Commerce by General Order 87 amendment 1, dated Oct. 10, 1963, has officially established the Texas Maritime Academy of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

The effect of the establishment of this additional maritime academy is to bring registrants enrolled in the school under the continuing policies set out in former Operations Bulletin No. 165.

The last time it was distributed, under date of Sept. 7, 1961, Operations Bulletin No. 165 listed the following merchant marine and maritime academies:

- (a) Kings Point U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, New York
- (b) Maine Maritime Academy, Castine, Maine
- (c) Massachusetts Maritime Academy, Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts
- (d) New York State Maritime College, Fort Schuyler, Bronx, New York
- (e) California Maritime Academy, Carquinez Straits, Vallejo, California

Under the policies of the System, registrants enrolled in those schools, and now the Texas Maritime Academy, shall be considered for deferment under the general provisions of the Selective Service Regulations. Former Operations Bulletin 165 pointed out that the academies would submit SSS Form 109, College Student Certificate, to reflect the status of registrants enrolled, attending, or dropped from the academies.

Although Operations Bulletin No. 165 has been rescinded, its revision did not change the policies expressed in the bulletin. The Bulletin was deleted from the list of active Bulletins because it was felt that the policy set forth was well established and understood.

rector of Selective Service is a member, has been requested to "prepare a program for the guidance, testing, counseling, training and rehabilitation of youths found disqualified for military service under the Selective Service System because of failures to meet the physical or mental standards of the Armed Forces."

Approximately 200 local boards in 37 States were requested by the Director on Nov. 1 to invite registrants most recently found disqualified on the armed forces mental examination to participate in the survey. Most of the participating local boards invited cooperation from only 30 such registrants, but boards in several metropolitan centers asked participation from the 60 registrants most recently retested on mental examination.

The registrants who indicated an interest in the survey were invited to an interview at the local board office. The interviews were conducted in cooperation with the Department of Labor.

The Secretary of Labor, chairman of the Task Force, asked the Director of the State employment agency to consult with the State Director on the project.

A representative of the State Employment Service was designated to interview registrants at the local board office. Part of the information sought was provided by the registrant's Selective Service file but only where the registrant consented in writing to the use of the information in the file.

The Task Force, which also includes the Secretaries of Defense and of Health, Education, and Welfare as members, has been asked to report to the President on its work by Jan. 1, 1964.

## Wisconsin Among July 100 Percenters

Due to an error made in the report from the State, Wisconsin was not listed among the 100-percent participants in the Savings Bond campaign for July. The State was omitted from the list published in the October issue of Selective Service.

The subsequent correction showing that Wisconsin was among those in the 100-percent list was received too late to include Wisconsin in the list published in the October paper.

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, July 26, 1963.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, or any other acts of Congress.

Communications should be addressed to: Office of Legislation, Liaison and Public Information, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 451 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, D.C., 20435.

## Peace, Good Will Are Sum Of Individual Acts

(Continued from page 1)

dened by some of the practical difficulties of living with the barking dog of a neighbor. Good will universally is free from some of the natural reactions present when a fast operator with a small car takes the parking place you have waited for and awkwardly maneuvering to enter.

And brotherhood suffers much clinically in the pushing and pulling that somehow has come to dominate the preholiday season period, known colloquially as Christmas shopping.

I have no solutions for the problems indicated here with somewhat less than the thoroughness of a Federal job description sheet. My criticisms if they are understood to be such are in sorrow and not in

anger. Perhaps I am trying to say that it seems to me we hope for things indefinite and far away and of commendable magnitude and which are generally out of our capacity to do anything about.

On the other hand there are some modest little actions that are available to each of us daily that will in a very small way reduce tensions between people, increase good will between two human beings, and provide evidence of a feeling of brotherhood at some particular time between some one else and me.

Certainly limited objectives are not in keeping with many of the exhortations we hear from widely-scattered sources but this is the kind of a Holiday Season that I wish for each of us in 1963.

## Twenty Years Ago This Month

Public Law 197, approved Dec. 5, 1943, had considerable effect on the operation of Selective Service 20 years ago.

Culminating a year of discussion in the press and the Congress, the new legislation provided that pre-Pearl Harbor fathers who had continued to maintain bona fide family relationships with their families since that time would not be inducted until others had first been taken.

The legislation also prohibited the induction of men into the armed forces because of their occupation. This was intended as a prohibition of the nondeferrable occupations. In January, 1943, Local Board Memorandum No. 181 announced that the "national interest will no longer permit the deferment of registrants in Class III-A where such registrants are engaged in activities or occupations which are nondeferrable." Attached was a list of nondeferrable occupations designated by the War Manpower Commission. The new legislation prohibited the enforcement of the regulation and the nondeferrable list was abolished on Dec. 10, 1943.

Public Law 197 also ended the status of the Selective Service System as a bureau of the War Manpower Commission. The System was made a part of the WMC in December 1942. Shortly after approval of Public Law 197, the System was restored to the status of an independent agency by Executive

Order 9410. However, cooperation between the System and the War Manpower Commission was assured by the reappointment of the Director of Selective Service as a member of the Commission, and by instructions to him through executive orders to consult with the Chairman of the WMC as necessary to assure coordination with the "administration of policies and programs of the War Manpower Commission."

Another provision of Public Law 197 exhibiting concern over the drafting of fathers was that directing the President to appoint a commission to study the present requirements for admission to the armed forces, with the object of obtaining from the estimated 3,000,000 men then classified as IV-F more men available for induction, especially for limited service. Such a commission was appointed on Dec. 30, 1943.

Specific mandatory provisions for the preinduction examination of individuals were contained in Public Law 197. These provisions were translated administratively into a plan for mass preinduction examinations.

The legislation also provided for appeals to appeal boards having jurisdiction over the place of employment and necessitated the establishment of additional appeal panels in industrial areas.

## Local Board Clerk Piles Up Honors In Community

Tennessee Local Board No. 103, and members of the System throughout the State are justly proud of Mrs. Gladys W. Woolwine Local Board 103 clerk.

Mrs. Woolwine, who has four times been honored for aid to recruiting, was recently named the Bristol, Tenn., Area champion in Second Annual East Tennessee NOMA Typing Tournament.

She was honored at a banquet by the National Office Management Association. Members of the local board also were invited to the banquet. Her achievement was widely publicized in the Bristol press.

Honors are not new for Mrs. Woolwine. She also was recently named Woman of the Week in Bristol for her local board work, church activities and general citizenship in the community.

## Colonel Hayes WW II Director For Maine Dies

Lt. Col. Harold M. Hayes who served as State Director of Selective Service for Maine during the latter part of the World War II operation died Oct. 30, 1963, at his home in Dover-Foxcroft, Maine.

Colonel Hayes served as Appeal Agent to Local Board No. 1, Selective Service System, Piscataquis County, Dover-Foxcroft, from October 10, 1940 to October 20, 1943, at which time he was commissioned Captain in the U.S. Army.

Colonel Hayes attended a Selective Service School at National Headquarters and later was assigned to the Manpower Division there. In April 1944 he was assigned to Massachusetts State Headquarters, Selective Service System, and on 17 May 1944 was appointed State Director of Selective Service for the State of Maine. He served in this capacity until the termination of his services on June 30, 1947.

Colonel Hayes enlisted in the 2d Maine Inf. (103d Inf.) Maine National Guard on April 14, 1917, and was commissioned 2d Lt. on June 1, 1917, and separated August 2, 1917.

He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1914; attended Maine Law School from 1915-17 and 1917-18, and was admitted to the Maine Bar in 1918 and since practiced law. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1950 and 1952. He was County Attorney for Piscataquis County 1920-22 and Judge, Piscataquis Municipal Court, 1923-24.

Colonel Hayes was a member of Maine Mobilization Desig. Det. No. 1 (SSVC), USAR, from May 1, 1947 to September 30, 1953 when he retired, and commanded the unit.

## President Lauds Agencies On Manpower Use

The President in a recent statement to the Cabinet commanded Federal employees who had a part in producing the excellent record in manpower utilization throughout the Federal Government and urged that "there be no slackening in our efforts to improve the control and utilization of manpower."

The President's statement follows:

"Almost a year has passed since we initiated a Government-wide drive to limit increases in Government employment by making more efficient use of manpower. Each agency has developed and put into effect a manpower control program tailored to the nature of its operations. These programs involve critical reexamination of the work to be performed, improved methods of determining minimum manpower requirements, new systems for controlling hiring and use of personnel, intensified efforts to raise employee productivity, and selective test checks to measure the results of the program.

### Encouraging Record

"The record of achievement to date is most encouraging. We have demonstrated that it is possible, despite the steady increase in workloads caused by the growth of our population and our economy, to keep a tight rein on Federal employment. Over the course of the fiscal year which ended June 30, Federal civilian employment would have increased by more than 40,000 if it had grown only at the same rate as population; it would have increased by over 100,000 if it had grown at the same rate as employment by State and local governments; in fact, it grew by only 5,600.

"I want to commend every agency head and every Government worker who had a part in producing this excellent record.

### Tighter Targets

"In the present fiscal year and the next, I ask every Cabinet member and every agency head to make certain that there is no slackening in our efforts to improve the control and utilization of manpower. In view of last year's achievement, the year-end employment estimates for the present fiscal year which appear in the January budget are already obsolete. I have asked the Budget Director to take the lead in developing new and tighter employment targets for the end of the present fiscal year, and to set them at levels which cannot be realized except through the introduction of further improvements in manpower management. The same guidelines will be used in evaluating the 1965 employment plans which agencies will shortly submit as part of their 1965 budget proposals."

# New Director Is Named in North Carolina

William H. McCachren, an earmarked Selective Service reserve officer since 1957, has been appointed State Director of Selective Service for North Carolina, succeeding Col. Thomas H. Upton who retired on Nov. 1, 1963.

Mr. McCachren, a native of Charlotte, N.C., will be state director in a civilian status. He is a lieutenant commander in the naval reserve, and trained with the Johnson City, Tenn., reserve unit.

The new state director comes to his new post from the Veterans Administration hospital at Mountain Home, Tenn., where he was administrative assistant to the chief of staff.

Mr. McCachren was graduated by the University of North Carolina, served in the Navy during World War II, and had been employed by the Veterans Administration since 1947.

## 100 Percenters

The members of the select group of Selective Service Units showing 100-percent participation in the U.S. savings bond purchase program as of September 30, 1963.

Relative standings of the 42 showing their percent of payroll invested are as follows:

Puerto Rico.....	15.94
Idaho.....	14.25
Guam.....	12.50
Wisconsin.....	9.90
Virgin Islands.....	9.43
Nebraska.....	8.81
Alabama.....	8.42
Oklahoma.....	8.23
Montana.....	8.18
Washington.....	8.00
West Virginia.....	7.83
Hawaii.....	7.35
North Dakota.....	7.01
Utah.....	7.01
Wyoming.....	6.89
Delaware.....	6.74
North Carolina.....	6.66
Nevada.....	6.64
Mississippi.....	6.58
Kentucky.....	6.54
Vermont.....	6.45
Colorado.....	6.40
Missouri.....	6.35
Kansas.....	6.32
Minnesota.....	6.31
Maryland.....	6.31
South Dakota.....	5.95
Indiana.....	5.82
New Hampshire.....	5.73
Ohio.....	5.73
New Jersey.....	5.52
New York.....	5.41
Michigan.....	5.19
Maine.....	5.15
Pennsylvania.....	4.77
District of Columbia.....	4.53
Connecticut.....	4.53
Florida.....	4.50
Arizona.....	4.32
Rhode Island.....	4.26
Georgia.....	3.80
Alaska.....	2.25

## Official Notices

*Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums are for sale through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Selective Service Regulations and Transmittal Memorandums may be purchased for \$3.50 and \$4, respectively, for an indefinite period. Operations Bulletins are not available for distribution outside the Selective Service System.*

October 21, 1963—Transmittal Memorandum No. 119, containing:

(1) Local Board Memorandum No. 79, Subject: "Instructions Concerning the Determination of Availability of Members of the Standby Reserve and the Procedures and Forms Relating Thereto," containing the current operating instructions concerning the determination of the availability of members of the Standby Reserve for order to active duty. Local Board Memorandum No. 79 superseded Operations Bulletin No. 191 which is no longer in effect.

(2) Local Board Memorandum No. 80, Subject: "Procedures Relating to Use of Standby Reserve Control (DD Form 889) and Standby Reserve Notice and Report (SSS Form No. 91)," concerning the manner in which DD Form 889 and SSS Form No. 91 are to be used in connection with the determination of the availability of Standby Reservists for order to active duty and the reporting of their availability to the Armed Forces. Local Board Memorandum No. 80 superseded Operations Bulletin No. 203 which is no longer in effect.

## Registration Duty Emphasized in Feature Stories

Pictures and brief articles about members of Selective Service registering sons and young relatives have appeared in a number of communities. It is an effective way to remind young men of the duty to register.

The Coolidge, Ariz., *Examiner* recently carried such an item, picturing Mrs. Ralph Grossmiller, clerk of Local Board No. 14, registering her son, Ronnie, at age 18.

A similar story and picture in the Tacoma, Wash., *News Tribune* concerned the registration of Larry Bargmeyer, senior at the high school, by his father, Kurt Bargmeyer, for 10 years a registrar for Selective Service and student counselor at the high school.

A third such item from Lincoln, Nebr., featured the registration of Arthur Scott with his father, Maj. Edwin A. Scott of Nebraska headquarters, officiating as registrar.

## Appeals Court Affirms Conviction In Case of Philosophical Objection

On October 30, 1963, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the conviction of a Class I-A registrant whose expressed conscientious objection to participation in war in any form was based primarily upon sociological and philosophical grounds. He had not signed Series VII of his questionnaire, relating to conscientious objector status, but submitted with the questionnaire a quotation from a poem which expressed opposition to war and a statement of his own concurring with the quotation. In response to question 1 in Series II of his questionnaire, "Do you believe in a Supreme Being?" he answered, "It depends on the definition."

The court in its opinion, quoted from its prior decision in *Berman v. United States*, as follows: "It is our opinion that the expression 'by reason of religious training and belief' is plain language, and was written into the statute for the specific purpose of distinguishing between a conscientious social belief, or a sincere devotion to a high moralistic philosophy, and one based upon an individual's belief in his responsibility to an authority higher and beyond any worldly one."

The Appellate Court went on to point out that while it was true that when the *Berman* case was decided, there was no sentence in the statute defining "religious training

and belief" that the present statute does contain such a definition which is by no means repugnant to the *Berman* decision.

The court found that it was significant that nowhere in the record of the proceedings before the administrative bodies did the convicted registrant manifest clearly and unequivocally a belief in a Supreme Being to whom he owed obedience.

The court held that there was ample basis in fact for the determination by the selective service board that registrant's claim for exemption did not come within the language of the statute.

## Headquarters Visitors

Visitors who recently registered with the Office of Legislation, Liaison, and Public Information, National Headquarters, were: Mrs. Gladys M. Eiss, Clerk, Local Boards No. 46 and 47, Watertown, New York; Harry B. Pearson, Local Board No. 122, Du Page County, Illinois; Mrs. Esther Dennis, Clerk, Local Board No. 114, Harvey, Illinois; Mrs. Glenda D. Leonard, Local Board No. 29, Lexington, North Carolina; Mrs. Ione Holcombe, Principal Clerk, Local Boards No. 26 and 31, Dallas, Texas and Leonard D. Schramm, Member of Local Board No. 98, Detroit, Michigan.

## Classification Picture December 1, 1963

Class	Number	
Total.....	25,275,622	
I-A and I-A-O:		
Examined and Qualified.....	38,255	
Not Examined.....	1,257,972	
Not Available for Induction or Examination.....	250,800	
Induction or Examination Postponed.....	4,413	
Registrants:		
26 and older with liability extended.....	68,286	
Under 19 years of age.....	151,989	
Others.....	152,160	
I-Y	Qualified Only in an Emergency.....	1,105,596
I-C	Inducted.....	209,781
	Enlisted or Commissioned.....	1,490,139
I-O	Examined and Qualified.....	1,013
	Not Examined.....	6,882
	Others.....	424
I-W	At Work.....	2,174
	Released.....	5,551
I-D	Members of Reserve Component.....	887,031
I-S	Statutory Deferment:	
	College.....	1,298
	High School.....	11,306
II-A	Occupational Deferment (Except Agriculture).....	125,568
II-A	Apprentice.....	6,075
II-C	Agricultural Deferment.....	15,699
II-S	Occupational Deferment (Student).....	361,059
III-A	Dependency Deferment.....	2,668,515
IV-A	Completed Service : Sole Surviving Son.....	2,195,389
IV-B	Official.....	52
IV-C	Aliens.....	8,681
IV-D	Ministers, Divinity Students.....	70,849
IV-F	Not Qualified for Military Service.....	2,405,090
V-A	Over Age Liability.....	11,773,575

# Letter Explains Modification Of Berry Plan

A recent modification of the armed forces physicians' appointment and residency consideration program (Berry Plan) has been adopted by the Department of Defense. The plan involves the commissioning and deferment of a larger number of residents in the major specialties than will be needed for active duty.

The plan was announced by the medical schools by letter from the Department of Defense, signed by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower (Health and Medical) Shirley C. Fisk, M.D. Parts of the letter follow:

"This letter is written to inform you of an important policy change regarding the deferment of physicians for residency training prior to military service. As you know, although the Berry Plan has continued to operate very successfully, the wish has often been expressed that a larger number of residents be deferred for specialty training prior to fulfilling their Selective Service obligation. This possibility was discussed thoroughly with Doctor Berry and we believe that we have arrived at a modification which will prove beneficial to all concerned.

"Selections will be made for the Berry Plan in the same manner as in the past. Representatives of the three Armed Forces will meet in this office shortly after 1 October 1963. Selections will be made in each specialty from among the applicants by the random choice method. These interns will then be notified of their selection and the remainder will be notified of their non-selection.

"Immediately thereafter, a number of those who were not selected will receive further correspondence from the Service to which they were allocated. This letter will offer the individual concerned deferment in his specialty contingent upon his acceptance of a commission and acceptance of the fact that at the end of his specialty training he may or may not be ordered to active duty. If he is not ordered to active duty, he will be made part of a Ready Reserve pool immediately available in the event of a national emergency. This Ready Reserve status will be maintained for a maximum of three years unless the individual himself desires a longer period. During this time, Unit membership and participation in Reserve activities will not be required. In the event that such an individual will be required to enter active duty at the conclusion of his specialty training, he will be notified of that fact in advance as far as possible. If he is not ordered to active duty upon completion of specialty training, he will not be so ordered short of a national emergency.

"The three Armed Forces are given the option of deciding in which specialties they will offer additional deferments. In any given



Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, left, National Selective Service Director, receives the Magnolia Cross, Mississippi's highest peacetime military medal, from Maj. Gen. William P. Wilson, Mississippi Adjutant General. The presentation was made at the Selective Service System General Conference, Keesler AFB, Miss., Oct. 5-19, which was attended by Reservists and Guardsmen from the Southeastern States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

specialty, however, the number of additional deferments will not exceed the number deferred in the Berry Plan. We believe that this policy will have the twofold benefit of deferring a larger number of residents and of creating an immediately available group of specialists for military service should the need arise. It is necessary to limit the numbers deferred in order to preserve a source for the General Duty Medical Officer. The great majority of the 1,250 physicians entering active duty this summer through Selective Service action will be utilized to fill this requirement. We consider it to be highly undesirable to assign the trained physician to a position where his talents and training cannot be used.

"This office has always felt that the military medical service is only part of the medical service of the nation. Our policies have been and will continue to be shaped with this point in mind."

## Services Reward Clerks for Aid

Initial awards to members of the System for aid to the various recruiting services recently reported to National Headquarters:

Kansas: Mrs. Nelda B. Wall, Mrs. Viola M. Staley, Thomas E. Hess, Mrs. Irene G. Lewis, George L. Cox and Mrs. Kathleen H. Adams, Air Force.

Montana: Miss Grace M. West, Army.

Texas: Mrs. Mary F. Frazier and Henry B. Grigsby, Army.

## Faster Return Of Records by AFES Sought

Armed Forces Examining Stations have been instructed by the Continental Army Command to expedite paper work on registrants found qualified for induction to insure the dispatch of records to the local board within the specified five working days. The Stations have also been requested, where the delay exceeds the five day limit, to give priority to the processing and return of papers of qualified registrants over those found not qualified.

The instruction to the stations to expedite paperwork relating to qualified registrants was taken because the delay of this material contributed to the difficulty in some states of maintaining a useable pool of examined and qualified registrants. It came too late, however, to provide much tangible assistance prior to the December call. Faster processing of records would support the current examination of more registrants which is necessary to accommodate the attrition caused by larger induction calls, the elimination of married men from the third priority of selection, heavy losses of examined men to recruiting and continued high induction rejection rates.

# State Awards Military Medal To Director

The Magnolia Cross, highest peacetime military award bestowed by the State of Mississippi, was recently presented to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service. The award was presented by Maj. Gen. William P. Wilson, Mississippi Adjutant General, during a Selective Service training conference at Keesler AFB, Miss., in October.

The citation accompanying the award noted General Hershey's "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility during the period 31 July 1941 to the present date."

The citation further reads in part:

"As Director of Selective Service, Lieutenant General Hershey was directly responsible for organizing the Selective Service System, building it into a highly efficient organization and guiding the System in the many and varied tasks necessary to fulfilling the System's responsibility of furnishing the required manpower to the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II, while at the same time insuring the necessary manpower to support the greatest war production effort in the history of any nation and meeting the domestic needs of the civilian population. . . . His continuous service in his present position for over twenty-two years under four Presidents is unparalleled in the history of government and is direct evidence of his exceptionally outstanding and meritorious service. . . . His direction of the Selective Service System and the administration of the Universal Military Training and Service Act have provided major contributions to the growth and development of the largest and best training Army National Guard and Air National Guard force in the history of this Nation. . . ."

## Chairman Named To Circuit Court

Members of Selective Service in Arkansas experienced mixed emotions at the recent appointment of Pat McHaffey to a high Federal judicial post.

Mr. McHaffey will be missed from his position as Chairman of the State Appeal Board for the Eastern Judicial District of Arkansas. But members of the System in Arkansas are pleased with his appointment to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Judicial Circuit in St. Louis.

Judge McHaffey had served with the System for some time and was chairman of the appeal board from April, 1955, until his resignation in August, 1963.

